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Henry E. Legler

President American Library Association, 1912-1913, Librarian Chicago Public Library

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE year 1912 was not signalized by any great increase in library organization, but was marked by the success of the third A. L. A. conference held in Canada, thus emphasizing the international scope of the American Library Association. The Canadian attendance was thoroughly representative, and it is to be hoped that the conference will prove a starting-point for the extension of library organization in the several Canadian provinces, on the lines of our state associations, in which Ontario had already taken the lead. Unfortunately, there were almost no representatives from abroad, to the great regret of Americans from both sides of the border. On the other hand, there was a considerable representation of American librarians at the L. A. U. K. conference at Liverpool, a continuing precedent which our English brethren should reciprocally adopt. The tri-convention of librarians from Germany, Austria and German Switzerland, at Munich, was the leading event in 1912 on the Continent, and was notable for its discussion of union catalogs and standard cataloging rules within the territories of the German language. The Dutch librarians formed a national organization, and at the Antipodes the Australian librarians took steps toward the revival of their former association by the organization of an association in Victoria. The next A. L. A. conference is probably to be held at Eagles' Mere, in Pennsylvania, whose central position should invite a banner conference. The coming year should also be marked by an international library meeting on the Continent, but of this nothing has as yet been heard.

THE distinctive event of the library year was the opening of the New York State Education building at Albany, housing the State Library, whose destroyed collections have been so energetically replaced that the number of books already approximates and will presently exceed the old figures. The new building, devoted in large part to library purposes, is one of the most dignified and noble in the country, and is in happy contrast with those monuments of graft and architectural excrescences—the state capital opposite and the Tweed Court House in New York City. The opening of the splendid central building at St. Louis was signalized by the considerable attendance of representative librarians coming direct from the new-year A. L. A. meetings in Chicago; the admirable library building at Springfield, Mass., remarkable for the economy of its construction, was also opened. The new library of the University of California was formally dedicated to its noble use; the Harper Memorial Library, of the University of Chicago, with its fallen tower rebuilt, was also dedicated as the initial portion of a unique library building; Kenyon College dedicated a new alumni library; and the superb Avery architectural library building, opened at Columbia University, further extends a most remarkable group of library buildings. Much progress was made within the year toward new library buildings; ground was at last actually broken for the new central library in Brooklyn. The John Crerar Library at Chicago acquired its new site; Cleveland has obtained an issue of $2,000,000 in municipal bonds for a central library; St. Paul will have a great library building as the beneficence of J. J. Hill; and Indianapolis has been given ground for a new central building by James Whitcomb Riley. Philadelphia is shaping the plans for the central library, hitherto lacking in its system. San Francisco is developing its central library plan in relation with the proposed civic center; and Detroit is busy on plans. Trinity College was assured a new library through the gift of J. P. Morgan, and the munificent Widener gift to Harvard University for a new library building will presently do away with historic Gore Hall.

THE completion of several important bibliographical enterprises makes the past year notable in this field. The huge United States Catalog of H. W. Wilson and his colleagues is an achievement unparalleled in the history of bibliography, for it covered 450,000 entries of books in print January 1, 1912, and was issued within nine months of this date, whereas most similar undertakings have required years for their preparation and publication. The first supplement to the great A. L. A.

Catalog of 1904 was issued by the association, and should make more useful the original catalog, issued by the Library of Congress and still in print. The seventh volume of Charles Evans' chronological dictionary of American bibliography, covered the years 1786-1789. The Bureau of Education has at last issued the report on special collections in public libraries, prepared by Prof. W. D. Johnston and his coadjutor, Miss I. G. Mudge, and Prof. Johnston will continue this report in special articles from year to year in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, furnishing the material for supplements to the report. It is urged that librarians who have knowledge of special collections not covered in the original report should at once furnish the data to Prof. Johnston for the extension of his useful work, which is peculiarly valuable in connection with the system of library exchanges. Among works in special fields, the check list on European history, prepared by Prof. Richardson's committee of the American Historical Association, and the union catalog on railway economics, from the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington, are especially noteworthy. The additions to library literature in general were numerous beyond present summary, Charles C. Soule's work on library planning being one of the most notable.

As a result of the activity of Mr. Hill's A. L. A. committee on the preservation of newspapers, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* has undertaken to lead the way in a plan which sets before librarians an excellent opportunity for solving a fixed problem. The proposal to furnish two copies of the daily, one an ordinary paper, to be mailed regularly for reading-room consumption, and the other to be furnished flat in monthly or quarterly packages for permanent preservation, should receive the hearty support of all libraries which take or can take the *Brooklyn Eagle,* one of the most comprehensive and enterprising of New York dailies. Several other dailies in different parts of the country have undertaken to join in this experiment, and they will probably unite on a specified standard of paper, to be furnished from one manufacturer. If the larger libraries give their support to this undertaking its extension is possible and probable; but if the proposal does not bring adequate support, it is useless to have any more discussion of the subject. No periodical can afford to supply a demand which does not make itself felt when the opportunity for supply is given. The LIBRARY JOURNAL and cognate periodicals have been printed on a paper partly rag, with a view to permanent preservation, and it is gratifying to find, on the part of the daily press, a willingness to take like action.

THE Massachusetts Library Commission is making special endeavor to enlist the more active interest of trustees within that state in the affairs of the local libraries, and those who attended the conference in Ottawa, where the trustee section held the largest meeting in its history, found that the development of Canadian libraries had been quite as much the work of trustees as of librarians. It is most important that the office of the trustee should not be a perfunctory one, as is too often the case, but that the governing board of a library should be an active, sympathetic and efficient body of co-workers in the interest of the library. The Brooklyn Public Library system is excellently organized in this respect, and the detailed account in this number of the methods of that board should be read with interest by those concerned with other large library systems. In a later number, the work of trustees in a Massachusetts town library will be dealt with, and during the coming year the LIBRARY JOURNAL will give special emphasis to the work of trustees, if librarians and trustees will coöperate in discussing pertinent questions. In the smaller library systems, where there are no regular meetings at stated intervals, trustees are apt either to take a perfunctory view of their duties or else to vex the librarian with amateur coöperation—both of them extremes to be avoided. If library trustees throughout the country can be made active and helpful, staunchly supporting the librarian in good work, the whole library world will be the gainer. The commission plan of municipal government, so far as it overlooks the importance of this function by relegating the library to the sole charge of a commissioner, whose chief duties are of a different kind, is a menace to library progress; and it is to be hoped that the defeat of the commission charter in Los Angeles may result in working out a better scheme for commission government in which the library will have it proper place.

THE WORK OF TRUSTEES IN A LARGE LIBRARY

By R. R. Bowker.

The work of the trustees in the large library and that in the small library differs very much, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, but each casts sidelights on the other. It may, therefore, be worth while to present the point of view and practice of each to the other, and the present writer finds opportunity to do this as a trustee of the second largest library system in the country, that of Brooklyn, and the president of the board of one of the town libraries of Massachusetts, that at Stockbridge. There could scarcely be a greater contrast in scope and method, and both comparison and contrast may be of interest and value.

A large public library in a great city must be on the general lines of the modern business organization, where the trustees have the functions of a board of directors in a great corporation, depending in a large measure on the trained professional executive, first as professional adviser, and, secondly, as working executive, while in a small rural or town library the librarian is often without professional training and usually without much business experience, so that the trustees do not obtain the same professional advice, and cannot depend upon the same executive skill. In some of the great library systems the function of the trustees is almost nominal, as it is apt to be in a great business corporation, such as an insurance company or a manufacturing corporation; but the Brooklyn situation presents the happy mean of a board of trustees which is kept fully informed, which has the opportunity of acting on each detail of library management, and which does utilize that opportunity to advise with the librarian and either confirm his judgment and accept his recommendations or modify them from the larger experience of the business men of varied occupations who constitute the board.

The board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library consists of twenty-two working members, in addition to the ex-officio members, the latter being the mayor of the city, the president of the borough of Brooklyn and the comptroller of the city. It has been seldom, not half a dozen times in all, that any one of these ex-officio members has attended, and never two of them together. When the old Brooklyn Library, a private organization, turned over its valuable collection and properties to the new Brooklyn Public Library, it was arranged that for twenty-five years the old library should have a representation of half the board, and the organization of the old library is kept alive chiefly for the one purpose of selecting these trustees, of whom two are elected each year to serve for five years, with a third every fifth year. The same trustees are usually reëlected, and in some cases sons of earlier trustees have become useful successors to the fathers. The other eleven members are appointed by the mayor of the city, two each year to serve for five years, with a third every fifth year, and usually those trustees whose terms expire have been reappointed by the mayor. There has been absolutely no partisanship in these appointments by any mayor of New York, and very little of the personal equation in them, the mayor frequently, indeed usually, accepting the suggestions of trustees whom he may consult as to reappointments or new appointments. The elected eleventh member is chosen in a different year from the appointed eleventh member, so that only five members can be changed in any one year; and this continuity of at least three-quarters of the board makes possible the unity and continuity of policy and administration which would otherwise be almost impracticable.

Since the organization of the Brooklyn Public Library its president has been an ex-mayor of the city of Brooklyn, whose political experience has been of high value to the library, especially as it has never led him to any act of a political or partisan nature. It is so thoroughly understood that appointment or promotion throughout the library is based on the merit system, that trustees are almost absolutely free from applications for their

"influence," and such applications by no means help the applicant's case. I recall but two or three such endeavors in my own experience of nearly twenty-five years. The board has been kept absolutely free from political, racial, religious or other differences, having Protestant, Catholic and Jewish representatives in its membership, and almost entirely free from personal considerations.

At the beginning of the library year, which is the calendar year, the president assigns five trustees each as members of five committees: the administration committee, the book committee, the building committee, the law committee and the finance committee, whose functions are defined by their titles. This involves some duplication, and the chairman of one committee is apt to be a member of a cognate committee, as law and finance; usually the same men are reappointed to the same committees, unless there is request or reason for change. The chairman of the several committees make up, with the officers of the board, viz., the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, elected by the trustees at the February meeting of each year, the executive committee, which receives and acts upon the reports of the administration committee, and transmits them to the board itself. The executive committee has authority to act upon general matters between meetings of the board, and practically exercises the functions of the board during the summer vacation months. The several committees are expected to hold monthly meetings, usually at a stated day in the week preceding the meeting of the board, which is on the third Tuesday evening of each month, the summer vacation months excepted. The law and finance committees, however, hold less regular meetings, depending upon the special work before them. For each committee, the quorum is of three members, and in the occasional lack of a quorum two members sometimes act, subject to the approval of the minutes by a third member. The chairman is expected to make any necessary decisions when the committee does not meet or between the meeting of the committee and the board meeting, and, in fact, he is tacitly given power of executive decision within the field of his committee, *nem. con.*

The administration committee, to take a specific example, meets late in the afternoon, usually in the board room of the old library, on the second Wednesday of the month. The librarian has prepared a schedule of business, and a duplicate typewritten copy is put before each member. This schedule usually covers two or three folios, and is in great detail. It includes the name of each person who is recommended for appointment or promotion, or change of salary in accordance with the library service rules, which are in print in detail. Any changes in these rules are discussed in the administration committee and finally made the subject of board action. The several items on the librarian's schedule are read by the chairman and considered approved if no dissenting voice is raised. On many items, further explanation from the librarian, who is always present at the meeting, is asked and given; the members of the committee have an active discussion, a vote is had, and the librarian abides by the decision of the trustees without question if it is adverse to his recommendation. As a matter of fact, the librarian's recommendations are usually adopted, but oftentimes action is modified by the consensus of opinion of the librarian and the committee, and infrequently the committee differs from the librarian and negatives his recommendations and substitutes its own views. This points to an absolute harmony between the governing body and the executive officer, much more real than if the proceedings were perfunctory and there was no dissent or reversal. By this means, representative members of the board constituting this committee are actually informed of every detail in the administration of the library, and the name of every employee comes sooner or later before it. As the schedule, with any changes agreed upon, is presented to and approved by the executive committee, and a typewritten copy is at the disposal of each trustee at the board meeting, the trustees in general may be fully informed in detail; and the effect of this on the personnel of the library and on the members of the board is most wholesome. The trustee feels that his duty is not perfunctory, that he has a real personal touch and responsibility, and that he has the full

knowledge in which to do his full duty, while the members of the staff are, or should be, gratified to know that their standing and performance are known not simply to the executive officer, but to all the members of their governing board.

The library service scheme, as already stated, is one specific to the library, carefully worked out by the trustees through the librarian and the administration committee, while in parallel with the principles of the merit system in the civil service generally. Applicants are admitted to the apprentice system after examination, a substantial proportion being excluded by failure to pass the 75 per cent. requirements. After a course of teaching and practice, now worked out in coöperation with the Pratt Institute Library School with excellent result, apprentices are admitted through further examination to the eligible list for appointment to the third or lowest grade of the library service. These eligibles, previous to full appointment, are utilized for substitute and vacation service, receiving for this work a per diem payment. From the third grade, promotions are made into the second through regular examination, and similar promotions are made from the second to the first grade. The initial salary is $40 per month in the third grade, raised to $45 and thence to $50 for length of service and meritorious work; on promotion to the second grade the regular salaries are $55, $60 and $65, and in the first grade $70, $75 and thence up to $95, according to service and work. No salary is advanced without formal report by the librarian to the administration committee that the increase is justified by length of service and meritorious work; and, though, as a rule, an increase of salary is given after each year, this is not necessarily the case, and any quicker promotion or larger increase requires definite explanation from the librarian. Children's librarians are appointed from any grade, and the fact that this work requires peculiar qualifications and adaptability, and is not congenial to all library workers, has brought about a demand for children's librarians greater than the fit supply, so that salaries in this department are, as a rule, greater than in the other departments. Branch librarians and heads of departments are appointed only from the first grade. Graduates of all accepted library schools are admitted to the service without examination, and appointments may be made for special reasons without examination; but all promotions within the service, except of heads of departments, are made as the result of examinations. A month's vacation, with pay, is the rule; longer vacations or leaves of absence are granted specifically through action by the trustees on the recommendation of the librarian, who must present his reasons. Sickness leave is usually given with pay up to thirty-one days' absence in a calendar year; other leaves are usually without pay, unless for very special reasons. This whole scheme of service has been worked for some years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and presents the best argument for a merit service based on library needs, as distinguished from the old-fashioned method of appointment on the one side, and the general municipal civil service scheme on the other. It is cited here in illustration of the manner in which thorough systematization makes the control by the trustees through the librarian comprehensive, close and efficient.

The book committee, which has the general supervision and control of the selection, acquisition, cataloging and care of books and periodicals, holds its regular meeting on the second Monday of each month. The selection of books for purchase is made by the librarian, each new title suggested for addition to the library requiring the approval of at least three members of the book committee before it is purchased. A list, containing the recommendation of the librarian, is presented to a member of the book committee, with the request that when he has examined the list it be forwarded to a second member, who, in turn, forwards it to the chairman, after which it is returned to the library, the approval or disapproval of each member being indicated on the list. Recommendations for the purchase of important or expensive books are held until the regular monthly meeting of the committee, when the question as to the advisability of the purchase is presented to the committee for discussion, in many instances the books themselves being procured for examination. By this means the members of

the book committee are kept fully informed of the accessions to the library's collection.

The executive committee usually meets at the president's business office the day before or on the day of the board meeting, or sometimes a few hours before the board meeting in the library board room. The president of the board is the chairman of the executive committee. The executive committee, in addition to having the supervision of the affairs of the library in the intervals between the meetings of the board, has the general supervision and control of all appointments to, and renewals from, the library service. The recommendations of the administration committee, in regard to appointments, increases in salary, leaves of absence, etc., are presented to the executive committee for approval, and acted upon by it rather than the board of trustees. A report of the action of the executive committee is, however, made to the board, and the recommendations of the administration committee in detail are typewritten in duplicate and are available for examination, so that every member who may desire may be fully informed as to any action which affects the staff of the library; and the board, if it desires, may reverse the action of the executive committee.

The board of trustees meets in the board room in the Administration Building on the third Tuesday evening of each month, with the exception stated. The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, presides, and as soon as a quorum is present calls upon the secretary, who is a member of the board, for the minutes of the previous meeting which have been recorded by the librarian, who acts as the clerk of the board, and prepared in proper shape by the library force. The treasurer, who is a member of the board, with a staff of accountants directly under his control, whose salaries are paid by the library, personally reads his report, summarizing all the figures of the month and the year, with details where these are of practical bearing. This reading takes perhaps ten minutes, and often elicits questions to the treasurer or librarian as to individual expenditures. The librarian, who is always present, unless he is requested to withdraw for the possible discussion of matters of personal salary or other personal question, and who has no vote in the board and technically no voice, then presents his report, in which he gives the general figures of the library for the month and the year, summarizes the circulation at the several branches, as compared with the same month of the previous year, and presents pithily a report of the salient events of the month within the library and at library meetings at which he was a delegate. It may here be mentioned that the librarian is authorized by specific vote of the board to represent the library at specified meetings, at the expense of the library, and that usually a second representative is sent at the library's expense to A. L. A. meetings, and other employees are permitted, under sanction of the librarian, to be in attendance at such meetings at their own expense, but without loss of pay, when this is not to the detriment of the service. The librarian's report is always listened to with interest, and throughout the meeting he is practically given a voice in the discussion and treated as a member of the board. Reports of the executive committee and the several committees are then presented by the respective chairmen, and the president usually rules, to the considerable saving of time, that a recommendation is approved by the board, Quaker meeting fashion, unless some member raises question. Often, however, a committee asks for specific action by the board, or a member makes a specific motion, and this practically results in a thorough discussion by the board of many questions of policy and administration, as, for instance, the relations with the city, the policy of the library toward the public, the methods of lighting and the contracts for coal. A year or two ago the board considered very carefully the whole system of electric lighting throughout the branches of the library, employed an expert electrical engineer, considered his report, and, as a result, saved nearly half the cost of lighting. In the same way the yearly contract for coal, now based scientifically on the British thermal unit system, as the result of a similar discussion by the practical business men of the board, is thoroughly discussed before the administration committee's proposed award of the contract is finally approved. There is, then, the usual call for unfinished

and miscellaneous business. All this is *coram publico,* as the room adjoining, which is practically an extension of the board room, is thrown open to representatives of the press and the public. If there is business which can be better discussed in private session, a motion for executive session is passed; the adjoining room is then shut off, and the pending question is discussed with somewhat less formality and freedom in such executive session. These sessions occur perhaps once or twice a year, sometimes not at all within a year. Thus again the harmony between the governing board and the executive officer, the librarian, is fully preserved by this absolute touch all along the line which gives full knowledge to every member of the board, and full opportunity to each to pass upon all library affairs.

The annual budget, which must be presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York at its October meeting, receives the most careful attention from the trustees. It is made up by the librarian and treasurer, submitted to the administration and finance committees, and passed upon by the executive committee before it is presented to the Board of Estimate. It is classified and subdivided in detail, according to a scheme of classification adopted by the city, not quite in consonance with library methods, and perhaps not quite as useful as it might be for that reason. The trustees administer revenue now approximating half a million dollars a year. These include the direct appropriation from the city covered in the budget, which in 1912 was $1,181,633.47 for all library purposes, $417,000 being for the borough of Brooklyn; the fines and similar items designated as the directors' fund approximating $18,000; and the rentals from the building and proceeds from endowment funds of the old Brooklyn Library approximately $16,000 per year. The total revenue for 1912 was approximately $451,000, of which approximately $110,300 was for books, $236,000 for salaries, and $104,700 for supplies, printing, heating, lighting and other items of expenditure, being, respectively, 24.4 per cent., 52.4 per cent., and 23.2 per cent. It may, incidentally, be noted that of the $107,800 book expenditure in 1911, $7397 was for periodicals, $25,921 for binding, and $74,533 for books, and that the volumes purchased show an expenditure of $1.24 per volume, including the rare and expensive books for the reference department. The expenditures for 1912 will show practically the same apportionment, and the cost per volume will be approximately the same as last year. The details of all these expenditures are in full control of the trustees, first through the budget, secondly, through appropriations from time to time, and, thirdly, through detailed monthly statements of the librarian and of the treasurer, although the hands of the trustees are tied, more or less, by the fiscal regulations of the city, which are more properly applicable to city departments than to institutions separately controlled by a careful and conscientious board of trustees.

The librarian, it will be noted, is throughout the library organization the active executive officer, and the board of trustees, collectively and individually, limit themselves carefully to general direction, advisory relations and ultimate control, refraining from interference in the administrative routine. This gives the executive officer full command of his staff and of the administrative resources, so that his hands are upheld, and he is fully the master of the situation. There is appeal from his decision for any member of the staff, and such appeals are conscientiously considered by the administration committee; but unless the reasons given fully justify the appeal, the appellant is not bettered in the eyes of the trustees.

The application of these principles and methods permit the administration, with thorough oversight by a score of business and professional men, of a library system dealing with $3,000,000 of invested capital and 4,000,000 annual circulation of books, through seventeen Carnegie buildings, eleven other branches, and three delivery stations, in addition to the Administration Building. When the old Brooklyn Library, now known as the Montague Branch, and the administration work are brought together in the new central building, some years hence, the system, second in size only to that of the New York Public Library in Manhattan, will be one of the most complete in the world.

FREE AND INEXPENSIVE REFERENCE MATERIAL

By Frank K. Walter, *Vice-Director, New York State Library School*

Large and small libraries alike are interested in the question of inexpensive reference material. The large library must constantly use much material of only temporary value, as well as much that may be of considerable historic value, but which is not obtainable through the regular channels of the book trade. The small library may use such material to keep up to date at the lowest possible expense.

Fortunately, this need can often be met with little difficulty. The present tendency toward advertising on the part of all kinds of corporations and institutions, and the long-established custom of issuing printed reports of municipal, state and national governments, are responsible for a great amount of material of considerable reference value which may be obtained free or at a very slight cost. So great is the amount of such material, and so varied is its value, that good judgment on the part of the librarian is needed in deciding what to ask for and what to keep of the things received by the library, but much information on live topics can be obtained in this way which would otherwise be out of the question to libraries with very limited incomes. The large library, too, can profitably use much material of this kind in its reference department.

So many kinds of this material exist that only a few of the more important can be mentioned here.

1. United States Government Documents.

These are sent in complete sets only to "depository" libraries, but other libraries may usually obtain such as they need by writing for them to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., taking care to mention that they are for library, not personal use. The Superintendent of Documents does not distribute documents free to individuals. In some cases, the departments or bureaus issuing regular series of publications will put the library on a mailing list to receive such publications regularly. A considerable number of the government departments and bureaus issue lists of their publications, which make it easy to learn what is published. Except in a large library or a library primarily for reference use, it is seldom advisable to attempt to obtain complete sets of United States documents, as they take a great amount of shelf room and are in most cases too technical for general use.

In case the library possesses United States documents that are of no value in its work, a rough list of them should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, who, if they are of any value, will send mail bags and franking slips for their return to him, without any expense to the library. If he cannot use them, they should be sold as waste paper.

Only a careful and constant study of the catalogs of government documents will show all that may be of value. A large proportion of the publications of the following departments and bureaus will be found of direct value in reference work in nearly all libraries.

Department of Agriculture.—Of particular interest to farmers, householders and housekeepers are the "Farmers' Bulletins," many of the circulars of the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Office of Public Roads. All publications of the Department of Agriculture are listed in the "Monthly List of Publications" issued by the department.

Census Bureau.—Many of the publications of this bureau, including the full census report, are too statistical to be of general interest, but many of them, such as the reports on special industries, the general summary of each census, published after the full report of each census, and a few special publications, such as the "Century of Population Growth, 1790-1900," are useful in any library.

Bureau of Education.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Education is a very valuable summary of educational activities during the year, and frequently includes chapters on library matters. Nearly all of the regular *Bulletins* of this bureau are of interest to teachers, and several are devoted to library topics.

Bureau of American Ethnology.—The annual reports of this bureau are highly in-

Abstract of an address at the Albany, Middletown and Poughkeepsie Library Institutes, May, 1912.

teresting collections of articles and monographs on the present and past history of the American Indian. The *Bulletins* are a series of monographs on the same general subject. Nearly all of the publications of this bureau are admirably illustrated.

Geological Survey.—This bureau publishes several series of bulletins, most of which appeal chiefly to the mining or civil engineer and to the professional geologist. A considerable number of them, however, are of general or local interest. Examples are "Geology of the Hudson Valley, between the Hoosic and the Kinderhook" (Bulletin 242); "Boundaries of the United States and of the several states and territories" (Bulletin 226); "Rate of recession of Niagara Falls" (Bulletin 306); "Areas of the United States, the states and the territories" (Bulletin 302); "Origin of certain place names in the United States" (Bulletin 258). Many of these bulletins have excellent maps and illustrations.

Another very useful series of this bureau is the series of topographic maps, covering nearly one-third of the entire country. Each sheet covers its territory thoroughly, and is on a large scale. The largest part of New York state and many other states have been mapped, and sheets covering almost any small section of these states may be obtained from the Survey at five cents each, with a discount in quantities. Booksellers occasionally keep them in stock. None of these "topographic sheets" are distributed free, except to "depository libraries."

Bureau of Labor.—The publications of this bureau are concerned with the workers and industries of the nation. Most of them are statistical, but many are of general interest. Examples are the annual "Statistical abstract of the United States" and the quarterly *Bulletin* of the bureau, which contains many interesting special articles.

Library of Congress.—The most useful of its publications to small libraries are probably its lists of references on topics of present interest, such as "Taxation of incomes," "Cost of living," etc., and its catalog cards, which are sold to hundreds of libraries throughout the country. Many of its special publications are of great value to the larger libraries.

Smithsonian Institution.—The annual reports are collections of semi-popular papers on a wide range of scientific subjects, and, in the hands of an alert librarian, are of much reference value. The publications of the National Museum, which is a part of the Smithsonian Institution, are primarily for the scientific specialist.

Congress.—The *Congressional Record,* which is a full report of all the public proceedings of Congress, and all reports made to Congress by any officer of the national government, are published by Congress and can usually best be obtained through the local Congressman. Most of the routine reports are of little use in small libraries. The *Congressional Record* is considerably used for debate work, and a number of special reports and documents of general value are issued at each session of Congress. The *Congressional Directory* (obtainable, also, from the Superintendent of Documents for 35 cents) is a most valuable handbook of the national government.

Pan-American Union (formerly the International Bureau of American Republics).—This issues guide books, bulletins, maps and other publications of great interest and value to anyone interested in Spanish-American affairs. A list may be obtained on application to the Director, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C. The Union is not a department of the United States government, but is affiliated with governmental activities.

2. State Documents.

These are usually harder to get than United States documents, and there are fewer good lists. The local Assemblyman or state Senator is usually the best person to whom to apply, as the departments and state offices seldom have more than a limited supply. Early application, if possible, is desirable, for the document rooms in most states are in charge of men selected for reasons other than their interest in the dissemination of information useful to the general public, and by far the greater part of many issues of state documents go to the junk man. Occasionally, as in the case of the New York State Labor Department and the New York State Education Department, careful mailing lists are kept and publications are distributed direct from the department.

Naturally, the documents of one's own state

are usually the most useful, though in many cases those of other states are very valuable. Usually there is no wide free distribution outside the state publishing the documents, except to institutions and to individuals having a special interest in the document, and often a nominal charge covering the postage or other transportation charges is made. As in the case of national documents, the librarian should beware of getting too many of little or no direct value to her particular library. Many statistical and highly technical reports of great value to the special investigator are quite useless to the ordinary user of the library.

There is no uniformity in the character of the publications of the different states. Among those useful to small libraries are the *Legislative Manual,* obtainable through the local member of the legislature. This serves for the state government a purpose similar to that served the national government by the *Congressional Directory.* All of the states issue legislative manuals. The *New York Red Book* is a non-official annual, covering much the same ground, but including portraits and biographies of legislators and other state officers and some other general material. It can usually be obtained from the local member of the legislature. The agricultural colleges at Cornell University, Geneva (N. Y.) and those of other states issue valuable series of bulletins. In general, in any state, the publications of the State Agricultural Department and the state agricultural colleges, the reports and bulletins of the state geologist of the State Education Department and the State Labor Department are worth careful consideration.

3. Municipal Documents.

As the publication and distribution of these is usually more loosely conducted even than that of state documents, they are harder to obtain regularly, and except such as are strictly local, they are seldom of much general value. Exceptions may usually be made in favor of the local school reports, building codes, the ordinances of the city council, and regulations of the local board of health, and occasional special reports.

4. Publications of Societies and Institutions.

This general class includes the widest diversity of material from bulletins, year books and reports of local churches, secret societies, charitable institutions, etc., and the occasional publications of local institutions, like banks, social clubs and the like, to the proceedings of societies of national scope. It is usually a good thing to keep, if space permits, anything relating in any way to the history of the community, such as anniversary pamphlets, programs, etc. In most cases such material is rather easy to get, and care must be taken not to overdo this side of the work. Donations of this sort should never be taken without at least an implied understanding that they may be kept or discarded, as the librarian sees fit.

Much valuable sociological material can be obtained free from societies like the American Association for International Conciliation, the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration and on Indian Welfare, and the School of Philanthropy of New York City.

5. Commercial Advertisements.

Information concerning this class of material can usually best be found in the advertising pages of reputable periodicals. Material of this kind is often of great use if carefully selected, and used with the understanding that it was issued primarily for advertising purposes. Among common sources of material of this sort may be mentioned:

(1) *Railroad and steamship lines.*—These often issue very valuable booklets, maps and folders. Among the steamship lines whose publications are of general interest may be mentioned the North German Lloyd, the Cunard, Hamburg-American and the Old Dominion lines. Among railroads, the Delaware and Hudson (whose time table includes a valuable historical map of the upper Hudson Valley), the New York Central and Hudson River, the Santa Fé, Northern Pacific, Rock Island, and the London and Northwestern. The time-table rack in any hotel lobby will furnish many other examples.

(2) *Industrial establishments.*—Trade catalogs and house organs often give the latest information on new trade processes and machinery, and are indispensable in the large library with a technology department, and useful in any library in an industrial town. Many firms issue booklets giving popular illustrated accounts of general manufacturing processes. These are often valuable in school work.

Examples are the descriptive booklets of the Riverside Press, "The biography of a book," issued by Harper & Brothers, and the pamphlet on "Manufacture of paper," issued by the Champion Coated Paper Co., of Hamilton, O. Several publishing houses have recently issued biographical pamphlets on authors whose works they publish, *e. g.*, Little, Brown & Co., on E. Phillips Oppenheim; the "Kipling primer" of Doubleday, Page & Co.; a sketch of John Galsworthy by Charles Scribner's Sons, and one on John Ames Mitchell by the F. A. Stokes Co.

The publications of local boards of trade are usually well illustrated and fairly reliable handbooks of their respective cities.

In gathering this class of material, be sure that only reputable firms are represented in your collection. Beware of sending to publishers for specimen pages of advertised books unless you are willing to devote a great deal of time to agents. Also beware of booklets issued by real estate promoters or mining companies and any others which are issued "with intent to deceive."

Clipping bureaus are seldom of much use to small libraries. An exception must be made in favor of the H. W. Wilson Co., of Minneapolis, whose system of renting periodical articles brings practically any material listed in the current standard indexes within the temporary reach of any library.

6. Publications of Libraries and Library Commissions.

These are usually bibliographic or descriptive of some phase of library work. They are usually obtainable free or for return postage, and are preëminently useful as time-savers.

7. Interlibrary Loans.

Though a temporary source of material, this is one of the most important of all to the small library. So cordial are library relations that the small library can usually call with confidence on the nearest large library for aid. On the other hand, common professional courtesy demands that the resources of one's own library be exhausted before others are called upon for assistance, nor should an unreasonable amount of time or excessive loans of books be requested. In New York state, the logical place to ask for such aid is the State Library, whose purpose is to serve the library interests of the state in every way possible. In other states, the state library or state library commission usually supervises this work.

8. Single copies of magazines, pictures and other miscellaneous material.

Useful material, in the form of gifts, can often be obtained, especially about housecleaning or moving time. This must be selected and accepted with discrimination, and all useless material consigned at once to the duplicate shelves or the junk pile. Useful chapters, passages, pictures, etc., should be removed and filed in some convenient place. Social clubs and, occasionally, newspaper offices, are often fruitful sources of material, and the donors in such cases are less likely to be sensitive about the disposition of gifts than individuals usually are.

Whatever the kind of library, two facts should be observed in any attempt to get something for little or nothing. First, that low price is not necessarily indicative of low value, and that alertness may secure for a library much that is useful at little or no cost, other than postage. Second, the fact that a book or pamphlet costs little or nothing is not in itself a reason for adding it to a library. Selection is necessary here, as well as in the case of more expensive books, and it is easy to waste over useless matter valuable time that could be better used in getting results from things already in the library. Neither should the librarian depend too much on things that are really collateral rather than essential. Cheap material may be a valuable supplement, but it can never become a satisfactory substitute for standard books or periodicals.

SOME AIDS IN THE SELECTION OF CURRENT INEXPENSIVE REFERENCE MATERIAL

GENERAL

Publishers' Weekly. New York, Publishers' Weekly, 298 Broadway. $4.

Includes, especially in the monthly cumulative numbers, many pamphlets and occasional bound volumes, obtainable "gratis" or at a nominal price. Includes many state and United States documents.

Cumulative Book Index. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. (Monthly.) $6.

Includes much the same entries as the *Publishers' Weekly,* with perhaps rather more entries of minor western publications.

Reader's Guide (Abridged). Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. (Monthly.) $4.

Formerly the *Eclectic Library Catalog.* Primarily a periodical index, but includes in each number a "check list of government and other valuable publications distributed free or at a nominal price."

LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Public Libraries* and *New York Libraries.*

All three make special mention of many items of this kind. The first has a regular column of current bibliographies.

UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS

A. L. A. Booklist. Chicago, American Library Association. (Monthly.) $1.

Includes brief list of United States documents useful in small libraries.

Monthly Catalog of United States Public Documents. Washington, Government Printing Office. Free to libraries.

Complete list of departments of all documents issued by the national government. Fullest of any list. Quarterly and annual indexes.

Monthly list of publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, Editor and Chief, Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Free.

Four-page list of one department only, but includes much that is very useful.

New publications of the Geological Survey. Washington, director, Geological Survey. (Monthly.) Free.

Lists occasional items useful to the small library, and many of value to larger libraries.

Price lists and leaflets. Washington, Superintendent of Documents. Free on application.

Subject lists of documents, including many analytical references. The lists make very serviceable bibliographies. Among the subjects treated are food and diet, dairy industry, Indians, education, tariff, poultry, political economy.

In addition to the lists noted above, many of the departments issue, from time to time, lists of their publications available for distribution. Among these are the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Education, Department of Commerce and Labor, Library of Congress, Geological Survey, Census Bureau and the Smithsonian Institution.

STATE DOCUMENTS

Monthly List of State Publications. Washington, Library of Congress. 50 cents.

The only list of current publications of all the states and territories that even approaches completeness. Gives practically all information necessary, except as to whether the document is free or not.

New York Libraries. Recent state publications of interest.

This department, formerly conducted by Mr. F. L. Tolman, will be resumed in future numbers of *New York Libraries,* under the direction of Mr. C. B. Lester, legislative reference librarian. It will be a brief annotated list of New York state documents, with directions as to the best method of obtaining the documents listed.

New York State Education Department. General department publications. (*Handbook* 6.) March, 1911. Albany, State Education Department. Free.

Lists publications of the department still in print. Many of these are valuable and interesting to teachers and others.

—— *State Museum. List of Museum publications.* Albany, State Education Department. Free.

Frequently revised. Includes all publications still in print. Among them are the interesting *Archaeology Bulletins* and many admirably illustrated geological monographs.

Other lists may be found on the covers of publications of the departments concerned, *e. g.,* New York State Library publications in the bulletins of the library and the Library School, of the Bureau of Labor in the Quarterly Bulletin of the bureau, etc., and similar departments in other states.

EXPERIMENTS IN LIBRARY EXTENSION

By George H. Evans, *Librarian, Woburn (Mass.) Public Library*

The subject of my remarks is intended to suggest not ideals, purposes, nor theories, the need and value of which I should be the last to disparage and the first to recognize and urge, but some actual attempts to push a little farther out the frontier line of library influence and usefulness. The librarian whom the ferment of the pioneer spirit urges ever onward into new and uncharted territories is the one most likely to sift the actual from the theoretical, to whom things already realized seem most clearly to map out the path to further accomplishment. I shall, therefore, try to tell in a direct and concrete way about some experiments, quite disconnected, save in their single purpose of adding to the usefulness of the library in the community.

First, then, an experiment within the library. Every librarian, at times, indulges in those elusive and hardly realized day dreams of improving the literary taste of his own little coterie of readers. Like the will-o'-the-wisp, the results of these efforts are difficult to put one's hands upon. Taste in reading is peculiar. It seems to have an almost organic relation to the native fiber of the man. I have known a day laborer who read Homer of an evening, and a college professor who drained to their unsavory dregs the offerings of the daily press.

A large and attractive bulletin was made, with the heading, "Books the world calls great." Beneath this, at the left, was paneled off a space for the posting of lists. Alongside the panel was a notice to the effect that the books named in the accompanying list would be found on the shelf below, and that each month the list would be changed. As each new list was posted, it was fastened, at the top only, over the list of the previous month, thus making a cumulation of titles to which a reader could always refer should any topic tempt his appetite to further tasting. Selections were made under such subjects as biography, history, travel, natural science, fiction, essays, poetry and drama. The shelf selected for the exhibit was craftily located in the midst of the new book section, as undoubtedly the best advertising space within the library walls. This plan was followed throughout the busy part of the year. A check upon circulation showed for non-fiction an increase of about 33 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year. An interesting feature was a *decrease* in the circulation of the fiction selected, ascribed to the absence of the books from their accustomed place, so much better known to borrowers than the location of particular classes of non-fiction. It is an open question whether, upon the whole, the advertising of "best books" is psychologically sound.

Much more desirable is that type of outward extension of the library's field which has for its object the reaching of those who do not already have affiliations with the library. For all-around effectiveness, I do not believe that there is any agency to compare with the press. Experience in different places convinces me that the paper that will not coöperate cordially with public library work, if properly approached, is not only blind to its own opportunities, but is the rare exception.

Our library in Woburn is now conducting a weekly library corner in the two local dailies. This is a feature of the Wednesday evening issue, publishing identical matter simultaneously in both papers. It occupies a double column under a distinctive heading, in connection with which is used in the form of a motto a happy phrase from the will of the chief benefactor of the library: "For the use, benefit and improvement of the people of Woburn." There is practically no limit as to space or to subject matter. The double column format is more attractive to the eye, and makes the corner stand out prominently from the rest of the page. Permanence of position is desirable, as a familiar feature always tends to fix a mental habit.

The nature of the copy supplied for the corner is quite varied; in fact, anything of interest that we can hang on a library peg: library news of all sorts, book accessions, reading lists on current topics, and subjects in constant demand, special book notices and book chat of the day, notes on local history, special days, etc. In connection with the newspaper column are used bulletin boards and special reservations of books, as occasion indicates.

Read before Rhode Island Library Association, Nov. 11, 1912.

Incidentally, the library corner takes the place of the *Bulletin,* formerly published and discontinued for financial reasons. I believe it to be the more valuable of the two. It is particularly adapted to the small library of limited resources in any community that supports a local paper. To summarize, its advantages are wide dissemination, not confined to present users of the library; regularity and frequency, persistence and variety of appeal.

On account of their adaptability, special reading lists have received much attention from librarians. One hardly expects to display any originality in this field. Out of numerous experiments we note two or three of attested usefulness.

A committee of our local woman's club is sponsor for one. I assume, by the way, that every woman's club has a library committee. If not, let me commend to you its usefulness in matters of coöperation. Primarily, this list is for the use of the club members; incidentally, for all who care to refer to it. It includes carefully selected lists on such topics as English and American fiction, education, art, conservation, civics and domestic science. A strongly bound copy of this list, kept at the desk, is in frequent use. The prestige of a strong and active club adds to its value.

The English department of our high school also maintains a reading list at the library. It numbers several hundred titles, broadly classified, but carefully graded, designed for the three higher classes. The library undertakes to have all the titles on this list, and to duplicate some of them liberally. The list, now in typewritten form, has become so useful, and is so constantly in demand, that it is proposed to print a revised and enlarged edition for distribution. In such an event, we hope to make still further use of it outside the school, and believe that, when it is possible for them personally to own a copy, many pupils will continue to refer to it after graduation. A merit of the present temporary form is the ease and consequent frequency of revision which permits the addition of such new titles as seem worthy of inclusion and within the scope of its purpose. The newer titles seem to remove to a certain extent the curse of taboo that in the student mind rests upon all required reading.

Still another form of the list we find very useful in facilitating the exchange of books lent to the high school for collateral reading. Such lists are on cards, arranged under guides bearing the names of the courses of study. Teachers are thereby enabled to revise or insert new titles, as they see fit, easily and without confusion. By means of this list we are able to make quick delivery of any course desired.

A brief reference to an interesting and possibly unique phase of high school and library relations will conclude my remarks. It grows out of the possession by the school of an excellent library of its own, newly housed and equipped. This has an assured income adequate for the purchase of books, but limited to that purpose, with a consequent maintenance problem. Here are two libraries, then, with lines of work parallel where not identical, a situation well calculated for wasteful duplication of books and effort. Happily, however, a spirit of coöperation makes it easy in most cases to avoid undesired duplications. No books of importance are added to the school library without first ascertaining whether they are in the public library, and, if not necessary to both, in which they will be most useful.

The administration of the school library has been something of a problem. Under the general charge of a teacher, the books were formerly prepared for use by students of library economy, whose services could be secured without compensation other than the experience and practice obtained. The results were unsatisfactory, owing to lack of continuity and differing individual viewpoints. The experience of two or three years showed not only such divergencies from the usages of the public library as might have been expected, but also internal inconsistencies of cataloging and classification. Such a condition naturally tended to confusion in the minds of both teachers and students.

In the meantime, however, the teacher in charge, being an observing person of practical bent, had learned much. On her initiative the old plan of management was abandoned a year ago, and the work of the high school library was converted into what is practically an elementary laboratory course in library economy. It was hoped thereby to combine economy, internal consistency and uniformity with the methods of the public library, and, at the same time, give instruction about books to a small class.

In accordance, therefore, with this plan, seven seniors were allowed a credit of four hours a week throughout the year. The course is a combination of lectures, recitations, reports and the actual preparation, and handling of the books of the school library, together with the general care of the stock of the text-books. The class is expected to become familiar with the construction and use of the dictionary catalog and the principles and most important divisions of the decimal classification. They are given practice in classifying books in the simpler classes, assigning Cutter numbers, reading the shelves and arranging books. They learn how to open, mend and care for books, and how to prepare them for the shelves and for circulation. Instruction is given in the relative value of the better-known reference books, both general and special, together with their scope and limitations, with illustrative use of the same. Bibliographies, based upon material in the public library, are made both for individuals and for special topics.

The main dependence in mapping out the work has been placed upon such well-known books as Dana's "Modern American library economy series," Ward's "Practical use of books and libraries," Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books," the Decimal Classification, Cutter's "Alphabet order table," and the A. L. A. "List of subject headings." With these are combined readings from other sources, such as Spofford's "Books for all readers," and Bostwick's "The American public library." For cataloging, Library of Congress cards are used.

The librarian of the public library has participated to the extent of assisting the teacher in laying out the course and giving lectures, informal talks and demonstrations to the class on such subjects as the selection, treatment and use of books, reference works, bindings, the catalog, mending, marking and library handwriting. In addition to this work with the class, he has lectured to the senior class and teachers on the making of books and the significance of their parts.

The high school entrusts the care of its large collection of text-books, which is distinct from the school library, to the class which attends to the charging system and keeps the books mended. The latter especially is a happy solution of an old problem. The library is satisfactorily supervised, the new accessions prepared for use, and other routine work discharged. A considerable number of needed bibliographies have been made for different teachers, who are finding it very convenient to refer to this new source for information and assistance.

The public library feels an increased interest and understanding. Uniformity and avoidance of confusion have been secured. The teachers are being educated in the resources of the library, and as our local teaching corps is mostly recruited from home material, it is quite probable that we are even now teaching embryo teachers.

As for the pupil, the purpose of the course is not to make of him a librarian, though the suggestions of a vocation are obvious. It aims rather to instill some working knowledge of books and the resources of the library.

BORROWERS OF A GERMAN MUNICIPAL LIBRARY CLASSIFIED

THE following classification of borrowers of a German municipal library, the Breslau Stadtbibliothek, may be of interest as indicating the library clientele. The figures are taken from the report for 1911. The circulation was 47,346. In translation, there was some difficulty in finding exact equivalents, *e. g., Landwirte* and *Gärtner,* translated as farmers and gardeners, in reality connote a more trained class of workers than is suggested by the English use of those terms.

Occupation of Borrowers.	City.	Outside.	Total.
High-school Teachers	36	6	42
Students	1046	54	1100
Theology, Catholic	42	6	48
Protestants	62	.....	62
Law	280	6	286
Medicine	62	.....	62
Philosophy	600	42	642
Clergymen	48	54	102
Lawyers, Judges, Administrators, etc	405	26	431
Doctors and Chemists	49	3	52
Officials of Scientific Institutions	27	1	28
Teachers in Colleges, etc	136	56	192
Teachers in Elementary Schools	206	65	271
Minor Officials	159	10	169
Authors and Artists	53	10	63
Technologists, Farmers, Gardeners, Manufacturers, Merchants, Mechanics	210	9	219
Military Officers	17	9	26
Men, no calling	187		
Women	341	19	360
Teachers	96	10	106
Students	62	1	63
Other	183	8	191
Government Officials	38	45	83
	2958	344	3302

PRESERVATION OF PAPER

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the American Library Association to study methods of preserving newspaper files for use of future generations, held Nov. 26, 1912, at the Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, when, at the invitation of the committee, representatives of New York and Brooklyn newspapers were asked to participate in the study of the question, Mr. John Norris, chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, submitted the following observations:

"Much has been said recently by librarians about the inferiority of the newsprint paper which goes into bound files of the libraries for the purposes of reference and historical preservation. An examination of the places of storage in the libraries and the conditions of storage convinces me that while the ordinary newsprint paper may not be in any respect suitable for purposes of preservation, the methods of handling those papers when bound are conducive to deterioration. This criticism applies not only to libraries, but to newspaper offices, and substantially to all places where newspaper files are stored. In many of the libraries, the files are subjected to treatment which deprives the paper of its required moisture. The libraries dry out the newspapers by keeping them in rooms with an average temperature of 70 degrees, which is bound in the course of time to cause deterioration. The artificial heat renders the paper extremely brittle and makes it crumble like isinglass when handled. Excessive dampness is also disadvantageous. One of the paper authorities says that proximity to the seashore causes paper to fade more quickly.

HOW IMPROVEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED

"Improvement in the preservation of these historical records may be obtained:

"1st, by using a printing paper that will endure indefinitely; 2d, by binding with materials that do not attract minute organisms; 3d, by storing under conditions (a) that do not deprive the paper of all its moisture; (b) or subject it to excessive dampness; (c) or subject it to chemical action produced by sunshine or gas or artificial heat or similar agencies of deterioration; (d) or propagate insects or other growth.

"In gathering information that relates to the preservation of the printed paper, I have, at the request of newspaper publishers, inquired about the storage and preservation of newsprint rolls which I will also touch upon in this compilation.

"The matter of paper preservation has attracted attention for centuries. Pliny says the ancients preserved their paper and books from moths by washing them over with cedar or citron oil. In 1773, the Royal Society of Sciences, at Gottingen, offered a premium for the answers to questions relating to insects found in records and books. The answers accepted at that time indicated that five insects were destructive, and that six appeared to be doubtful. They recommended that bookbinders use glue mixed with alum in place of paste. The ravages of insects vary according to latitude. The cigarette beetle has been described as the most destructive raider upon books. A publication, entitled 'Bookworms of fact and fancy,' gives a list of insects, and includes:

"The bedbug, found in wood papers; white ants, found in clay fillers; roaches, after oils and fats in parchments; beetles, in skin bindings; spring tails and silver fish, in dry and warm locations; centipedes and scorpions, which prey upon the insects found in libraries.

"These live promoters of paper deterioration may work considerable damage in warm latitudes, but in the important libraries, which are located in the more northerly latitudes, I believe their damage is negligible.

COMPOSITION OF NEWSPRINT PAPER

"Newsprint paper is made by the mixture of approximately 75 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp and 25 per cent. of sulphite wood pulp, with a slight addition of clay and rosin.

"The agencies leading to decay, according to my limited observation and study, are:

"Artificial heat, gas combustion, sunshine, oxidation, excess of mineral substances, excessive dampness, carelessness in bleaching and inferior materials in binding.

"Mechanical pulp will deteriorate rapidly when exposed to air or light. R. W. Sindall, an English authority, says many of the books printed on wood-pulp paper between 1870 and 1880 are in a hopeless condition. With lower-grade papers, containing mechanical pulp, the degradation of color and fiber is inevitable. Clayton Beadle points out that paper which is brittle, when very dry, becomes stronger and more pliant with a certain amount of moisture. With more moisture it loses its power of 'felting.' There is a point where the maximum strength is obtained. Prof. Herzberg, of the German Testing Institute, is credited with the statement that paper containing three to five per cent. of moisture is at its strongest. Newsprint paper will absorb close to 10 per cent. of its weight in moisture. Most of this paper, when manufactured, contains about five per cent. of moisture, or 100 pounds per ton of paper. It is liable to absorb 80 pounds of water per ton of paper in transit from mill to newspaper office. The additional weight of the paper when delivered has puzzled many newspaper publishers, who almost invariably found that their rolls weighed more than the weight indicated at mill. A recent litigation in England disclosed the fact that jobbers had bought a less weight of paper than the customer had demanded, the jobbers relying upon the absorption of moisture in transit to make up the deficiency.

"English librarians report that the ordinary novel, printed on light, spongy paper, has a life of about 40 issues. In other words, it will be unfit for further use, and even not worth rebinding after circulation among 40 readers.

"The American Chemical Society appointed a committee, in 1908, to find a paper more suitable for the records of the society. It sought to ascertain the most durable, strongest, lightest, thinnest, most opaque and cleanest paper, having a surface not injurious to the eyesight that it was possible to procure for the money available. The specifications adopted by that society were:

"Rag, 75 per cent.; bleached chemical wood or equivalent thereto, 25 per cent.; ash (China clay), 5 per cent.; weight (26 x 38,500), 42 pounds; strength (Mullen), 15 pounds; folding number (Schopper), if practicable, 10 pounds; sizing, three-quarter rosin—no starch; finish, uniform machine, same both sides; color, uniform, natural, paper must be well washed to remove soluble salts and bleaching materials.

"The paper cost, approximately, 6½ cents per pound.

COMPLAINTS OF LIBRARIANS

"At a conference of librarians in 1909, at Bretton Woods, N. H., Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, read a paper on 'The deterioration of newspaper paper,' wherein he narrated the results of an examination of the bound copies of Manhattan and Brooklyn newspapers filed in the Brooklyn Library. He said: 'In many instances, papers published within the last forty years had begun to discolor and crumble to such an extent that it would hardly pay to bind those which had been folded for any length of time. Further investigation showed that practically all of these newspapers were printed on cheap wood-pulp paper, which carries with it the seeds of early decay, and that the life of a periodical printed on this inferior stock is not likely to be more than fifty years.' The librarian sent out circulars to publishers, asking whether a better grade of paper was being used for running off extra copies for their own files, and what, if any, means had been taken to preserve the files in their offices. The answers showed that no special paper was used, and that no means were taken to preserve those in the worst condition. Inquiries were sent to paper manufacturers, with no more satisfactory results. Mr. Hill had not then found any newspaper that printed extra copies on a better grade of paper, but subsequent inquiry has disclosed that the *Red Wing Republican*, of Red Wing, Minn., prints 15 copies daily from which number it supplies paper to the Minnesota Historical Society and the Congressional Library, at Washington. It binds some for its own use and places them in vaults for reference. Its secretary and manager, Mr. Jens K. Grondahl, says a fair grade of book paper is used. The paper has not obtained any scientific test. I submit a copy of that publication printed on the special paper. Mr. Hill's paper described the use of a liquid mixture in the German Governmental Paper Testing Institute of Berlin, by the use of which it was aimed to indefinitely preserve wood-pulp papers and make them fit to read for centuries to come. The method was to dip the sheets, one by one, into a 'cellit' solution, and then hang them up to dry or to spread them on large meshed nets. Mr. Hill suggested that it might be to the interest of publishers and librarians if a few copies of each issue of the newspapers should be printed on paper which had been treated with this chemical in the roll.

"At a recent meeting of the committee of the American Library Association, Mr. Cedric Chivers, a bookbinder of Brooklyn, spoke of the successful experiments he had made with the German product 'cellit' by painting the edges of bound volumes with it. He was of the opinion that paper so treated would last 50 or 75 years, and that the treatment could be repeated with the same result. The expense of treating the volume, page by page, might deter most librarians and publishers from attempting that method of preservation. He pointed out the necessity for binding the newspapers as quickly as possible, so that they might not long be exposed to the air.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATION

"In 1904, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, authorized the Bureau of Chemistry to investigate the subject of suitable papers for government purposes. The investigation covered about 5000 samples of paper, and resulted in the issue of two circulars by the Bureau of Chemistry. Subsequently, the Joint Committee of Congress on Printing appointed a commission to pass upon this matter. Its report was adopted Dec. 18, 1911, and now controls all government supplies of paper and printing and binding materials. In the following month, a public bidding was held. The standard specification for printing paper that would 'endure indefinitely' was as follows:

"Weight, 25 x 40, 500; 50-pound basis (24 x 36, 42.6); thickness shall not exceed .0035 inch; strength shall not be less than 18 points; stock shall be not less than 75 per cent. rag, the remainder may be bleached chemical wood, free from unbleached or ground wood pulp; ash shall not exceed 5 per cent; size—the total rosin shall not exceed 2 per cent.

"This quality of paper is comparatively cheap, costing 4½ cents per pound, or twice as much as the International Paper Company quoted as its newsprint price for the year 1912. The list of bidders and the mills at which the paper would be made was:

	Cents per pound
American Writing Paper Co.	
Lots 22 b and 23 b	4.35
Lots 24 b and 25 b	4.55
C. H. Clinton Paper Co. of Phila., supplied by Nashua River Paper Corporation	4.5
Lewis Hoffenmaier, supplied from Bryant Paper Co.	5.1
C. W. Rantoul Co. of N. Y., supplied from Tidewater Paper Mills	4.99
King Paper Company, of Kalamazoo	5.5
R. P. Andrews Paper Co., supplied by West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.	7.0
Bryant Paper Co.	5.1
Champion Coated Paper Co.	4.75

"The award was made to the American Writing Paper Co. for 280 tons at 4.35 cents per pound, and to C. H. Clinton Paper Co., of Philadelphia, at 4½ cents per pound for 76 tons. The government commission, in recommending this quality of paper, said:

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION REPORT ON SPECIAL PAPER

"'The use of this paper should be limited to copies of those permanent publications intended for government libraries or government use, or, at most, be limited to the copies placed in the depository and university libraries of the country. This is intended as the permanent printing paper for the service, and while its use will not be extensive, it will serve a very important purpose. The important historical documents of the government and its original scientific contributions should be printed on permanent paper. It is also desirable that such publications as the Statutes at Large should be printed upon this grade of paper.

"Mr. Veitch, of the Bureau of Chemistry, who was a member of a government commission on paper specifications, and who has given much research to these matters, says there is need for two sets of papers, one for ordinary handling and immediate accessibility, and one for storing away for future reference. It should be practically inaccessible. He writes: 'No paper which is subject to a great amount of handling and use can prove absolutely permanent. Even the best paper, if handled, will deteriorate and go to pieces, and if handled constantly would last but a few years. If handled very little, it would last for several hundred years, and if the volumes were opened but several times a year, and were stored in a suitable place, they would undoubtedly last for many hundreds of years. In other words, the problem is one largely of use and storage. The sheets should never be folded. They should be kept in binders, and not folded repeatedly backward and forward upon themselves.'

"The Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Standards, at Washington, concur in the matter of ink. They say: 'Very little difficulty would be experienced with the ordinary printer's ink. The black inks consist essentially of carbon, which is very permanent, and therefore very little anxiety need be felt for any publications printed with black ink.'

HOW THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY CARES FOR OLD NEWSPAPER FILES

"In the Congressional Library, at Washington, special efforts are made to preserve eighteenth-century files. The volumes are sealed in dustproof cases. They are bound with buckram and finished with materials recommended by the best authorities. The books lie flat, with air spacing every six inches for ventilation. Channel iron ribs are used in the stacks. Air that has been washed or screened to remove dust is forced through the stacks and then exhausted. The temperature is kept uniform the year round. Flour paste, boiled with alum, is used for binding. Protecting sheets of paper are inserted between every double page. A thin, tough linen ledger paper is used for guards. The only possible criticism that might be offered toward the perfection of these provisions for preservation is the occasional sunshine in the storage room. The volumes thus protected cost $10 each for binding. The ordinary binding of the current newspaper volumes in the Congressional Library cost $2 per volume. The deleterious effects of the products of gas combustion are avoided in the Congressional Library, because electricity is used for illumination when artificial lighting is necessary. No records are kept of the humidity of the atmosphere. The cleanliness of the entire establishment is its insurance against animal organisms.

"In the New York Public Library, the newspaper files are stored upright, in well-ventilated stacks, with some protection against dust by the screening of the air. The thermostat in the public file room was fixed in August at 68 degrees. The files in the north room and in stacks rest on steel-ribbed shelving. No attempt is made to regulate the humidity of the storage place. Gas is not used in the building.

"Four large steam pipes pass through the room of the Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Library, containing the old New York *Herald* files. There is no sunshine there, but the main hall, where most of the newspaper files are kept, is flooded with sunshine. Some of the files lie flat and some are upright. The ordinary effort is made to preserve uniform temperature by heating in cool weather, but there is no special regulation of temperature, or humidity, or ventilation, or exclusion of dust.

"The Philadelphia Free Library stores its newspaper files flat in the cellar. It permits the access of very little sunshine. There is some ventilation and some opportunity for variation of humidity, due to changes in the atmosphere. Gas throws off its deleterious products of combustion in this room. Steam-heated pipes pass through the cellar. The newspapers are bound in buckram.

"May I suggest to your committee that it gather information from the various libraries and historical societies upon a blank corresponding substantially to the following:

DATA RELATING TO STORAGE OF NEWSPAPER FILES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Date .....
City .....
State .....

1. Name of library or society.
2. Number of daily newspapers, the regular issues of which are bound and preserved by the library or society.
3. Are the bound files flat or upright?
4. Is there sunlight in the room in which the bound files are stored?
5. Is gas used for illumination or any other purpose in any part of the library, especially near that room in which the bound files are stored?
6. Is there any ventilation around the bound files that will permit of the free ventilation of outside air?
7. Is there artificial heat in the room in which the bound files are stored?
8. Are the variations of humidity in outside air permitted to reach the bound files?
9. Are the bound files stored in sealed cases, or are they kept in such manner as to be protected from dust in the air?
10. Is any attempt made in binding to guard against insects?
11. What suggestions do you offer to secure the preservation of records of current history?

(Signed) Name .....
City .....
State .....

NO PROFIT IN PRINTING NEWSPAPERS ON SPECIAL PAPER

"Conceding the failure of the newspapers, up to this time, to do that which is more or less of an obligation upon them, it should be borne in mind that until recently very little data has been available for ascertaining a standard quality of printing paper that would endure indefinitely under proper storage. From time to time, the subject has been taken up by newspapers. Several canvasses have been made of the possible revenue to be obtained from such an issue. Apparently, the expenses would far exceed the probable revenue. The purchase would be restricted to the larger public libraries, some college libraries and some historical societies. I doubt if subscriptions could be obtained for one hundred copies of such a publication. It seems like a dream as a commercial proposition, though some newspaper genius may accomplish such a result some day. A rich institution, or newspaper publisher or philanthropist like Mr. Carnegie, who has enthusiasm for the accurate historical guidance of future generations, might endow such an effort and make it possible. In any event, it lacks the attractiveness of direct profit. The mere cost of the paper would be a bagatelle. One hundred copies of an ordinary daily newspaper, upon the terms and specifications of the government's contract, would hardly exceed $2.50 per diem, but the cost of preparing the plates and rolls to meet the varying conditions would carry the total cost to a figure that very few publishers would care to incur as a permanent obligation.

STORAGE OF NEWSPAPER ROLLS

"Some newspaper publishers have asked me to gather for them information that will enable them to store newsprint rolls under such conditions that will avoid deterioration. The experience in recent years has tended to the belief that paper stored by manufacturers in warehouses near the place of consumption has become so brittle within three months that it interfered with prompt printing of the paper by reason of breaks in the web and increased waste. This brittleness is attributed to the artificial heat or absence of moisture in the warehouses.

100,000 TONS OF PRINT PAPER ON HAND

"The print paper manufacturers of the United States carry nearly 100,000 tons of newsprint paper, of which the supply at the mill averages:

40,000 tons, or 9 days' supply for all newspapers of the country.....	40,000
6 days' supply in transit, equalling.....	27,000
7 days' supply in places of consumption, equalling.....	31,500
Total.....	98,500

"This total of approximately 100,000 tons of paper represents a selling value of about $3,500,000. Up to date, there is no evidence of any general effort, either by manufacturers or by consumers, to standardize the method of storage or to improve conditions. Obviously, it would be to their mutual advantages to encourage and promote every such effort.

"The International Paper Co. stores over 1800 tons of paper in the loft of the big shed at Pier 39, North River, New York. The place is not heated in any way, and it is subject to all the variations of temperature and humidity which are incidental to the free play of the air on the river front. Its officers say they can store paper rolls indefinitely in that loft as much as three years, and deliver the rolls to newspaper consumers in good condition. Their only trouble in storing paper is due to one extra handling, which is, however, less than cartage and storage in a warehouse. Some of the paper is stored in a warehouse in Franklin street, New York, in order that the company may not have all of its eggs in one basket. The Chicago *Daily News* stores 1000 tons of newsprint paper as a reserve. Eighteen months ago, during the pendency of a paper strike, it used 600 tons of paper that had been stored for five years in a cellar that was open to the free play of the atmosphere. The rolls were set upright on strips that permitted ventilation under and on every

side. The windows had never been closed in all that period. It is reported that when the stored paper was put upon the presses it ran better than fresh paper.

"New York City uses 750 tons of newsprint paper per diem. The total tonnage stored in this city is not readily ascertainable. The Great Northern Paper Company carries between 8500 and 9000 tons at Pier 42, North River, to supply the needs of its customers. The International Paper Company now has approximately 3500 tons in storage in its loft and on cars in the city. In Kansas City, the *Star* carries 2000 tons of paper. In Brooklyn, the *Eagle* carries a month's supply.

EXPERIENCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY IN STORING PAPER

"Mr. A. E. Wright, vice-president of the International Paper Company, was asked for suggestions for storing paper in the new building of the New York *Times*. He answered as follows:

"'Our experience has taught us that paper stored in a room of fairly even temperature of from thirty to forty degrees, with a free circulation of air at all times, is best suited for the storage of newspaper.

"'As you no doubt know, the warmer the air the higher percentage of moisture it carries; therefore, we suggest a temperature of from thirty to forty degrees. When necessary to get as low a temperature as this during the summer months, we would suggest some sort of a refrigerating device through which the air would pass before entering the storeroom. It is well to avoid, as far as possible, excessive temperature and moisture conditions, and allow for as free a circulation of air as possible.

"'We suggest the storing of paper on a ventilated platform fully three inches from the floor; this will allow circulation across the bottom of the rolls.

"'As to the effect of light upon paper, we do not think that this has much bearing, as long as the wrappers are left on the rolls. We should say that the most satisfactory place for paper storage would be a basement, with windows for ventilation on all four sides, and the paper stored on a platform such as recommended above.

"'We feel sure, from our experience in storing large quantities of paper in roll form, that if our suggestions are followed out as outlined above, very little, if any, change in the character of the paper will be found after it has been stored for a considerable period.'

"It should be stated that no one has ever attempted to adopt refrigeration as a method of preserving stored paper rolls.

VERTICAL OF HORIZONTAL POSITION FOR ROLLS

"Another phase of this matter of storing rolls is the question of carrying rolls in a horizontal or vertical position. Practically all the paper companies and newspapers store the roll vertically, because it seems to require less space. The New York *Times*, in planning its new annex, has aimed to store over 1000 tons of paper, and to preserve the horizontal position of the roll to avoid the waste and labor incidental to up-ending each roll and subsequent throwing of the roll to a horizontal position. In the Government Printing Office, five men have been observed helping to change the position of a roll.

"Up to this time, no effort has been made to collate the data relating either to the storage of newsprint paper rolls or the preservation of the printed paper. In the common interest, some definite steps should be taken to improve conditions."

Announcement was made that the *Brooklyn Eagle*, beginning Jan. 1, 1913, would be able to supply libraries with copies of its paper printed on linen paper, suitable for filing.

A CHAPTER IN CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES

"In consequence of a grateful remembrance of hospitality and friendship, as well as an uncommon share or patronage, afforded me by the inhabitants of West Cambridge, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the early part of my life when patronage was most needful to me, I give to the said town of West Cambridge *one hundred dollars* for the purpose of establishing a *juvenile library* in said town. The Selectmen, Ministers of the Gospel, and Physicians of the town of West Cambridge, for the time being shall receive this sum, select and purchase the books for the library, which shall be such books as, in their opinion, will best promote useful knowledge and the Christian virtues among the inhabitants of the town who are scholars, or by usage have a right to attend as scholars in their primary schools. Other persons may be admitted to the privilege of said library under the direction of said town, by paying a sum for membership and an annual tax for the increase of the same. And my said executors are directed to pay the same within one year after my decease."

This "extract from the last will and testament of Dr. Ebenezer Learned, late of Hopkinton, N. H.," forms the first book plate of the Arlington (Mass.) Public Library, founded in 1835. It appears to be the earliest record we have of a specific bequest for a children's library, free to all the children of the town receiving it.

In the late eighteenth century it was the custom at Harvard College to grant a six-weeks' vacation in winter and summer, when students could earn money for college expenses. The popular way of doing this was to teach school. Ebenezer Learned, a young man in the class of 1787, availed himself of this opportunity and taught in West Cambridge, or Menotomy. His associations there

were pleasant ones, and the memory of the friends then made persisted through his later successful career. Dr. Learned became a practising physician, first in Leominster (Mass.) and later in Hopkinton, N. H. He is said to have been warmly interested in education and science throughout his life, and was the originator of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society and vice-president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. And yet with all these later interests, his thought, toward the end of his life, was of the little town where he taught his first school.

At the time of receiving this legacy there were in West Cambridge two ministers—a Unitarian and a Baptist—and one physician. Together with the selectmen, they formed the first board of trustees, which met on Nov. 30, 1835, and voted that the books selected for the library should be such as were directed by Dr. Learned's will, "the same not being of a sectarian character." Selection of books was left largely to Mr. Brown, of the newly formed firm of Little & Brown, publishers. He was directed to spend at least half of the bequest for books suitable for the purpose, and these were sent to the home of Dr. Wellington, the physician on the board.

Then followed the task of selecting a librarian, and the obvious choice was Mr. Dexter, a hatter by trade and already in charge of the West Cambridge Social Library. This was a subscription library, founded in 1807, and consisting mainly of volumes of sermons and "serious reading." The question of the librarian's salary was the next care, for the state law authorizing towns to appropriate tax money for libraries was yet ten years in the future. At town meeting, in 1837, however, one of the trustees called attention to the clause in Dr. Learned's will which provided that others, beside children, might use the library by paying a sum for membership and an annual assessment. "Why should not the town pay the tax, and thus make it free to all the inhabitants?" he asked. And this was done. The town at once appropriated thirty dollars for the library, and the right to take books was extended to all the families in town. From this time the institution has been a free town library, the earliest of its class in Massachusetts.

The little collection of books for the West Cambridge Juvenile Library traveled to its first home on a wheelbarrow. "Uncle" Dexter would make hats during the week, and on Saturday afternoons open the library for the children. Three books were the limit for a family, and they could be retained for thirty days. That the books were actually read by the children is vouched for by those who remember the library from its beginning. Even free access to the shelves was permitted for a while. But we come to a period, later, when the by-laws declare, "No person except the librarian shall remove a book from the shelves."

One would like to know just what those books were for which one-half of that precious bequest was first spent. The earliest extant catalog of the juvenile library is dated 1855, though there exists an earlier list (1835) of the Social Library. Tradition has handed down the names of two books said to be in the first collection, but one of these is certainly of later date. The first is still in existence, a copy of the "History of Corsica," by James Boswell. One who as a boy read this book, years ago, in the West Cambridge Juvenile Library, recalled it with delight when he visited Corsica years afterward.

The other title, mentioned as belonging to the first library, is "The history of a London doll." But this delightful child's story, by Richard Hengist Horne, was not published until 1846. Some of the Waverley novels are also remembered as being among the earliest purchases. Of course, we realize that books which "will best promote useful knowledge and the Christian virtues" in school children are not necessarily children's books. So we may be tolerably sure that Rollins' and Robertson's histories, as well as Goldsmith and Irving, would have appeared in the catalog had there been one.

The juvenile library remained a year in its first home, the frame house still standing near the railroad which runs through Arlington. There have been five library homes since then, including the meeting house, where the collection of books was nearly doubled by the addition of the district school libraries and a part of the Social Library.

In 1867 the town changed its name to Arlington, discarding the Indian name of Menotomy, by which it was known before its incorporation as West Cambridge. The library then became known as the Arlington Juvenile Library, and, in 1872, its name was formally changed to Arlington Public Library. With the gift of a memorial building, in 1892, the present name, the Robbins Library, was adopted by the town.

It is characteristic of our modern carelessness of what the past has given us, that we have lost sight of this first children's library. Not Brookline in 1890, not New York in 1888, but Arlington in 1835 marks the beginning of public library work with children. Here is one public library, with a history stretching back over seventy-five years, which need not apologize for any expenditure in its work with children. Its very being is rooted in one man's thought for the children of the primary schools. Dr. Learned could think of no better way of repaying the kindnesses done to a boy than by putting books into the hands of other boys and girls. A children's librarian may well be grateful for the memory of this far-seeing friend of children, who held the belief that books may be more than amusement, and that the civic virtues can be nourished by and in a "juvenile library."

Alice M. Jordan.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1912

In the year 1912, the legislatures of thirteen states held regular sessions and in nine states there were extra or special sessions. An examination of the results of these 22 sessions shows very little of library interest, presumably because there was little or no occasion to disturb or change the operation of established library laws.

In the new state of Arizona, at the first legislative session, a system of district libraries was established, to be under the control of the school trustees in each district, to report annually to the county school superintendent, who must report, in turn, to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Three per cent. of all school funds, with the addition of special donations made for the purpose, not to exceed $300 in all in any district, are to be set apart for buying books, reference books and schoolroom decorations. The library is to be free to all pupils of suitable age, and its privileges may be extended to other residents of the district on the payment of an annual or monthly fee fixed by the district trustees.

In California at an extra session in December, 1911, the power was given to any municipality to take land by condemnation for public library purposes.

In New York, no change was made in the library law, but the appropriations for library aid and support were somewhat increased. The amount to be distributed to free libraries for books was made $35,000 instead of $33,000, as in the previous year. The very large amount of $1,250,000 had been voted in 1911 for the reestablishment and enlargement of the State Library and Museum, which had suffered so great a disaster in the Capitol fire on March 29, 1911, and of this sum, $500,000 was made immediately available by an act of 1912. By the same act, $200,000 were appropriated for furniture and office equipment in the new State Education building, a considerable part of which is occupied by the State Library.

Two local library acts were passed in New York, one of them to fix the annual tax of the city of Syracuse for the support of its public library at not less than 2 per cent., and not more than 2½ per cent. of the aggregate annual tax levy of the city; and the other to authorize the city of Buffalo to sell its "Jubilee water system," and with a part of the proceeds to buy land and erect a public library building, gymnasium and assembly hall, the library to become a branch in the Buffalo public library system.

The laws of the year affecting libraries in other states are few, and provide mostly for increase of salary or of force in the state libraries. Slight as these indications are, they are enough to show that the public interest in libraries is a growing interest.

W. R. EASTMAN.

ON AN ORDER RECORD BY FUNDS

THE purchasing division of a college library comes in for its share of complaints, and the criticisms it receives are chiefly three: First, slowness in getting a book; second, inexact record of outstanding orders; and third, unreliable bookkeeping accounts. Having bettered, if not removed, all three of these by a system based on a record of orders by funds, the following extract from our annual report may be welcomed by libraries troubled in like manner.

Our basal record is obtained by using a separate order sheet for each book fund and by writing two carbon copies of each order when typed. One of these is on a green sheet, the other on a red. The red sheet is filed in a red folder, under the agent's name; the green sheet is filed in a green folder, under the name of the fund. These distinctive colors cannot be confused with the yellow sheet, which always indicates the copy of a letter, never of an order. Each fund is provided with a folder, in which each green sheet finds its proper place in the vertical file.

As the order is typed, the limit of price (really the estimated price) is carried to the right of the sheet, as in a column. This makes it easy to add up the totals of the outstanding orders. When the order is filled, this estimate is cancelled by a line drawn through it, while the actual cost taken from the bill is written in the space to the right. The date of the bill is also placed before the author's name, thus enabling us to tell from the fund record at any future time just when the order was filled and how much it cost.

Continuations which have no green sheet order are entered from the bill in the same manner, but on a white sheet which lies always on top. Here appears also the total estimate of continuations for the year. Extra items of all sorts, such as express, postage, etc., are transferred from the bill to this white sheet.

Binding chargeable to a book fund appears on a green sheet also as soon as the schedule is made out for the binder; thus this item is included in our estimate of outstanding orders.

From this fund (the green sheet) file, therefore, can be gleaned exact information as to the outstanding orders, both titles and the estimate of cost. Further and conversely, there is shown for a given period every cent spent from the fund and for what titles the money went. Equally important, the items in the regular ledger of the funds (the bookkeeping accounts) can be proven by totaling the entries on the green sheet.

We thus satisfy the professor in charge of the fund (1) by sending off his order with a minimum of delay; (2) by indexing his order automatically, with small chance for error, and with no loss of clerical time; (3) by being able to show him at any time the exact estimate of his outstanding orders by

author and title (and this at no loss of time to ourselves, for we know of libraries where these titles and estimates are written in under funds by hand); and (4) by being able to prove our accounts, so that we know they are posted correctly. We now have a double check on its being ordered right, filled right and posted right.

This system calls for no delay or red tape in the routine of getting the order off, nor in putting the book through to the accessioner when it arrives.

As to speed in filling an order, we are dependent a good deal on our agents. Yet our use of indicator clips to show the week in the month when a rush order should be filled, enables us to prod the dealer and to exact a prompter service for what we need without delay.

The chief criticism has been the greater use of paper, with the multiplying of our sheets by funds, and the consequent filling up of the filing cabinet. Our defense is that paper is cheaper than the time of the order assistants, and since we get the results we are after, we are content to use the extra paper and the extra space.

F. K. W. Drury,
University of Illinois Library.

CATALOGING SYSTEM AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Books for the entire system of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh are cataloged by the catalog department at the central library. The work is so centralized that the filing of the completed cards in the branch catalogs is the only part of the process, except the printing, which is done outside the catalog department.

A few general statements must be made before the methods of work can be made clear. (1) No books are added to any part of the library system which are not also added to the central collection. (2) Catalog cards are printed by means of the linotype process in the printing department of our own library. (3) Annotations are written for nearly all titles, and these are printed on the catalog cards.

Twenty-one card catalogs are kept to date. Twenty of these are dictionary in form, and one is classified. A special author list of all works of fiction and two lists of books printed in foreign languages are kept to date, in addition to the twenty-one regular catalogs, as well as an official list of printed cards. No two of the twenty-one catalogs are exactly alike, because the collections which they catalog vary in scope. The following catalogs are kept to date:

(1) *Official catalog.*

This is kept in the catalog department, and is made up as follows:

(a) Official typewritten author cards, on which are indicated the various agencies, or departments, having the titles or books. The subject headings used are indicated on these cards, and class numbers are added to locate the cards in the classified catalog. These are the cards which are sent to the printing department as "copy," and the ones from which all duplicates are made.

(b) Cards for each subject heading in use in any of our dictionary catalogs.

(c) Subject heading reference cards, containing all references to and from a subject. Catalogs in which we use these headings are also indicated.

(d) All name cards, official author reference cards, series cards and added entries under authors.

(2) *Reference room dictionary catalog.*

This is a complete dictionary catalog of all books, reference, circulating and juvenile, in the collection.

(3) *Central lending department dictionary catalog.*

A complete dictionary catalog of all circulating books.

(4) *Central children's room dictionary catalog.*

A card catalog of all juvenile books added to the library since the printing of the book catalog of "Books in the central children's room," 1909.

This catalog is dictionary in form, and contains many more subject headings than do the other dictionary catalogs. It is an index to children's books, rather than a catalog. The same printed catalog card is used as is used for the other catalogs, but it is duplicated more extensively for analytical purposes.

(5) *Technology department classified catalog, with author and subject indexes.*

A catalog of all reference and circulating books on the subjects of useful arts and natural science. Contains many analyticals.

Special card lists. (1) Classified card catalog, under language, of books printed in all foreign languages. There are two such catalogs, one kept in the central lending department and a duplicate kept in the central reference room. (2) Author catalog of all fiction, kept in the central lending department.

All these catalogs duplicate each other in certain particulars, *e. g.*, all technical books are also cataloged in the dictionary catalogs, and all books in foreign languages appear in their proper places in the other catalogs.

Branch catalogs. (1) A dictionary catalog is kept in each branch of the adult circulating and reference books in that branch. There are now (1912) eight of these. (2) A dictionary catalog is kept in the children's room of each branch of the juvenile books in that branch. (There are now (1912) eight of these.) This supplements the book catalog and is like the catalog in the central children's room.

Cards in all these catalogs, except the official one, are *printed.* In the latter they are typewritten. The printed cards for all the catalogs are set from the same copy and printed from the same linotype slugs. The

possibility of unlimited duplication of cards, after the copy is in lead, permits us to make an exhaustive catalog of the whole collection, and place necessary parts of the catalog within easy access of specific collections which we wish to catalog.

After the cards have been printed, the linotype slugs are rearranged and used to print the monthly bulletin. The slugs are then filed by call number and held for five years, when they are again used to print the classified book catalog. By this method the cost of composition is divided among the card catalogs, the monthly bulletin and the classified catalog, and full entries, with annotations, are obtained for both of these book publications.

The classified book catalog, which includes all books cataloged in 1912 (the supplement covering 1907 to 1912 is now in preparation), gives the library agencies outside of the central building a complete catalog of books in the central library. This is supplemented by the monthly bulletin, which has an annual index.

Catalog cards are shipped from the catalog department to the branch libraries ready to file. All details of tracing, reference cards, etc., have been completed before the cards leave the central library, so that the cataloging for each individual branch is complete.

The system of cataloging, as above outlined, meets our needs most satisfactorily. We get by this means a uniform catalog which can be freely distributed, and which can in a measure duplicate itself after the necessary routine has once been thoroughly worked out. The greatest complications met with arise in connection with the subject headings. To care properly for the references to and from the varying subject headings has necessitated some variations from the usually accepted ways of handling references in a dictionary catalog.

No "see also" cards are included in the branch catalogs. "See" references are supplied, and a complete union list of branch subject headings is kept in the catalog department on which these "see" references are indicated. To answer the demand for analytical work which comes from the smaller collections, and to take the place of the "see also" card, we use a printed form, which reads as follows: "Chapters on this subject will often be found in books entered under the heading." On the top of this card is written the specific subject, such as Stencilling, and the large subject is added below, as Arts and crafts. We find it almost impossible to keep a union list of "see also" references when subject headings appear in some of our catalogs, and the same headings are eliminated in others. This printed form is an inexpensive way of covering the need and simplifies the records.

Cards from other libraries.—Library of Congress and A. L. A. cards are purchased for many sets of periodicals and continuations, which we analyze. These are filed into our own catalogs. The agricultural series of Library of Congress cards is kept in a separate file in the technology department.

The depository catalog of the Library of Congress is kept filed for public use. While it is chiefly of use to the catalogers, it is gaining appreciation among the public as it becomes better known, and will prove more and more valuable.

MARGARET MANN,
Chief Cataloger.

A LIBRARY IN A PENAL INSTITUTION

A LIBRARY in a penal institution differs from a public library only as there is a difference in its readers. This difference is not so marked as it is sometimes supposed. The young men who make up the body of inmates of the New Jersey Reformatory are between sixteen and thirty years of age, and are not different from other young men of their age. Contrary to what many think, there is no distinct criminal class, especially among young men. Inhabitants of penal institutions are made of the same clay as the rest of mankind. The difference is only in the molding of the clay. In young men the clay is always pliable until age and habit change it to its hardened condition. The study of young men in our institution is simply the study of young men as they may be found anywhere else, except that here they are closely grouped, and the study of them is more readily made than if they were scattered over a large area.

In our reformatory a scientific analysis of the inmates has been made. Each inmate who has been received has been tested concerning his mentality by Bimet's admirable psychological system, with the result that 46 per cent. were found to be deficient. These figures were not dependent upon the schooling of the boy, but upon the mental capacity that he possessed. A further search would reveal also a like deficiency in educational development. Of the present population of 514, we have but one young man who has ever entered college, and very few—a score, at most—who have ever entered high school. A very large per cent. are below the fifth grade in the grammar school. Both of these facts make it necessary that a library chosen to meet the demands of our readers must be, to a large extent, of a juvenile character. And yet, at the same time, we must also provide for the 50 per cent. normal-minded young men who desire purposeful fiction, biography, travel and industry. In order to accomplish these ends, we have striven to secure strong masculine stories and such biography and trade books as appeal to young men of vigor. Thus far we have made 75 per cent. of our books fiction, 10 per cent. industry or trade books, 10 per cent. history, and 5 per cent. books of a religious character. Many of our critics will probably feel that there should be a reversal of these percentages, but we

From a brief talk at the N. J. L. A. meeting, Oct. 16, 1912.

insist that it is necessary to work from the known to the unknown—from the desire to the ideal. In this we are striving to make the question of reading and study as attractive as possible. Pictures and magazines, maps and globes, stereoscopes and stereopticons are being woven more and more into the life of those who before have shunned reading more than they have vice. Of the last 200 incoming inmates who have been questioned as to their practice of reading, not a single one has said that he was in the habit of drawing books from the public library. This condition we hope, through the attractiveness of our library, to change, so that when our young men again enter society they may appreciate their opportunities in this respect, and will find it easy and natural to use the public library. G. E. Robbins.

IMPERISHABLE RECORDS

"The imperishable records of the ancients, compared with methods in use up to the present time," by George Frederick Kunz, is an interesting survey of records which have existed and been handed down from the days of the temple libraries of Assyria and Babylonia, and of the Egyptians and the Semites, up to the present time. The clay tablets were excellently adapted for preservation. The papyrus of the Egyptians are clear and legible when found in dry places. The tablets of thin sheet-lead, dating 1400 to 1800 years back, are still legible. But the deterioration of coins and gems have shown the impossibility of preserving metals, as iron and copper, and their inscriptions. To create the modern tablet, which should weather all ages, Mr. Kunz suggests a linotype machine, the type to be run off as though for the purpose of being electrotyped from right to left. From a papier-mâché impression of this, a clay impression could be made, the papier-mâché being withdrawn, the copy reversed in order to have the characters in proper order, and the tablet baked. This article is in the seventeenth annual report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society (p. 367-385), and a plate reproduces a "modern imperishable tablet," for "hard, well-burnt clay endures forever in the ancient landmarks of mankind," which reads, in raised letters: "The relics of the ancients having demonstrated that baked clay is the most endurable medium for the perpetuation of written annals, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society makes this tablet as an example of a record which is invulnerable by the ordinary agencies of change and decay, and which will last practically as long as the world shall endure. This tablet, believed to be the first of its kind, is impressed with a stereotype made from movable type, a process which is simpler than that of old, and can be reproduced indefinitely. Done in the city of New York, December 4, 1911. G. F. Kunz."

ADMINISTRATION OF DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

The following paragraphs on administrative organization and departmental libraries are quoted from the report of Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, for the year ending June 30, 1912, which has just been printed. For the usual summary of this report, see page 55.

"The experience of the past year has again shown the necessity of more thorough training of library assistants. Few of the more important appointments made during the year have been from among library school graduates or by promotion in the staff. It is still unfortunately true that library schools are separate from universities, and are not, therefore, able to offer as thorough training nor attract as able men as university schools can. It is also true that library work tends to become merely mechanical. In a small library, where the reader may help himself, or in a library intended primarily for popular entertainment, where the reader, perhaps, desires no help, the lack of initial training and the want of opportunity for continued study may not be felt; but in a university library certainly, and, indeed, in any large reference library, it must be felt, and felt keenly, and the standards of appointment to the several grades in the staff of the library must tend to become the same as those in the corresponding grades of the staff of instruction.

"During the year this has been definitely recognized in the decision to employ skilled bibliographers as librarians of the several schools of the university, instead of student assistants. The duties of the latter, as students, make them irregular in attendance in the reading rooms, and their absorption in their own work makes them almost useless while they are in attendance. Indeed, even if they were able to take their duties as librarians seriously, they could not become acquainted with them during the short period of their residence in the university. The result is that as many books are improperly removed from rooms which have such policing as from rooms which are without it, books which would be useful in the department are not taken there, or if they are taken there, it is done so tardily that they lose much of their potential usefulness, and proper use is not made of the books which are there; nor, indeed, of the rooms devoted to department reading-room service. While, then, we shall continue to employ students as temporary assistants in clerical work of a mechanical character, we shall not in the future employ them in any of the higher grades of the library service.

"Department librarians in most universities are only librarians in name. As a rule, they are either needy students or unsuccessful and equally needy professors. In an institu-

tion with few books or few readers this matters little, perhaps, but in an institution with hundreds of thousands of volumes and thousands of students, there can be no question as to the importance of the office of department librarian, and no question as to the desirability of securing the best men in the profession to fill these offices.

"Nor is there any reason, in the nature of things, why the department librarian or the special librarian should be an Ishmaelite in the profession. Indeed, with proper professional training, together with special scientific equipment, he should be a leader; and it should be as high an ambition in a junior assistant to become a department librarian as it is to become supervisor of the order department, the catalog department, or any other department of the general library service. There is always the danger in library work, as in other work, of making it an end in itself, and of looking upon service on the general staff as the goal of professional ambition. This, of course, it may be in a library intended to meet only elementary needs, but in the library of a metropolitan university members of the general staff should look forward not to general service only, but also to special service. Bibliographical research becomes expert only as it is specialized, and the results of such research become practical only as they are made available for specific purposes.

"For this reason, it seems to me, assistants should be given opportunity for specialization in their work and also for extra-official studies of an advanced character, and with this in view, I recommend that junior assistants ranking, as bibliographers, be allowed time each year to pursue at least one course of study in the university. Such training of assistants for department library service must do much not only to further the development of these organizations, but also to preserve that unity of the service as a whole which is the condition of efficient and economical administration.

"And the unification of the service is fully as important as its specialization. That department librarian is most efficient who enlists the service of the entire library staff, and serves not merely his own school, but all the schools of the university, and his efficiency as a librarian is to be measured not by the standards of the teacher, or the lawyer, or the physician, but by the standards of his own profession. It is for the purpose of preserving the unity of the library service that a monthly staff meeting of heads of departments has been instituted during the past year and the publication of a staff bulletin begun. The staff meetings, like the journal clubs in other departments of the university, have been devoted primarily to the discussion of current professional literature, American and foreign, and have done much to stimulate the reading of professional literature, and make the staff acquainted with the work of other libraries and other librarians. The staff bulletin is a brief record of current events in the history of the university library, intended to keep members of the staff in each of the libraries acquainted with the progress of all."

"To many it will seem that this [provision of four new departmental librarianships by the actions of the trustees] is only another step in the decentralization—to them, unfortunate decentralization—of the library service. And, indeed, it may prove unfortunate in some cases, but wherever trained and experienced librarians can be secured for these positions, and wherever the library administration is allowed to carry on its work unhampered, in accordance with the best library procedure and practice, the new library officials cannot fail to assist greatly in more rapid and more thorough research work on the part of all members of the university. Indeed, so far as the control of administrative policies and the supervision of technical processes is concerned, there should be no change; so far as it is a reinforcement of the present staff employed in the direct service of readers, it is wholly necessary and desirable; and, so far as the smaller department libraries are concerned, it is a movement toward centralization, rather than the opposite.

"There is, of course, the possibility that these department librarians may wish to become mere administrative officers, each with his own small retinue of clerical assistants, and that the department libraries may tend simply to reproduce on a smaller scale the organization of the general library. Strong emphasis must, therefore, be laid upon the fact that these new library officers are not to be primarily administrators, but scholars; and not primarily specialists in library economy, but in other branches of science. In fact, of those already appointed, only one has had general library training; most of them have had little time for the study of library economy; and few, if any of them, will have much time for it in the future, that is, if they attend properly to the duties of their present offices. As a consequence, they will not have the ability to do technical library work—much less to supervise it; or, if they have the ability, they will not have the time for it. Their time must be devoted to the study of the literature of their respective subjects and the needs of the readers in their several departments, and not merely the needs of professors, but also the needs of students. A department library is not the place for librarians who prefer to spend their time with library assistants, rather than with readers.

"I am aware that there will be many officers of instruction who will agree with this point of view, but will still urge that the needs of their departments are peculiar, and that these cannot be satisfied by existing library methods, but only by methods yet to be discovered. I cannot but sympathize with this attitude, and hope that every member of the library staff, capable of scientific work, may have

ample opportunity for experimcnt. At the same time, however, I am certain that, in the interests of both efficiency and economy, we should avail ourselves of the results of the experiments of our predecessors, confine our experiments for the most part to fields which are new, and follow existing methods until their inadequacy has been proven.

"In short, in this extension of department library service we look forward not so much to a multiplication of libraries as a multiplication of reading rooms and opportunities for reading; not so much to an increase in the number of library officials as to a differentiation of function in the existing staff."

CONCERNING SOCIAL AND CIVIC MATERIAL

To insure the largest usefulness to the community, the library will need to render a special service in connection with material provided regarding the social, civic, health and education topics which have to do with local conditions.

The average attractively written and lavishly illustrated magazine article usually fails to state, or not infrequently misstates, the fundamental factors in the successful application of the idea. On the other hand, the progress of events is such that even articles or books from authoritative sources may easily be out of date within a year or so, or, at any rate, such publications may omit any reference to recently discovered facts of significance when a piece of work is undertaken locally.

Our suggestion, then, is that, so far as possible, it be the established policy of the library to caution clubwomen, civic workers and others who seek information supposed to point to the doing of practical things in the community. With this warning should go, if possible, the suggestion of the national sources of information which are most likely to be in touch with the latest developments in the doing of practical things. For this purpose, those members of the staff who deal with the public should at least know that there is a national organization or a national headquarters for every welfare idea of any significance.

Moreover, it would not be a difficult undertaking to compile a comparatively complete list of such national sources of information. As a foundation for this, secure free copies of "What every social worker should know about his own city," and "Inter-rclation of social movements" may be secured by addressing the Sage Foundation, New York City. Another extensive list of organizations having to do with education may be secured of the Bureau of Education, at Washington. The Brooklyn Eagle Almanac probably contains a more complete list of organizations than any similar publication. It should also be known that the editors of *The Survey*, 105 East 22d street, New York, endeavor to serve as a clearing house for inquiries regarding any phase of social endeavor. E. G. ROUTZAHN.

BOOKS AS CARRIERS OF SCARLET FEVER*

PUBLIC libraries must frequently allay the fears of timid people, which are also increased sometimes by sensational newspaper accounts, regarding books as carriers of disease. The following quotations from the foregoing article by the president of the Board of Health, of Valparaiso, Ind., are significant, and, at the same time, are in line with previous investigations to the effect that the danger of contagion through public library books is a very great improbability. The following quotations explain the matter in greater detail:

"Scarlet fever made its appearance in Valparaiso, Ind., September, 1908, and continued until June, 1911. It is estimated that during this time there were 400 cases, of which only 255 were reported to the city board of health; 145 were not reported, and most of them were not subjected to quarantine regulations. Beginning in February, 1911, a special study of the epidemic was begun to determine, if possible, what steps were necessary to terminate this epidemic.

"The question whether the infection was being spread through the medium of books was considered. If books were carriers of scarlet fever infection, the opportunity for the spread of the disease in this city by them was very great, as Valparaiso is a residence and school city, with about 10,000 population. It supports two libraries, one a public city library, the other a public library in connection with the Valparaiso University. The libraries are both extensively used, the public library by the public school children, the citizens and the university students. The university library was used largely by the university students. Two book stores situated near the university made a practice of renting text-books used at the university; two department stores in the city were maintaining circulating libraries, and in the lower grades of the public schools a large number of supplemental books were furnished the pupils by the school authorities, and these books were passed from class to class. This showed the importance of determining whether books were mediums of the spread of the disease or not, and, if so, what was the practical method for rendering them harmless.

"The popularity of the juvenile department and the attendance of children suffering from a mild attack of scarlet fever, or those who had been too early released from quarantine, undoubtedly was a source of direct contact, and doubtless some cases resulted; yet no specific case was traced to the library. The management is alert and desirous of making the library a perfectly safe and sanitary place.

"At the beginning of this investigation of

* B. Nesbit Otis, M.D., president Valparaiso Board of Health, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for Oct. 26, 1912. p. 1526-1528.

the public library, as fast as any suspicious book was discovered it was taken from the shelves and put in the storeroom and kept there until the study had been completed. The weight of evidence indicated clearly that the books were not an important factor in the spread of the disease, and they were placed back on the shelves without being fumigated and again put in circulation, without producing the disease, and no scarlet fever developed in the city between July, 1910, and April, 1911.

"If books act as carriers, it is only immediately after being contaminated with the discharges of the patient; yet this investigation has failed to reveal a single instance of this kind.

"Books that have been used by scarlet fever patients do not long contain the infection in such a way as to transmit the disease to man.

"Any book which has been handled by a scarlet fever patient should be burned or fumigated. The most practical method for general book disinfection at this time is the Beebee carbogasoline method. This consists in using gas-machine gasoline and two per cent. phenol crystals; the books are immersed in this mixture for twenty minutes, removed and placed before an electric fan for two minutes, and then set on end for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours."

LANE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The volumes of Stanford University's department of medicine are now shelved in the new Lane Memorial Library, the gift by will of Mrs. Levi Cooper Lane, which was dedicated November 3. The building, constructed on a steel frame, is of smooth Colusa sandstone, of a soft gray color. The general reading room, with its open shelves, broad tables and quiet green walls, is enriched by mural paintings by Arthur F. Mathews, of San Francisco. The stockrooms are absolutely fireproof and can be cut off from the rest of the building by metal doors. There is no wood at all in the construction of this part of the building. All the electric wires are separately enclosed in metal channels. The heating plant, vacuum-cleaning machinery and similar equipment are in a sub-basement. Although the library is the largest of any of the university medical libraries in America, its forty thousand volumes are easily accommodated on the shelves, which can hold as many more without addition. Indeed, the capacity of the building could be brought up to something like three times the number of volumes the university now owns, after which an extension could be built on the adjacent lot. The architect is Albert Pissis, of San Francisco.

The medical collection was originally the library of the Cooper Medical College, recently consolidated with Stanford University. It is now a department of the university library.

PENSION FUND SYSTEM

The president, Mr. Osius, of the board of library commissioners of Detroit, has presented an outline of a projected pension fund system for the library staff. With the principle that the amount to be set aside must meet the most necessary requirements for advanced years and be sufficient to offer at least a simple existence, in mind, the proposal is for a fixed contribution by the employees, the balance to be provided from certain incomes of the library. This plan would cover the two important questions of stability and a reasonably sufficient income to the beneficiary, coupled with reasonable economy for both the contributor and the community:

"The sum of $8406.50 per annum is required to provide the following benefits under Plan No. 1:

"A 60-years' age limit of service.

"A pension of $600 per annum at the age of 60 and thereafter, for each, receiving at the time an annual salary up to $1000.

"A pension at the age of 60, of 60 per cent. of an annual salary of over $1000 up to $2000 per annum.

"At the beginning of each year following adoption, an amount will be placed into the pension fund, based on the employee's age at time of entering the service. For instance, an assistant enters at the age of 20 years, an amount of $42.95 per annum, less his own contribution, will be placed in this fund until he reaches the age of 60 years. If an employee dies, an amount corresponding to his year of entry will be dropped. This also refers to persons leaving the service for any reason.

"Plan 1 intends to make each employee within the classified service including librarian, assistant librarian, secretary and stenographer, compulsory contributors to the pension fund to the extent of 3 per cent. of their annual salaries. The balance is to be provided from certain funds now available for library purposes, such as miscellaneous receipts, paper sold, catalogs sold, library fines and balances of salary fund. The estimated total of these items for the year 1913 will probably reach $5000, with a normal increase from year to year. The contribution of 3 per cent. of the beneficiaries' salaries will be approximately $2000, making a total of approximately $7000 available from this source. This would leave about $1400 to be provided elsewhere.

"We now come to the question of pensioning such employees as have not reached the age of 60 years but may for reason of inability or otherwise, be considered desirable pensioners. Decision of this feature should be entirely in the hands of the commissioners, and they should be considered the sole judges whether such employees should be relieved of further service. Inasmuch as it is not desirable that this class of pensioners is unduly enlarged, and since the uncertainty of this feature cannot be anticipated by any statis-

tical calculation, I would create a 'special pension fund,' which is maintained from year to year by placing into this fund an amount equal to the annual pension to be paid to the beneficiary. This contribution to that fund is to cease on the death of the beneficiary. We would, therefore, have two funds—the 'regular pension fund,' consisting of 3 per cent. salary contributions by all employees concerned (less than 25 per cent. of the total), and of the additional revenues as stated. We would also have a 'special pension fund,' consisting of the amounts placed annually therein for the two oldest employees, to begin with, and such others as may be added from time to time by the action of the commission. In the above plan, a service limit at the age of 60 years has been considered which involves a total provision of $8406.50 per annum. If the age limit is increased to 65 years the above amount can be decreased about 35 per cent. If the service limit is decreased to the age of 55 years, the above sum would have to be increased about 30 per cent. per annum. If the employees' contribution is returned in part or all on leaving the service, above amount is to be increased about 50 per cent."

A special staff meeting was held late in November, at which Mr. Osius explained the scheme and met questions and criticism. The scheme was considered a generous one, and all that could be desired for the amount of the premium or contribution enforced. The library commissioners will have to be given a special enabling act from the legislature in order to have authority to install the plan, which was expected to be ready for presentation during December.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The conference of Eastern College Librarians was held in Earl Hall, Columbia University, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1912. The first session was at 10.30 a.m., with Mr. W. C. Lane, of Harvard University, acting as chairman.

"Bibliographical instruction in colleges" was the topic for papers by Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock, specialist in higher education, U. S. Bureau of Education, and Mr. Willard Austen, reference librarian, Cornell University.

"A new way to deal with old books" was discussed by Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian, Brown University. Dr. L. N. Wilson, librarian, Clark University, spoke on "A model private library for college students."

At the second session, at 2.30 p.m., Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton University, presided. The topics were: "The library in relation to other departments of the university," by Dr. T. F. Crane, acting president, Cornell University; "The bibliographical value of the syllabus," by Mr. Andrew Keogh, assistant librarian, Yale University; and "Inter-library loans," by Mr. F. C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University.

WILLIAM REED EASTMAN

It has come to few men to enter a new work, carve out a career and win a national professional reputation after the age of fifty-five. This has been done by Mr. William Reed Eastman, who, after twenty years of continuous and devoted service in behalf of the libraries of New York state, presented his resignation, in October last, as chief of the division of educational extension in the New York State Library, to take effect Dec. 31, 1912. With cordial expressions of regret and of high regard for the distinguished service he has rendered the state, the resignation has been accepted by the Education Department. The regret and regard thus expressed in official way will be shared by everyone who has had any professional or official relation with Mr. Eastman during his twenty years of library activity, and by innumerable librarians and trustees throughout the state who have been aided, stimulated and directed in their work by his counsel, sympathy or active coöperation. The regret will be modified, however, by the thought that the severing of official connection with the work will make little or no difference in his personal interest in or devotion to the cause to which he has so long given his heart, and by the knowledge that, in spite of advancing age, his health, vigor and youthful spirit seem to assure many years yet of fellowship and helpful counsel in the library work of the state.

Taken as a whole, Mr. Eastman's career is one of the most interesting to be found in modern library annals, and it is to be hoped that, as leisure now comes to him, he will find the time and impulse to put in the form of a personal memoir a connected narrative of the events, scenes and developments in which he has had a part. He was born in New York City in 1835, graduated from Yale College in 1854 with high honors, the youngest man in his class; for several years he was engaged in surveying and engineering work, being one of the force to survey and lay out one of the earliest railways in Mexico. In 1859 he entered Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1862 and ordained a Presbyterian minister. During the years 1863-64, he served as chaplain of the 72d New York Volunteers, gaining thus experience and knowledge of events and personalities which have enabled him to make positive and interesting contributions to the history and reminiscences of that period. From 1864 to 1888 he served continuously as pastor of various churches in Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1890—the year in which the first state library commission was formed—he was caught in the rapidly rising tide of the modern library movement, and with all the enthusiasm and devotion of youth, embarked on his new career. His scholarly ideals and professional standards would permit of nothing less than a most thorough and systematic preparation for

this career; so, with the zest of a schoolboy, he entered the New York State Library School for a two-year course, completing this with the class of 1892. He was immediately appointed to the work of inspecting, organizing and supervising libraries in New York state, a work to which, in various capacities, he has continued to give his whole energy up to the present.

What he has done for library development in this state during these twenty years can never be measured or weighed by any available statistics. It is true his work has been but one of many factors entering into the product. The spirit of the times, favorable laws, public library money, the development and activities of the State Library and its traveling library system, broad-minded policies of the Education Department, these and many other forces have been at work in the field during this period, but they have wrought their effects largely through the mind, spirit and energy of Mr. Eastman.

The statistics of library growth in New York state during Mr. Eastman's connection with the field are, in the words of the *Bookman*, "nothing less than amazing," and have perhaps never been paralleled by those of any social, educational or philanthropic movement. Thus in 1893, there were in the state 238 free libraries, including school libraries free to the public; in 1912 there are 800 such libraries. In 1893 there were in free libraries 849,995 volumes; in 1912 there are 4,721,000 volumes in such libraries. In 1893 there was a free library circulation of 2,293,861 volumes; in 1912 a circulation of 20,309,176 volumes. These figures mean that there has been in this interval a threefold growth in the number of free libraries, a fivefold growth in the number of volumes in these libraries, and a ninefold growth in their circulation. Limiting the period to the time when nearly all of both field and office work was done by Mr. Eastman, from 1892 to 1901, there was a growth from 238 to 529 free libraries, from 849,995 to 2,425,260 volumes in them, and from 2,293,811 to 9,232,697 circulation.

But his activities and influence have by no means been confined to the duties connected with his office. His work in the State Library School, as instructor in the theory and planning of library buildings, has given him a foremost place among authorities in this field in the United States, and has been an influential factor throughout the whole country for economy and efficiency in library construction. In the origin and development of the New York Library Association, which he has served in nearly every capacity, his steady, systematic and constructive work has been the strongest single factor. What Mr. Dewey was to the National Association Mr. Eastman has been to the State Association. In the planning and carrying out of the work of library institutes, a work that has an untold and immeasurable influence in the library development of the state, he was from the first the leader and director. Through the development of this work and that of the association, he has seen during his twenty years of active service the number of libraries gathered in annual conference and coöperation increased from 15 or 20 to 450, and the number of persons participating in these conferences increased from 40 to 1250!

Surely, in the contemplation of such advances in his field of work and limitless possibilities for enlarged and enriched living for the people of the state which they suggest, he must now have a reward and satisfaction such as is given to few of the world's successful workers.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE contents of the library have now reached, with the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1912, the two-million mark—our national library being third in size of the libraries of the world. The gain in books, according to the report of the librarian, just issued (235 pages), was 120,664, making the total 2,012,393. Maps and charts now number 5177; music, 34,622; prints, 10,731. Books were obtained: 18,099 by purchase, 23,591 by gift, 20,709 by transfer from government libraries, 11,332 by international exchange, 9318 from state governments, 19,835 by copyright.

The purchases have included but one of an important collection *en bloc*—the Hoes collection relating to the Spanish-American war, of about 43,866 pieces (1405 volumes). The collections on the literature of art and architecture were systematically developed through the expert counsel of Prof. R. A. Rice. Emphasis has also been laid upon the fundamental source material in history. Dr. Richardson's check list of European history, showing 1226 gaps, and work on covering the important deficiencies, has already been begun. Special attention was also given to the literature of contemporary foreign law, the first fruit being the guide to the legal literature of Germany.

Transfers and exchanges included as important items 1299 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers from the State Department. Gross receipts were 22,253 volumes and pamphlets; gross deductions, 20,669. 1243 volumes on medicine were withdrawn from the copyright files and sent on exchange to the John Crerar Library and the Baltimore Medical Library Association, and nearly 4500 numbers of unbound periodicals to the New York State Library.

The most notable event of the year was the foundation of a department of Judaica through the gift by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of the Deinard collection, numbering 9936 volumes and pamphlets, and covering a period of nearly three and a half millenniums from the beginning of Jewish national life to the pres-

ent day. Another important gift is the Bolton library of chemistry, alchemy and related topics; another, the Karow collection of works relating to Napoleon, about 300 volumes.

The division of manuscripts describes the important gifts received, including the Maury papers, the additional Van Buren papers, the Mexican Inquisition papers, the Edwin M. Stanton papers, the Louise Chandler Moulton collection. The War Department records are now open to persons properly recommended. Executive departments of the government now have to submit their lists of useless papers before disposing of them to the librarian for his views as to the wisdom of preserving such papers. As a solution to the proper housing of this material, the erection of a central archives building is considered necessary. The division of documents acquired 26,111 volumes, 15,181 pamphlets, 930 maps and charts. The division has rendered special assistance to the bibliographical division.

The law library was increased by 7055 volumes. Publications have included headings for subject catalog, guides to law of Germany, the first of the guides to foreign law.

During the year the work (of the periodical division) on the check list of American eighteenth-century newspapers in the library was completed. Considerable progress was made on the check list of eighteenth-century American magazines.

The division of prints added 10.731 to its collection. It supplied 16,050 photographs of paintings, sculpture and architecture to educational institutions and art classes.

The number of books bound was 30,601, 27,278 by the library bindery. Of leather bindings, 6043 were in morocco, 8985 in cowhide. The bindery pays $48 a dozen skins.

The cataloging division cataloged 70,885 volumes, and recataloged 60,084. Two additional rules on cards have been printed: 38, Libraries—France; 39, Regimental histories—United States. A new series of rules has been started, 23 rules having been issued. Those of general interest, when tested in practice, will be printed and distributed. Plans for the systematic handling and cataloging of the doctors' dissertations of American universities were formulated.

The number of volumes classified was 110,102; reclassified, 36,046; new accessions, 74,056; shelf-listed, 102,141.

Card section subscribers have increased from 1572 to 1774. Cash sales of cards (and proofsheets) amounted to $41,745.17. Cards for about 47,000 different titles were added to the stock. The total stock is now about 539,000. The United States Catalog was supplied with card numbers.

The division of bibliography reports much coöperative work, extended to four of the larger libraries. "Evidently a clearing house for bibliographical information is needed [to avoid duplication], and the division of bibliography may undertake to act as such a clearing house; certainly within the circle formed by the state libraries and the legislative reference libraries."

Books for the blind were recalled from the District of Columbia Public Library in January, and the service for the blind resumed in the Library of Congress.

Expenditures for 1912 were $481,804; general service salaries, $246,233; distribution of card indexes, $22,423; Copyright Office, $95,058 (offset by fees covered into Treasury, $116,685); increase of library, $98,000. Building and ground expenditure was $598,786; maintenance, $71,558; fuel, light, $17,897; furniture and shelving, $19,953. Card index distribution cost $22,423. The library appropriation for 1913 is $488,995, such recommendations as the librarian's salary increase from $6500 to $7500, book purchase increase from $90,000 to $110,000, and the special appropriation for the division of the blind of $7500, not being granted.

Visitors to the library building numbered 722,039, a daily average for 364 days of 1984. A new stack section was added in the division of music, containing 5490 feet of shelving and costing $8887.49. Improved automatic time (eight minutes) switches for controlling the electric lighting were substituted in the north and south stacks for the push-button switches, reducing the consumption of current and lamps one-half.

The report of the Register of Copyrights includes text of the ten copyright bills introduced in the second session of the 62d Congress, court decisions and text of the United States and Hungary convention. Total fees received, $116.685; includes $108.393 for $1 certificates, $5594 for photographs. Total deposits were 219,521, with 120,931 registrations. To the Library of Congress collection, 22,374 volumes were transferred, while 15,755 books were sent to governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 43,137 articles (including 16,353 books) were returned to copyright claimants.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF BERLIN, 1911-12

The library celebrated its 250th anniversary during the past year, 1911-12, although no exercises were held, because of the unfinished condition of the new building. The removal into new quarters of part of the music collection was accomplished. An important event of the year was the publication of catalog cards, for sale, separately, at 2 pf. At the close of the fiscal year, subscriptions had been taken for 25 complete sets of A cards (German books), 22 of B (foreign books), and 26 of C (Oriental titles); and 35 libraries and individuals made selections. Late in 1911, at a conference of Prussian library directors, it was decided to push the union catalog to immediate completion and publication in book-

form—if possible, also on cards. In case this is practicable, the international size card will be used. Contents are to be noted on each entry.

Accessions for the year were 47,111 volumes—16,928 by purchase, 13,293 by gift, 13,443 by compulsory deposit, and 3447 from official sources. New books (4702) cost 31,993 marks; continuations (1758), 19,723 m.; periodicals (2689), 48,251 m. By subjects, the largest expense was for historical material, with 31,103 m. General works were second, with 16,048 m. 15,636 books were rebound outside the library, while the new library bindery had an output of 13,005. Cost of the library bindery was 30,653 m. for salaries, and 8164 m. for material. Total cost of all binding was 59,799 m. The library bindery has been extended. When the number of assistants, however, reached 25, it was officially decided, on social-political grounds, that no further increase was to be made.

The number of leaves added to the alphabetic catalog was 5903. To the subject catalogs were added 39,879.

Loan cards issued, 14,592; cards for reading room, 8355. There were 704,854 calls for books, of which 539,757, or 76.5 per cent., were filled, only 5 per cent. not being in the library. Students and candidates for degrees constitute the largest class of borrowers (6005) while lawyers and higher officials were next with 784, except that there were 786 women borrowers. Interlibrary loan was 49,986 volumes to 1394 borrowers. To other countries: Austria-Hungary, 1112; Switzerland, 124; Belgium, 39; Holland, 35; Denmark, 32; Italy, 17; Sweden, 15. There were none sent to the United States.

The Prussian union catalog contains now about 600,000 slips, of which about 200,000 have been added by the university libraries. The use of the information bureau has increased 16 per cent.; there were 4593 requests, 12,430 books sought.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

The Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association held a very interesting session in the Louisville Free Public Library, Nov. 29, 1912, at 2 p.m.

The president of this department, Mr. Ernest W. Winkler, librarian of the State Library, Austin, Tex., was unavoidably absent, and Mr. George T. Settle, librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, presided in his stead. Mr. S. J. Duncan-Clark, editor of the Louisville *Herald*, delivered the address of welcome. A very splendid paper on "A suggestive outline of a course for training teachers in the use of books" was presented by Miss Lucy E. Fay, of the University of Tennessee. Miss Adelaide F. Evans, of the Louisville Free Public Library, presented the paper on the "Evaluation of books for pupils in the grades," which was prepared by Miss Adeline B. Zachert, of the Rochester Public Library, Rochester, N. Y. Prof. J. P. W. Brouse, of Somerset, Ky., read a paper on the "Library as seen by the state." A paper on "The need of the library for best results in teaching the cultural subjects comparable to the need of the laboratory in teaching the science courses" was read by Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, of Vanderbilt University. In this paper, the writer urged the need of greater attention to the development of school libraries for the sake of better work in history and other cultural subjects. To history teaching, the library stands in much the same relation as that held by the laboratory in the work of the natural sciences. Teaching history with the use of a single text-book is an out-of-date method, but under present conditions that is often all that can be done. The speaker called attention to the recommendations of all the important committees and conferences of teaching of history held in recent years, and pointed out their unanimity in the demand for a library for history work. He gave examples and statistics showing the dearth of school libraries, and mentioned as notable beginnings of an effort to meet the want the establishment of local school libraries by state aid, and the initiation of the system of traveling libraries now in effect in some states, including Kentucky and Tennessee. Prof. Sioussat closed with a plea for greater interest in school libraries and for an increased expenditure for this purpose, along with the sums spent for buildings, salaries and equipment.

A very excellent paper on the "Coördination of the administration and work of public libraries and high school libraries" was presented by Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, of Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.

Mary Skeffington, *Secy.*

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

The meeting was called to order at 9.50 a.m. by the president, Mr. F. K. Walter, with about 75 members in attendance. Owing to the absence of the secretary, Miss A. E. Hatfield, Miss Higgins, of Utica, was made secretary *pro tem.*

Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division, was introduced as the first speaker and read a paper on "School libraries; the aim of the Education Department in regard to them."

The chair was asked how much library training a school librarian in a secondary school should have. He gave as his opinion that it should be graduation from a library school or its equivalent. He also announced plans for a free summer school at the State Library School in Albany, with sessions in June and July. These months were chosen so that the summer students might have the

benefit of the lectures on children's books and reading given to students in the regular course in June. The school is to be open without tuition for school librarians now employed as such, or to teachers actually doing library work who wish the advantage of library training.

Miss May Massee, of Buffalo Public Library, spoke on "Books that children like."

Owing to the absence of Miss Ahern, Miss Reynolds read her paper on "Professional training for school librarians."

The question was brought up as to whether teachers should have library training at normal schools or library schools. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Williams expressed a fear that school libraries would take as their aim the supplementing of classroom work, whereas his conviction was that they should only foster a love of reading and inculcate the reading habit among the pupils. Miss Viele, of the Buffalo Normal; Miss Massee, of Buffalo Public Library; Miss Webster, state library organizer, discussed these questions, the consensus of opinion being that the training in library methods and the use of books, if given at normal schools, could help very materially in teachers' correlating the work of public schools and public libraries.

Miss Hiemens, of the Geneseo Normal School, spoke of two required courses given there. The first is one of ten lessons on library methods, showing how to use a library. The second is devoted to gaining a knowledge of books.

Miss Viele then gave the report of the nominating committee, as follows: President, Miss C. M. Underhill; secretary, Miss Addie E. Hatfield. The nominees were unanimously elected.

Dr. Williams then moved that the library section send a vote of thanks to Mr. Russell Forbes for his work in making the exhibition of library work with schools so great a success, which was seconded and passed.

The announcement was made that certain material in the exhibition was owned by the Library Section. A motion to authorize Mr. Forbes to ship this to the School Library Division of State Education Department at Albany was seconded and passed.

The afternoon session of the Library Section was held with the Rural Education Section, and was attended by two hundred or more. The first speaker was Superintendent W. E. Pierce, of East Aurora, who spoke about his experience in conducting teachers' institutes, and argued in favor of the smaller, less formal and specialized, meetings.

Miss Jean Y. Ayer, of the State Normal School at Cortland, gave a delightful paper on "Books and the love of books." Three of her points were that superintendents should require of teachers that they have a sense of humor and be well read; that teachers cannot teach with enthusiasm what they do not love, and should, therefore, acquire an appreciation of good reading in order to cultivate the right reading habits among children; and that no good, unselfish work is ever lost.

At the end of her paper, Mr. Walter took the chair and introduced Superintendent W. S. Clark, of West Albany, who read a paper on "What district superintendents can do for school libraries." He said that cultivating the reading habit among pupils was the most important thing the school could do for them. He made a strong plea for the teacher to try to create a yearning for knowledge among the boys and girls, and to take as her joint aim instructing them in how and what to read. He then outlined the help which the district superintendent could give in aiding the teachers in rural schools to get an adequate supply of well-selected books. He said that the superintendent should familiarize himself with good books for children, have some knowledge of the details of library organization and arrangement.

The discussion which followed was opened by Superintendent Henry A. Dann, of Lancaster, N. Y. He read a carefully prepared paper, which was of practical interest and which received the closest attention. Among other points emphasized, he said: "The majority of books in the smaller schools of one supervisory district should be the same . . ." and to bring this about he would have the superintendent make out a general list of books each year; then, in a personal interview with the teacher in each school, check those needed to meet the special needs of each district. A blank application for state money should be filled out, and also an authorization for the *teacher* to buy the books. Then let the trustee be summoned to the conference and the importance of the purchase be urged upon him. A very desirable point gained by the plan of having books alike in the libraries of *one* district, at least, is that the work at teachers' meetings will be greatly facilitated, and efforts to aid teachers to fuller appreciation of the books in their libraries would be much more effective.

Mr. Dann suggested as a "foundation cause" for the complaint mentioned by Superintendent Clark that the rural schools turned out such poor readers, is the monotonous round of selections, poems and stories which these children hear year after year, from the time they are six until they are fourteen years of age. He would have the district purchase sets of books for classwork in such schools as are pretty well equipped, as far as the library is concerned, and presented a list of 16 sets—a total of 86 books, which can be purchased for $29.26 net, or at an expense to the district of $14.63. Such additions "would be a great help to the teaching of reading, to the enlarging of the vocabulary, and the pleasure the child would get."

The discussion of Mr. Clark's paper was continued in the paper prepared by Miss

Webster. She said the work of the schools is to make the library effective, and that of the state is the extension of library service. "When the country school library is made effective, the people in the open country will have library service, and our problem, as well as yours, will be solved." "There are still one million people in the state who are without library privileges (report of committee on libraries in rural communities, New York State Library Association). There are about two million books in the country schools of the state, but practically no judgment has been used in the selection of these books, and 75 per cent. of the books are for children *above* the sixth grade, while 80 per cent. of the children in these schools never go beyond the sixth grade." "There are, of course, many teachers in the country schools to-day who take great pride in their libraries—have made great effort and many sacrifices to get a good library—and to these we want to give due credit. On the other hand, there are many who have no knowledge of children's books beyond a few titles that they have met in the syllabus. This is largely because, in their training or in their lives, they have never been exposed to books." It should be the aim of the superintendent "that every teacher is exposed to good children's books," and it is here that the traveling libraries are of great assistance in bringing this about. Books suitable for district schools; attractive editions of old favorites, nature books, picture books, etc.—all these are possible and others; but a traveling library is not effective unless there is a librarian, who, in most cases, must be the teacher of the school. "It is the man behind the gun who counts. In the fight we are making together, the teacher is the marksman, the district superintendent the commanding officer (or should be rather than the book agent), and the library merely furnishes the ammunition."

The library exhibit in charge of Mr. Russell J. Forbes, Buffalo Public Library, and his assistants—Miss Grace Viele, Buffalo State Normal School, and Mr. Raymond F. O'Hara, Buffalo Public Library—attracted most favorable attention. It was well-placed and had plenty of room. Expressions of appreciation of the work of the committee were heard from all, particularly those of experience in this work.

The object of the exhibit was to make known to teachers and librarians of New York state various aids which have been found useful in school work. Attention was called to the special reading lists for boys and girls, to the outlines of instruction in the use of books, and to the collection of books for classroom libraries and home use. Many of these lists were distributed free. Though the exhibits are largely from New York state libraries—Binghamton, New York City, Utica, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Geneseo contributing—the character of the work of outside libraries which specialize in school aids was shown in displays by the libraries of Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, O., Newark, N. J., Springfield, Mass., St. Louis, Mo., Pittsburgh, Pa. ADDIE E. HATFIELD, *Secy.*

State Library Commissions

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The sixth biennial report of the commission shows that the secretary has given 18 public talks, and the institution librarian several. Visits, varying in length from two hours to two weeks, were made to libraries. Help in cataloging and organizing has been given to 18 libraries. Book lists and printed helps have been sent wherever needed—the A. L. A. Booklist and *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* to all libraries. The secretary has traveled almost 10,000 miles in the interests of the libraries. Libraries in the state now total 91. Only three towns over 2000 population have not taken steps to provide libraries. 30,225 volumes have been sent out in response to 1306 requests; the former figure represents an increase of 32 per cent. over the last biennium. Work on institutional libraries has begun most successfully. All work of preparation and ordering was done at the commission office. The commission now has 10,064 books at its disposal. The expenditures, N. 30, 1910-N. 30, 1912, totaled $9670.28. Expenditure for state institutions, My. 15, 1911-N. 30, 1912, were $4176.97.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

A paper, entitled "A night's repose," read at the recent N. D. Library Association meeting by Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, secretary of the commission, summarizes the year's growth of North Dakota libraries. Every library shows a substantial balance at the end of the year, 12 to 25 per cent. being the usual balance reported. This showing, however, has been attained by sacrificing the purchase of books, all but two having spent less for books, periodicals and binding than in 1910-11. Only four libraries reported a decrease in income. A gratifying increase in reading of non-fiction is reported. The number of books loaned each borrower has decreased, explained in some libraries by the need of new books.

TENNESSEE FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The annual report for the year ending June 30, 1912, is a general description of the work accomplished. The usual extension work, visits, organizing, summer course, aid to state institutions, traveling libraries, exhibits, etc., was undertaken. There are now seven free public libraries and a number of flourishing subscription libraries. A plea is made for free county libraries. Expenditures were: Secretary's salary $1000; books $774; office supplies $288; shipping cases $125; and travel and incidental expenses $312, making up the more important items of the total appropriation of $2500.

VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

The review of the work of the commission during the biennial term ending June 30, 1912, shows their activities in selection of books and pictures, in advice and instruction, and in inspiration of public and librarians, with a sense of the dignity and scope of library work. 58 towns received collections of 35 volumes ($25), 238 libraries were loaned to 157 communities. 105 new stations in 69 towns were established in the 2 years, making a total of 97, with 157 stations. Libraries were installed in 3 state institutions. The secretary, Miss Wright, has made visits to 67 towns. A two-day library school was held in Bennington. Exhibits were made at agricultural fairs. The board has held public meetings and exhibits of books, pictures, etc. 63 communities own their own buildings, only 4 of which are Carnegie buildings. 138 towns have free public libraries, owned and controlled by the town. The report lists Vermont library donations and detailed statistics. A map, 42 x 26, locates Vermont libraries.

On May 7 the board, with the help of the Bennington Library trustees and the Woman's Civic League, held a public meeting. Miss Alice Shepard, of the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, spoke on "Liberal rules." The secretary of the commission told what the commission does to interest the public — a quarterly bulletin, public meetings, exhibits at fairs, direct aid to town libraries in the shape of books, etc., etc. Miss Angie Melden, librarian of the Bennington Free Library, told about "Enlisting the children" by means of a fairy play—"Snow-white"—acted by the children, the proceeds being used to buy much-needed children's books. Miss E. L. Lease, librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, of Montpelier, spoke on "Economy and timeliness of purchase." Miss Charlotte Temple, librarian in North Adams, Mass., mentioned many useful book tools for librarians. Miss Eleanor Eggleston, of Manchester, gave brief reviews of recent books. Miss E. C. Hills, of Lyndonville, gave brief outlines or only mention by title of 17 good outdoor books. "The library and the young people" was a most interesting talk by Miss Hazel McLeod, of the Bennington High School, from the teacher's point of view and actual practice.

In the evening, Dr. Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, spoke on "Samuel Adams, patriot."

On May 8 and 9, seven librarians and trustees gathered in the library for an informal school, an attempt to reach the workers in the very small libraries, who had never been able to attend the previous yearly institutes. They took up classification, cataloging, shelflisting, simple charging systems and book mending.

In the afternoon of May 8, the school adjourned to hear Mrs. P. Wellington Bragg, of Rutland, professional story-teller, tell stories to 6 grades of the grammar school—one set of stories to the 3 lower grades, another set to the 3 upper grades.

Meetings on October 2-3 were held with the Vermont Library Association, of which a report was printed in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL.

October 23-26, at the Vermont Teachers' Association annual meeting in Rutland, the board exhibited a school traveling library and pictures from its different sets, to show district school teachers in particular how the state will help them and their pupils with good books.

In Bradford, at a meeting of all the teachers and the teacher training class of 10 girls, Miss F. B. Fletcher, of the board, told about school traveling libraries and pictures and how to obtain them; and Miss Alice A. Blanchard, formerly of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, told of the best methods of coöperation between library and school, and how the school children's needs in Bradford and its district schools might be satisfied.

REBECCA W. WRIGHT, *Secy.*

State Library Associations

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 9th annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association, held in Union Springs and Troy, November 25-27, was an acknowledged success.

The habit of the association has been to hold the sessions of the annual meetings in two or more neighboring towns, thus giving the librarians of the state the privilege of becoming personally acquainted with a greater number of libraries and library communities. The result is most happy, being one of twofold benefit. First, on the part of the visiting librarians, there is a keener interest in and appreciation of the libraries visited; and, second, on the part of the entertaining libraries and communities, there is an inspiration to greater and deeper library enthusiasm.

SESSIONS AT UNION SPRINGS

The first session, held on the evening of the 25th in Union Springs, was devoted to the dedicatory exercises of the beautiful new Union Springs Library. Dr. Thomas M. Owen, president of the association, presided at this and subsequent sessions. The dedicatory address was made by Prof. J. R. Rutland, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. His subject was "The value of books and reading."

The interesting program was followed by an informal reception, given in the auditorium. The people of Union Springs and the county, for the library is a county library, may well be proud of their new building. It has been planned not only with an eye to interior beauty, but, at the same time, effective usefulness.

The session of the following morning was given over to round-table discussion. The live, animated way in which the best and most helpful ideas were interchanged proved their worth. These topics were: "Qualifications of librarians," "Library apprentices," "Training the patron," "How to attract the children," "Men and the library," "Library advertising," "The librarian's vacation," "The library as a social center," and "Some things that interest or perplex the librarian."

SESSIONS AT TROY

The main thought running through the whole of the meetings was brought out fully and clearly in a paper read by Miss Katherine Hinton Wootten, librarian of the Carnegie Library, of Atlanta, at the night session held in Troy, November 26. The subject, "Trained librarianship," as presented by Miss Wootten, dwelt on the decided need of the library for the librarian who has been especially trained in library methods, the preparation necessary and the natural qualifications requisite for effective librarianship.

The second session in Troy, on the 27th, and which was of absorbing interest, was featured by an address by Mr. P. W. Hodges, secretary of the State Board of Teachers' Examiners, on "Schools and libraries." The address dealt with all sides of the school question, gave a sketch of the birth and growth of the Alabama school library law, and showed by actual statistics how the Alabama teachers and local school trustees were reaching onward and upward toward higher culture, by bringing the child in contact with the best in literature through the medium of the school library. The discussions brought out many points of value for the rural school library, and encouraged a hearty coöperation between the trained librarian of the city or town library and the school library.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; first vice-president, J. R. Rutland, Auburn; second vice-president, Miss Ora I. Smith, Tuscaloosa; third vice-president, Prof. P. W. Hodges, Montgomery; secretary, Miss Gertrude Ryan, Montgomery; treasurer, Miss Laura Elmore, Montgomery. Executive Council (in addition to the officers): Miss Lila May Chapman, Birmingham; Dr. T. W. Palmer, Montevallo; Miss Frances Pickett, Marion; Miss Susan Lancaster, Jacksonville; and Mrs. Corrine Conning, Mobile.

(The 8th annual meeting of the association was held in the city of Tuscaloosa and at the State University, Nov. 21, 22 and 23, 1911. A strong and varied program was presented. The annual address was delivered by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick on "The companionship of books." The officers elected at that time were the same as those included in the list above given for 1912-13. This memorandum is made, since no formal report of the 8th meeting appeared in the JOURNAL.)

GERTRUDE RYAN, *Secy.*

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association was held at the Public Library, Denver, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26 and 27. The meetings were well attended, and the interest shown was encouraging.

The meeting on Tuesday evening was opened by an address of welcome by Miss Anne Evans, president of the Library Commission of Denver. Mr. Manly D. Ormes, of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, gave an address on the "Functions of the librarian," in which he held for the highest standards of literature and intellect, rather than mere technical training and experience.

Fred B. R. Hellems, Ph.D., of the University of Colorado, delivered a lecture on "Alice and education." This was a particularly clever, interesting and amusing study of "Alice's adventures in Wonderland," treated as an allegory on educational methods. It is one of a series of three papers that are to appear later in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The program was varied by vocal and instrumental music, and followed by an enjoyable reception.

On Wednesday morning, Miss Doris Greene, of the McClelland Public Library, Pueblo, read a paper on "Library publicity," describing a number of plans and devices adopted by different libraries. Her paper was freely discussed.

Miss Rebecca Day, of the Longmont Public Library, had a paper on "A method of binding for a small library." She described and illustrated a very simple and effective method. It is a variation of the double-gummed and stitched cloth method of replacing books in the original covers, with the addition of a simple method of sewing and the necessary apparatus for the operation.

Miss Janet Jerome, of the Denver Public Library, read a very interesting paper on "Modern illustrators," in which she ably criticised and appreciated a number of the more prominent artists.

A noon-day luncheon was thoroughly enjoyed by about forty librarians at the Savoy Hotel.

On Wednesday afternoon, Miss Helen F. Ingersoll, of the Denver Public Library, read a paper on "Free reference material for the small library." Her talk was generously illustrated by samples and was rich in valuable suggestions. The business meeting followed. The president and the secretary submitted brief statements of the progress and condition of the association. Mr. Albert F. Carter made a statement of the work of the legislative committee, and Mr. Chalmers Hadley read a report of an investigation of library

conditions in the state, which showed a great lack of uniformity in conditions and in statistics available for comparison.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Manly D. Ormes, Coburn Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs; vice-president, Elizabeth McNeal, University of Denver Library, University Park, Denver; secretary-treasurer, Faith E. Foster, University of Colorado Library, Boulder. Members of the Executive Committee: Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver; Albert F. Carter, State Teachers' College, Greeley.

HERBERT E. RICHIE, *ex-Secy.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The November meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held at the Public Library of the District on Wednesday evening, November 13. Mr. Juul Dieserud, of the catalog department of the Library of Congress, read a paper on "Glimpses of literary characters, and tendencies in Norway since Ibsen and Björnson." In his very interesting review, Mr. Dieserud characterized briefly, but clearly, the most prominent writers, and gave a translation of some typical verse, which not only showed the beauty and the spirit of the original, but proved that the translator himself had in him much poetic spirit.

The association's annual meeting was held at the Public Library, December 11. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Paul Brockett; first vice-president, Mr. Willard L. Waters; second vice-president, Miss Eunice R. Oberly; secretary, Mr. C. S. Thompson; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Spilman. Executive committee: Mr. Ernest Bruncken, Miss Clara W. Herbert, Miss Anne G. Cross. After the election of officers, Mr. Brockett read a paper on "The graphic arts," describing the evolution of printing and book illustration. The paper was illustrated with lantern slides.

INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION

The 4th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Trustees' Association convened in Indianapolis, in the Claypool Hotel, Nov. 12, 1912. The first session was devoted to a discussion of advantages of codification of library laws and the reading of a tentative draft of a new general library bill which is to be presented to the next general assembly. The discussion was led by Hon. Thomas M. Honan, Attorney-General, who stated that he was surprised at the multiplicity of library laws in Indiana, and emphasized the fact that it behooved every library trustee to work for their codification. In the discussion, Hon. Millard F. Cox, of the State Board of Accounts, pointed out that in addition to laws governing state and school libraries, there are more than 20 enactments regarding public libraries. The laws are not very definite regarding library funds, for numerous inquiries had come to the State Board of Accounts regarding the disposition of fines and gift money. He advised that it should be provided in the new bill that every cent of money coming to the library from whatever source should be paid into the library treasury and be disbursed as other library funds.

The tentative draft of the proposed bill was read by Mr. T. F. Rose, of Muncie, chairman of the legislative committee. This bill codifies all the library laws of the state, and makes it mandatory for all the public libraries of the state to operate under the same general law. In the discussion which followed, led by Mr. L. E. Kelley, of Montpelier and Mr. W. A. Myers, of Hartford City, valuable suggestions were given by members of various library boards in regard to the measure of the bill. It was recommended that a second draft of the bill be made and sent to each library board of the state for criticism before the bill is presented to the legislature. A motion was made and carried that Carl H. Milam, John Lapp, Jacob P. Dunn and Millard F. Cox be added to the legislative committee.

At the evening session, the address of welcome was made by Jacob P. Dunn, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission. This was followed by the president's address. Mrs. Moffett urged the library board members to realize the importance of their work, and to exercise the power of levying funds, as well as spending them.

The report of the committee on "By-laws for library boards" was given by Mrs. W. R. Davidson, of Evansville, who read the suggestive by-laws, as arranged by the Public Library Commission. This was followed by a general discussion. Mr. C. G. Dailey, of Bluffton, spoke of the work of the book committee. He said four important questions presented themselves, viz., who should select the books, what kind of books should be bought, when should they be bought, and what books should be bought for children. The members of the book committee should be varied, should have an intimate knowledge of the library, should have knowledge of old and new literature, and the aids in book selection, and, most of all, should have sympathetic touch with the public.

Dr. E. D. Baily, of Martinsville, took the place of Rev. G. A. Little on the program and spoke on the "Election of officers." "The librarian at board meetings" was discussed by Orville Simmons, of Goshen. A round-table discussion ended the business session, and was followed by a social hour.

At the morning meeting, November 13, the report of the committee on qualifications of librarians and assistants was read by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, and discussed by Mrs. Elva T. Carter, of Plainfield and M. J. Simmons, of Monticello, and adopted. The next topic

for discussion was "Hours and vacations," and a committee of three was appointed to investigate this subject and to report the same, with recommendations, at the next annual meeting.

The main topic for the afternoon session was "Wider use of the library assembly room." The main address was given by Dr. Lida Leasure, of Auburn, who made several recommendations for enlarging and widening the field of library service through the assembly room; among these were free lectures on live topics, moving-picture shows, public entertainments given by school children, civic club meetings and educational exhibits. The question of art exhibits was very ably treated by Mrs. Melville F. Johnston, chairman of the art committee of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Johnston made it very clear that words are not the only expression of ideas, that pictures are a means of expression of many great and wonderful ideas that cannot be expressed in words. Many practical suggestions for the hanging of exhibits were given, and several exhibits that were available to public libraries were mentioned. She urged that in the construction of assembly rooms more attention be paid to the question of light and wall space for art exhibits. She referred to three books on art that should be in every library. They are as follows. Birge Harrison's "Landscape painting," Carleton E. Noyes' "Enjoyment of art," R. A. M. Stevenson's "Essay on Velasques."

Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, of Fowler, in discussing the assembly room, said that it should serve three distinct purposes: First, it should be a center for all organized clubs and societies of an educational nature; second, it should serve as a drawing card to those persons who are interested in special lines of work, but are not using the library; third, it should serve as an advertisement for the library. Mr. Herman Taylor, of Huntington, gave a brief report of the use of the assembly room at Huntington, speaking especially of the efforts made by the library to interest the workingmen.

The following officers were elected: President, Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, Gary; vice-president, Mrs. W. R. Davidson, Evansville; secretary, Miss Adah E. Bush, Kentland; treasurer, Dr. E. D. Baily, Martinsville.

The report of F. L. Cooper, treasurer, showed total receipts $45.55, and disbursements $34.62, leaving a balance of $10.93 in the treasury.

Forty-five trustees were registered and in attendance, a considerable increase over former years. Many libraries throughout the state are failing to keep abreast of the times when they do not send representatives to the association meetings. No trustee can attend these sessions without deriving much inspiration, and the mutual exchange of ideas is helpful. ADAH E. BUSH, *Secy.*

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Association, as elected at the recent meeting, is Mrs. Jean A. Hard, of Erie, Pa., and not Miss Pennypacker, as stated in the report last month.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 18th annual meeting was held, September 27, in the State House, Augusta. Among the questions discussed at the round-table were: "How many charge a fee for book cards?"; "Best periodical for young people relating to mechanics"; "Comparison of bindings"; "Best magazines for women"; "Relation of the public schools and the libraries"; "Recent books"; "How many libraries loan to non-residents, and fees charged?" In the afternoon, a lecture was delivered by State Librarian H. E. Holmes on "The civic duties of the public librarian."

Officers elected: President, J. H. Winchester, Corinna; vice-presidents, G. C. Wilder, Bowdoin College, Margaret Foote, Bath; secretary, Mary H. Caswell, Waterville; treasurer, H. Mabel Leach, Portland.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Rhode Island Library Association held its fall meeting at the East Providence Free Library on November 11, the president, Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, presiding. The meeting was opened by Mr. Homer Winslow, president of the board of trustees of the East Providence Free Library, who gave a brief history of the library from its beginning, in 1819, when, as an embryo traveling library, a small trunk full of books was passed from house to house, to its present development in the Bridgham Memorial Library building. During the business session which followed, the president of the association appointed Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, Miss Gertrude Whittemore, Miss A. H. Ward, Miss Luella K. Leavitt, Miss Grace E. Inman, Mrs. Roaldo Colwell and Mr. Joseph L. Peacock to serve as a committee to arrange a library exhibition at the Rhode Island Child Welfare Conference, which is to be held at Providence, Jan. 6-12, 1913.

The program for the morning had especial reference to the problems of small libraries. Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, gave the first address of the day, and discussed the "Possibilities of aid to the smaller by the larger libraries," by means of interlibrary book loans and the issuing of non-resident cards through the home library of the reader.

One of the possibilities of state aid to small libraries was brought home by the announcement made by Mr. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Public Schools in Rhode Island, that courses in library training, beginning November 12, are to be given during the winter at the Rhode Island State Normal School for the benefit of those librarians throughout the state who have not had the advantage of library school training.

Two methods of library economy—"Short entry cataloging" and the "Printed cards of the Library of Congress"—were discussed from the point of view of the "small library" by Miss Florence B. Kimball, cataloger of the Deborah Cook Sayles Library, of Pawtucket, and Miss Laura R. Gibbs, cataloger of the John Hay Library, Brown University, time for general discussion being allowed after each paper.

Mr. George H. Evans, of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library, who was a guest of the association, gave a practical and exceedingly suggestive paper on "Experiments in Library Extension," reprinted in part elsewhere.

The morning session was brought to a close by a series of brief talks by members of the R. I. Library Association who attended the American Library Association Conference at Ottawa, in which Mr. Joseph L. Peacock, Miss Grace E. Inman, Mr. Herbert O. Brigham and Miss Marguerite McL. Reid took part.

After luncheon, Mr. Herbert W. Fison, of the Malden (Mass.) Public Library, also a guest of the association, gave a graphic account of the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Haverhill, October 24. Mr. Fison spoke particularly of the need of developing close relations between the library and the school, since the library can reach the children best through the school teacher. "In order that those who lead the children may lead intelligently," he said, "librarians must be school teachers, and school teachers librarians."

Apropos of the recent meeting at Haverhill at which various members of the R. I. Library Association were present, the Rev. James D. Dingwell, formerly of Amesbury, Mass., in an illustrated lecture, gave a personal sketch of "Whittier and Whittierland." At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was offered by the association to the hosts of the day, the trustees of the East Providence Free Library, to the guests and speakers—Mr. G. H. Evans and Mr. H. W. Fison—and to the lecturer.

MARGARET BINGHAM STILLWELL,
Rec. Secy.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was held at Mitchell, Nov. 25-27, in connection with the S. D. E. A.

The sessions were held in the children's room at the Carnegie Library, the president, Miss Edla Lawson, of Mitchell, in the chair. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association, nineteen librarians out of a possible forty being present.

The first paper presented was entitled "The organization of a small library," by R. B. McCandless, of Fulton, who told of his successful experiment in founding a free public library in Fulton, a village of only 200 people, the trading place of a farming community. Mr. McCandless is not a librarian, but a banker, and his story of this little library, his difficulties, and his simple, workable methods of conducting its affairs with the minimum of expense and the maximum of neighborhood interest was inspiring to all present, and led to a lively discussion. The books are kept at the village school house, and the loaning is managed by half a dozen of the older school girls, who take turns. More than half the borrowers live in the country, and of the 400 volumes available, sometimes 200 were out at once during the winter months.

A round table discussion was capably led by Prof. Hicks, librarian at Dakota Wesleyan University, covering the following topics: Public documents, by Miss McIntire of Huron College Library, read by Miss Miner, of the Yankton College Library; Coöperation of the library and the school, by Miss Caile, assistant in the Sioux Falls Public Library, read by Miss Current, chief librarian of that institution; Library records and time-savers, by Miss Rowe, of the Spearfish Normal Library, read by Miss Miner; and Advertising the library, by Mrs. Coshun, of Huron Carnegie Library. All the papers contained helpful suggestions and aroused interesting discussion.

Tuesday morning was devoted to reports on the working of library commissions in various states, leading to the discussion of the commission bill we are hoping our legislature will pass at its next session.

Our proposed bill was taken up and amended in several important particulars, notably the increasing of the commission from three to five members, one of whom should be nominated by the state Library Association, and one by the state Federation of Women's Clubs, increasing the appropriation from $1500 to $3000, and taking over some of the work now assigned to the state superintendent of public instruction in regard to the selection of books for school libraries.

Wednesday's session began with an eight o'clock breakfast, served by the W. R. C. ladies in their rooms in the basement of the Carnegie Library, at which Mr. Henry E. Legler, president of the A. L. A., was the guest of honor. After this pleasant start, the librarians settled to the business of the morning at the regular hour. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved; bills were allowed; the old officers were re-elected by acclamation; further modifications were made in the library commission bill.

Mr. Powers, of the state Agricultural College Library, then gave as much as time allowed of his paper on South Dakota library progress statistics, not at all a dry subject under his handling. The figures will shortly appear in printed form.

Miss Richardson, of the state university library at Vermillion, gave a delightful description of the Ottawa conference of last summer.

Mr. Legler's address on "The state's duty to the public library" was very helpful to us just at this time, and he kindly answered numerous questions.

An encouraging report was received from Mrs. A. Hardy, of Pierre, chairman of the Library extension committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She has organized two little libraries west of the Missouri, one at Dupree, one at White River. Two papers written by her for state gatherings have been published, and through the Federation's official journal have reached every club in the state. Their titles are "Traveling libraries" and "Books of South Dakota." A printed bulletin had also reached all the clubs, and about 300 volumes have been collected for traveling libraries. Mrs. Hardy is now a member of the national library board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The librarians accepted an invitation to meet in Sioux Falls in 1913, and adjourned.

At the general session of the state Educational Association in the afternoon, Mr. Legler gave his address on "The library as a factor in education and in citizenship"; and in the evening he was the guest of honor, with President Vincent of the University of Minnesota, at a banquest given by the women's clubs of Mitchell to the visiting librarians. At this time Mr. Legler spoke on "Club women and libraries," thus closing a most strenuous day. The South Dakota librarians are very grateful to Mr. Legler for his presence and help, and trust that it is not often that his official position forces him to do so much in one day.

MAUD RUSSELL CARTER, *Secy.*

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA

The regular annual meeting of the Library Association of Virginia was held in connection with the Virginia Educational Conference on the evening of Nov. 27, 1912, at 8.30 o'clock, in the State Library, Richmond.

Dr. J. C. Metcalf, president, presided and read his annual address. He declared that the association has accomplished much in its history, but it must set itself to accomplish its most important piece of work in the near future, viz., the securing of a library organizer to establish free public libraries throughout the state. Plans, which will be perfected and announced later, were made whereby all the different civic and educational organizations of the state may use their influence and financial aid toward the securing of this organizer. The extension work, which had been begun by the traveling libraries and by the Department of Public Instruction, whereby many permanent school libraries were established, would thus be carried on.

The president appointed Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor and Miss E. B. Martin a committee to get the Richmond *Times Dispath* to devote a page to library interests in the state. He also appointed Mrs. K. P. Minor, Mr. T. S. Settle, Prof. W. A. Montgomery and Mr. G. Carrington Moseley, together with himself, a committee to confer with the Co-öperative Education Association of Virginia in regard to their willingness to help in arranging for a library organizer to go to work at once in the state.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. C. Metcalf, of Richmond College, president; Mrs. W. W. King, Staunton, Va., vice-president; George Carrington Moseley, Richmond, secretary; and Miss Ethel I. Nolin, Richmond, treasurer.

GEORGE CARRINGTON MOSELEY, *Secy.*

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club enjoyed the delightful hospitality of the Newberry Library at its regular meeting, Thursday evening, December 12. It was a happy coincidence, recalled by Mr. Roden and Miss McIlvaine, that this date was the twenty-first anniversary of the club, organized in the old Newberry Library. The club had the unexpected honor and pleasure of hearing Mr. Edward E. Ayer tell the story of how he came to start his remarkable Indian and Philippine collection, and later examine it under his guidance.

The program was in charge of Mr. Roden, and took the form of a book symposium, which covered a varied list of the more notable books of the year: "Meredith's letters," Mary Antin's "Promised land," "House of Harper," "George Palmer Putnam," Curry's "History of Chicago, and Fort Dearborn Massacre," and Paine's "Life of Mark Twain," which were cleverly reviewed (with some interesting digressions) by Mr. Carlton, Miss Althea Warren, Miss McIlvaine, Mr. Manchester and Mr. Bay. Mr. Bay presented the members with copies of the latest and most characteristic pictures of the subject of his talk—Mark Twain.

The club adjourned, to meet informally Mr. Ayer and Mr. Burpee, of Ottawa, to view the special collections and for a social hour.

Six new members were added, and the attendance was much larger than is customary for a December meeting.

JESSIE M. WOODFORD, *Sec. pro tem.*

HUDSON VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Hudson Valley Library Club was held on Nov. 15, 1912, at the Young Men's Lyceum, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The opening address was to have been made by Miss Theresa Hitchler, president of the New York Library Association. She was unable to be present, and the morning address was made by Mr. W. F. Stevens, librarian of Pratt Institute Library. Mr. Stevens took for his subject the "Library Movement of to-day; coöperation of the large with the small li-

brary; the profession of librarian." Librarians are public servants, in the higher sense. In the past, not recognized as a profession. For many years people drifted into it. Now a vocation and a calling, for personal qualifications or personal interest. More and more, an act of responding to the call of public service. Four or five chief manifestations: (1) Librarian for years a collector, curator or caretaker and administrator of books. From this period have grown vast national libraries, monuments of eminent men. (2) In 1876 a new manifestation added distribution of books to the former office of custodian, and for 35 years this was the great feature of the work, and the most hopeful of the nineteenth century. (3) The library schools. (4) Spring of 1912, no normal course in library work. Now a course to teach library methods to normal students. (5) Teach people use of libraries, how to go to the library and help themselves. Supplement high school course by use of the library. Mr. Stevens spoke of the part played by the librarian of the small library, the personal contact with fellow men and women, the opportunity to know and influence people; urged such not to be discouraged if they had not been to a library school and held no degree, but urged technical training for expansion. He asked such librarians not to leave the library movement to the A. L. A. It was the work of the individual citizen. In the profession no fame, no distinction—all on the same plane. Work so tremendous, no man or woman too fine, too well fitted.

Mr. Magill, the president, thanked Mr. Stevens, in the name of the club, for his inspiring, helpful talk. Miss Blodgett, the vice-president, gave a short talk on the work of the small library.

The afternoon session was given over to a demonstration of book mending by Miss Jane Helena Crissey, of Troy Public Library, which made the former task of book mending almost a pleasure, and inspired everybody present with a desire to "go and do likewise."

Librarians from the following libraries attended: Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Pleasantville, Troy, Saugherties, Newburgh, Yonkers, White Plains, Tarrytown, Pleasant Valley.

OLD COLONY LIBRARY CLUB

The fall meeting of the Old Colony Library Club was held in Middleboro, Mass., on Thursday, November 21. Mr. W. H. Southworth, in his address of welcome, gave a short history of the Middleboro Library. Miss Mary L. Lamprey, of North Easton, read a paper on some recent books of importance, noting especially those on social hygiene. Miss Clara A. Brett, of the Brockton Public Library, was in charge of the question box. Mr. John Grant Moulton's paper, "The public library, as related to other educational and social work," occupied the afternoon session. Mr. Moulton considered that the library should be active along the lines of recreation, education and social service.

NELLIE THOMAS, *Secy.*

ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

On Friday, November 1, a meeting was held at the Rochester Public Library, Exposition Park, to organize a library club. Invitations had been sent to librarians, library trustees and those interested in libraries, not only in the city itself, but in the surrounding towns. It is the object of the club to include all libraries in what is known as the "Rochester district" of the New York State Library Institutes.

There was a gratifyingly large attendance, and it was felt that the enterprise was launched with an enthusiasm sure to accomplish the desired results: to bring the librarians of the district into closer relations with one another, and to enable them to become better acquainted with the resources of the libraries comprised within the district. The long-wished-for Public Library furnished the incentive necessary to start the movement.

After the nomination of a temporary chairman and a temporary secretary, two committees were appointed by the chairman, Mr. W. F. Yust, of the Public Library; one to report on a constitution for the club, the other to present nominations for its officers.

The program for the evening consisted of a brief outline of the history of the A. L. A. by Miss Lois Reed, of the University of Rochester; an account of the Ottawa meeting by Miss Zachert, of the Public Library; a sketch of the work of the N. Y. Library Association by Miss Margaret Weaver, of the West High School; and a resumé of some of the topics discussed at the recent New York meeting at Niagara by Miss Eleanor Gleason, of the Mechanics' Institute, thus bringing the work of the national and state societies before the club for its inspiration at the start. Mr. Yust, who had attended the dedication of the Education Building at Albany, gave a description of the ceremonies and some facts regarding the history of the Department of Education and the Board of Regents.

The report of the committee on the constitution was then read by Miss Reed: the club to be called Rochester District Library Club. Officers: president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. Five meetings during the year, subject to the call of the executive committee. Dues, 50 cents. After some discussion, the constitution was adopted. The nominating committee's report: President, William F. Yust, Rochester Public Library; vice-president, Anne Collins, Reynolds Library; secretary-treasurer, Ethel F. Sayre, Rochester Theological Seminary, was, at the wish of the meeting, adopted by one ballot, cast by the temporary secretary.

Plans for some definite line of work were

then discussed. Two were decided upon: to compile a union list of the periodicals in the various libraries in the city, both complete and partial sets to be included. The Reynolds, University and Theological Seminary already have a list which may be used as a basis for the larger work. It was also voted to compile a list of valuable works of reference and useful sets contained in the different libraries of the city. Committees have been appointed to form plans for carrying on this work and to report at the next meeting.

After the adjournment, an opportunity was offered to inspect the quarters of the recently opened Exposition Park Branch and the Municipal Museum, which is also established in the building.

ETHEL F. SAYRE, *Secy.-Treas.*

The second meeting of the Rochester District Library Club was held at the Reynolds Library, December 6. There were 33 present.

On behalf of the secretary, the following suggestions as to dates and places for future meetings were read: January 10, Rochester Theological Seminary Library; February 21, University of Rochester Library; March 21, Mechanics' Institute Library. The outline was adopted as read for the first meeting, and tentatively as far as the others were concerned.

It was suggested that the committees appointed for preparing a union list of periodicals and a list of special collections and important sets make a partial report to the club. Some progress has been made, as shown by Miss Gleason's report for the committee on special collections. There was an informal discussion as to the scope of the work and the form in which the entries were to be made. It was recommended that the committee issue specific instructions, and that the individual lists be turned over to it for revision.

The evening's program was a very interesting talk on "The organization and history of the Reynolds Library," by Dr. Max Landsberg, president of the Reynolds Library board of trustees.

After adjourning, the club had an opportunity to inspect the library.

GLADYS LOVE, *Secy, pro. tem.*

SYRACUSE LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the club for the winter of 1912-13 was held at the Public Library, Nov. 15, 1912. The president, Mr. Cheney, gave an address in which he stated the object of the club, and outlined the plans for the year, as arranged by the executive committee. There are to be four meetings, to occur on the 15th of alternate months, beginning with the November meeting. In addition, the club is to study the possibilities for library coöperation among the libraries of Syracuse, and the president will appoint a committee to begin the investigation. A review of library meetings of 1912 by different members of the club was given by Mr. Paul Paine, who spoke on "The dedication of the New York State Education building and library program"; Mrs. Kellogg, on "The New York State Association meeting at Niagara Falls"; Miss Edith Clarke, on "The program of the A. L. A. meeting at Ottawa"; and Mrs. Mary J. Sibley, on "The social features of the Ottawa meeting."

On account of an unusually stormy evening, the attendance was small, but all those present felt that it was an interesting meeting.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Secy.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY — LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first term came to an end on the 20th of December. During December, lectures not already reported were as follows:

For the Juniors.—Dr. C. C. Williamson, on the "Literature of political science"; Dr. H. M. Leipziger, on "Public school extension"; Annie C. Moore, on "Christmas bookbuying."

For the Seniors.—Gardner M. Jones, on "Town library finances" (2)*; Frances Rathbone Coe, on "Publicity methods for libraries" (2); Elizabeth D. Renniger, on "Publicity methods for libraries" (2); Freeman F. Burr, on "Literature of ornithology" (1), "Literature of chemisty" (1), "Literature of biology" (1), "Literature of physics" (1); Susan A. Hutchinson, on the "Literature of fine arts" (1); Harriott E. Hessler, Christmas story telling, with illustrations (3); Agnes L. Cowing, "Making a Christmas book exhibit" (2); Annie C. Moore, "The Christmas book exhibit" (3), "Illustrators of children's books" (3).

Work on picture bulletins, under Miss Tyler, has been continued through the month by the students in the children's librarians' course.

The seniors in advanced reference and cataloging had the pleasure of a morning in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, on November 13, Miss Plummer and Miss Tracey accompanying the party. The seniors in the course for children's librarians on the same date visited the office of Mr. C. G. Leland, of the Board of Education, to learn the methods employed in administering the grade-school libraries of the city. Both the students of administration and the children's librarians made visits to the leading book stores and book departments of the department stores to see the Christmas display of books, reporting the same to the principal and Miss Moore.

* (1) Advanced reference and cataloging.
(2) Administration.
(3) Children's librarians.

The Thanksgiving recess, from November 28 to December 2, was signalized by a butterfly party given to those students who remained in town by Misses Van Valkenburg and Sutliff. On December 18, the principal entertained the faculty and both classes at a Christmas *kaffee klatsch.*

The juniors formed their class organization in November, electing the following officers: Marian P. Greene, New York, president; Foster W. Stearns, Amherst, Mass., vice-president; Gladys Young, Cedar Rapids, Ia., treasurer and secretary.

Mr. Goodell, of the juniors, is engaged in putting in shape a list of material for the Metropolitan Museum; and Miss Newberry, of the seniors, is making a bibliography of the material in the library on Joan of Arc at the request of a New York firm. Miss Brainerd, of the juniors, a partial student, has been appointed librarian of the New Rochelle Public Library, but will continue her work in the school.

The school had the pleasure of welcoming Dr. and Mrs. Hjelmqvist, of Sweden, at its Hallowe'en party and at various school exercises during their stay in New York. Miss Downey, lately of the Ohio Library Commission, also spent a day or two at the school, and Miss Ball, of the Grand Rapids High School Library. One of the pleasantest advantages accruing to the school from its location is the frequent opportunities of greeting librarians passing through or stopping a short time in the city.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures by visiting lecturers have been given:

Oct. 14-15. H. E. Legler. Two lectures on the Chicago Public Library and its work.

Nov. 6. G. B. Utley, The American Library Association.

Dec. 4-5. Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College, The college library from the faculty point of view, and Historical books for public libraries.

Dec. 9-10. Sarah B. Askew, organizer, N. J. Public Library Commission, The point of contact, and The work of a library organizer.

A very attractive tea service has been given to the school by the classes of 1910 and 1912, the former contributing $40 and the latter $30. The things still lacking to make it quite complete will probably be supplied, at least in part, by other class donations.

The list of professional articles and separate publications during 1912 by former students of the school includes a large number of items. Nearly forty leading articles are included in the *Proceedings of the A. L. A. Conference* at Ottawa, the LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Public Libraries, New York Libraries, Special Libraries,* and the *Bulletin* of the Wisconsin Library Commission. The Norwegian library journal, *For Folke og Barneboksamlinger,* in the first three issues for the year contains four articles by Miss Martha Larsen, Mr. Victor Smith and Mr. Kildal, and a translated extract from E. L. Pearson's "Library and the librarian."

An incomplete list of separate publications follows: Elva L. Bascom ('01), compiler, "Supplement to the A. L. A. catalog, 1904-11"; W. R. Eastman ('92), "The library building" (to form part of the A. L. A. manual of library economy); E. D. Greenman ('09), collaborator in the "Bibliography of education in agricultural and home economics," issued by the United States Bureau of Education; Ona M. Imhoff ('98), collaborator with Dr. Charles McCarthy in "The Wisconsin idea"; Katharine B. Judson ('06), "Myths and legends of California and the old Southwest" and "When the forests are ablaze"; Mrs. Julia S. Harron ('05) and Corinne Bacon ('03), collaborators with John Cotton Dana in "A course of study for normal school pupils in literature for children"; Isadore G. Mudge (1900), joint author of "Special collections in libraries in the United States" (*Bulletin* of the U. S. Bureau of Education); Frances J. Olcott ('96), "The children's reading"; E. H. Virgin ('01), editor, "The intellectual torch," by Jesse Torrey; F. K. Walter ('06), "Abbreviations and technical terms used in book catalogs and in bibliographies."

An interesting collection of folders, booklets and other artistic printed matter designed and printed by George G. Champlin ('95) for the Gateway Press, of Albany, has been given to the school by Mr. Champlin.

During the temporary absence on sick leave of Miss Martha T. Wheeler the course in Book selection has been conducted by Miss Mary E. Eastwood ('03), Miss Wheeler's chief assistant in the Book Selection Section, assisted by Mrs. Julia S. Harron ('05). It is expected that Miss Wheeler will resume work Jan. 1.

F. K. WALTER.

ALUMNI NOTES

Eliza Lamb, '00-02, has finished her work as temporary cataloger at the Coast Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va., and has accepted a position on the cataloging staff of the Univ. of Chicago L.

Alice D. McKee, B.L.S., '05, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Ohio State Univ. L., Columbus.

Rebecca S. MacNair, '11-'12, was appointed assistant librarian of the High School L. at Pasadena, Cal., in Sept.

Frances K. Ray, '00, has been promoted to the position of medical librarian, N. Y. State L.

Henry N. Sanborn, '13, left the school Dec. 1 to accept the librarianship of the Univ. Club of Chicago.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

On Oct. 25, 1912, the Training School class matriculated at the University of Pittsburgh

for the course in games and plays, given by Miss Alice Corbin, of the Pittsburgh Playground Association.

Practice work is offered in the reference department this year. Each student has two afternoons at the reference desk, under the direction of a reference assistant.

Courses scheduled for the autumn term are: *Junior.*—"General library work," Mr. Craver; "Administration of children's rooms," Miss Bogle; "Administration of small libraries," Miss Hazeltine; "Aids to library economy," Miss Mann; "Book selection," Miss Bogle, Miss Smith, Miss Whiteman, Miss Willard; "Classification," Miss Knight; "Illustrated book lists and picture work," Miss Schwartz; "Library handwriting," Miss Beale; "Reference work," Miss Stewart, Miss Willard, Mr. McClelland; "Seminar for periodical review," Miss McCurdy; "Story telling," Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen. *Senior.*—"Book selection," Miss Bogle, Miss Smith, Miss Willard; "Cataloging," Miss Smith; "Organization of children's departments," Miss Bogle.

On November 13, Mr. G. B. Utley lectured on the "American Library Association."

Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian, of the Penn. Free Library Commission, lectured on "Commission work in Pennsylvania," on November 15.

The class of 1914 of the Training School for Children's Libraries has organized and elected the following officers: President, H. Marjorie Beal; vice-president, Edith C. C. Balderston; secretary, Anna M. Anderson; treasurer, Martha E. English.

On Saturday evening, November 2, the staff of the Carnegie Library gave their "first library party" in honor of the Training School for Children's Librarians. A very clever farce furnished entertainment and amusement for over 200 staff members and students for more than an hour.

Miss Mary E. Downey, resident director of the Chautauqua Library School, lectured before the Training School on November 20.

Mr. Richard Wyche, organizer and president of the National Story Tellers' League of America, told the story of "St. Francis of Assisi" on November 25. On November 27 he told "Hiawatha," afterward giving an "Uncle Remus" story "just for fun."

Mr. William R. Watson, formerly librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, lectured on "California county libraries" on November 29.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, instructor in the School of Education, University of Chicago, and a member of the staff of lecturers of the Training School, gave ten lectures on story telling during the week beginning December 9.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The December meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Pratt Institute Library on December 5. Committees of the students acted as ushers, conducting the visitors to the exhibition of children's Christmas books in the children's room and to the general Christmas exhibit in the reference room on the second floor, and serving refreshments after the meeting. The address of the evening was by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the Natural History Museum of New York, on "Recent developments in the theory of evolution." This was of special value to library students, as Prof. Osborn dwelt on the effect of recent discoveries upon the standing of the earlier literature of evolution, and also as he evaluated the recent literature on the subject.

The students attended a very interesting session of the Hoe sale on Tuesday evening, November 19. A group of important manuscripts were sold, and the prices paid for them brought a realizing sense of what it means to be a bibliophile. A study of the catalog also revealed the practical value of the course in technical French, which the class has been pursuing this term.

The school had the pleasure of listening to a very practical talk, on December 3, on the administrative problems of the small library from Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, formerly librarian of the East Orange Public Library. Mrs. Coe emphasized particularly the human side of the relations between the librarian and the staff. Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Public Library, lectured before the school on December 10. His talk ranged over a variety of topics, among them the interest of the library in good printing, and the relation of the library to the museums and to city planning. The apprentice class of the Brooklyn Public Library attended both of these lectures.

ALUMNI NOTES

Susan R. Clendenin, '01 and '04, is cataloging the Lambert collection of Lincoln and Thackeray books and manuscripts at Germantown, Pa.

Alta B. Claflin, '03, has been made assistant at the Western Reserve Historical Society Library, Cleveland, O.

Jessie Sibley, '06, has charge of the children's room in the main building of the New York Public Library. Her appointment took effect January 1.

Ada M. McCormick, '12, is in charge of the business and municipal department, which occupies three large rooms on the second floor, of the Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

ALUMNI NOTES

Gertrude L. Allison, '07, has become an assistant in the Andover-Harvard Theological L.

Stella S. Beal, '08, has been acting as sec-

retary to Mr. C. H. Douglas, of D. C. Heath & Company, Boston.

Theresa C. Stuart, '08, is cataloging the private library of Governor Hill, of Augusta, Me.

Abbie F. Gammons, '10, has resigned her position in Williams College L., and is now at the Boston Athenæum.

Abbie L. Allen, '11, is a member of the staff of the Meadville, Pa., Theological Sch. L.

Dorothy C. Nunn, '11, has resigned from her position as assistant in the Wellesley Free L., to take charge of the South Salem branch of the Salem P. L.

Mabel Eaton, A.B., '11-'12, is an assistant in the cataloging department of the Univ. of Chicago.

Eva E. Malone, A.M., '11-'12, has joined the cataloging force of the St. Louis. P. L.

Blanche S. Smith, A.B., '11-'12, is an assistant in Radcliffe College L.

Laura M. Stealey, A.B., '11-'12, is on the cataloging staff of the St. Louis. P. L.

Elsie Hatch, special, '12, is an assistant in the Melrose (Mass.) P. L.

Isabel MacCarthy, special, '12, is in charge of the periodical reading room of Columbia Univ.

H. Mary Spangler, special, '12, has been made librarian of the Public High School, of Hartford, Ct.

Mabel Williams, '09, 2 years in charge of a college library, and 1 year assistant in the Radcliffe College L., has become assistant branch librarian of the Somerville P. L., at West Somerville.

Ruth B. McLean, '09, since graduation engaged at the Univ. of Illinois, the Univ. of Chicago and in the secretary's office at Yale Univ., has accepted a position in the Somerville P. L. as assistant in the extension of the classification and revision of the catalog, previous to occupying its new building in the fall of 1913.

MARY E. ROBBINS,
Chairman Library Faculty.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Members of the senior class are again conducting the story hour at the Solvay Public Library.

This year no recitations have been scheduled for Saturdays, in order to keep the day free for visits to nearby libraries, printing establishments and other institutions of special interest to library workers. The juniors have visited thus far Syracuse Public Library central building, its Northside branch, and the Solvay Public Library.

Thus far the school has had the pleasure of listening to two interesting and instructive lectures from active workers in the field. Miss Mary Medlicott, reference librarian of the city library of Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Reference work in general and the Springfield city library" on Sept. 23. Miss Waller Irene Bullock, loan librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., addressed the school on "The organization and work of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" Sept. 27.

On Dec. 9, through the courtesy of the Syracuse Advertising Men's Club, the school was invited to attend a lecture by C. W. Dearden, advertising manager of the Strathmore Paper Co., of Mittineague, Mass. It consisted of an instructive talk on the art of paper making illustrated by a series of films and motion pictures.

The following lectures on the bibliography of special subjects have been given before the senior class: Oct. 9, Dr. E. P. Tanner on "Bibliography of American history"; Oct. 16, Dr. E. E. Sperry on "Bibliography and modern European history"; Oct. 23, Mr. S. S. Laucks on "Bibliography of political science"; Oct. 30 and Nov. 6, Mr. T. P. Oakley, two lectures on "Bibliography of Ancient history"; Nov. 13, Dr. J. R. Street, Dean of the Teachers' College, on "Psychology of pedagogy"; Nov. 20, Dr. A. S. Hurst on "History of pedagogy"; Dec. 12, Dr. P. A. Parsons on "Bibliography of sociology."

ALUMNI NOTES

Edna Brand, B.L.E., '12, has resigned from the Syracuse Univ. L. to accept the position of cataloger of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie L. Assoc., Houston, Tex. Minnie Lewis, '09, succeeds Miss Brand.

Marion H. Wells, B.L.E., '12, has resigned from the N. Y. P. L. to become children's assistant of the Saratoga branch of the Brooklyn P. L.

Adah Thomlinson, '11, has resigned from the N. Y. P. L. to become assistant children's librarian of the Bushwick branch of the Brooklyn P. L.

Lura Slaughter, '08, has resigned her position as cataloger in the St. Louis P. L. to become librarian of the Spencer, Ind., P. L.

Nina L. Compson, '06, is supplying in the Seymour L., Auburn, N. Y.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, of *Public Libraries*, spoke before the members of the school and faculty and most of the library staff, November 12 and 13, on "Some essentials in librarianship."

Mr. George B. Utley visited the school on December 2 and 3, giving two lectures on those dates. The subject of Mr. Utley's lecture on December 2 was "The work and functions of the A. L. A." On December 3, his subject was "Complexity in simplicity."

Miss Mary B. Lindsay, librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library, lectured before the school and staff, December 17, on "The work of the Evanston Public Library."

The Library Club held its December meeting on the evening of Monday, December 2, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. W. Drury. The meeting was in the nature of a

housewarming, as Mr. and Mrs. Drury have recently moved into their new home, built during the summer. As the date of the meeting coincided with the date of Mr. Utley's visit, he was the guest of honor on the occasion. About 70 members were present. The speaker of the evening was Professor Thomas E. Oliver, of the department of romance languages of the University of Illinois. Dr. Oliver spoke at length and most interestingly regarding several large reference libraries which he had visited, and of which he had made considerable use during his recent sabbatical year. At the close of Dr. Oliver's address, light refreshments were served.

ALUMNI NOTES

Clara Ricketts, B.L.S., '11, has been appointed to a position in the order department of the Univ. of Ill. L.

Honor Plummer, B.L.S., '12, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The usual fall schedule has been carried out without interruption. Following the calendar of the university, no recess was granted at Thanksgiving, but a longer vacation will be given during the holidays. The following special lectures have been given before the school since the last report: "How history is written," Dr. Thwaites; "Source material in history," illustrated with the Draper collection of manuscripts, Dr. Thwaites; "Evaluation of books in American history," Dr. Fish, of the history department; "Modern tendencies," Dr. McCarthy; "Signposts by the way," Miss Ahern; "A librarian's reading," Miss Ahern; "Library spirit," Miss Stearns; "Work with the mountain whites," Miss Eve Newman, Hindman, Ky.

On November 18 a reception was given at the rooms of the school by the Wellesley Club, of Madison, for Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College. Miss Pendleton spoke briefly to the members of the club and the students on "Scholarship and loyalty."

ALUMNI NOTES

Madalene S. Hillis, '08, has been made head of the reading room, Omaha P. L.

Florence C. Farnham, '09, is acting librarian at Antigo, Wis.

Eugenia J. Marshall, '09, was married in October to Dr. Warren R. Rainey, Salem, Ill.

Marie Minton, '10, was married on November 12 to Mr. Thomas J. George, Monticello, Ia.

Bertha R. Bergold, '11, resigned her position at Springfield, Ill., to accept a similar one as assistant in the Superior (Wis.) P. L.

Florence E. Dunton, '11, was offered a position as assistant cataloger in the Wisconsin Historical L., resigning her position at Miami Univ.

Pauline J. Fihe, '11, for the past year assistant in the cataloging and reference department, Cincinnati P. L., has been appointed to the librarianship of one of the branch libraries in the same city.

Beulah Mumm, '11, has resigned her position at Sedalia, Mo., to join her parents in Sacramento, Cal.

Alice M. Farquahar, '12, accepted a position in the Humboldt Park Branch, Chicago P. L., commencing November 1.

Florence H. Davis, '12, has a position in the library of the Department of Agriculture, Wash.

Ottlie Liedloff, '12, has accepted the librarianship of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Normal School.

Elizabeth C. Ronan, '12, was unable to undertake the librarianship of the Fargo (N. D.) P. L., owing to the illness of her mother. She has accepted a temporary position in the Mich. State L.

Reviews

EVANS, C. American bibliography; a chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820; with bibliographical and biographical notes. In 11 or 12 vs. v. 7—1786-1789. Chic., privately printed for the author by the Columbia Press, 1912. 424 p.

The cost of mechanical production and the burden of a remainder not contemplated in so small an edition have necessitated an increase in price. After Jan. 1, 1913, no copies to new subscribers will be sold for less than $20, and no surplus copies will be printed of new volumes. Each volume is believed to be as nearly complete as human industry could make it. Bibliographies, catalogs of all descriptions, the newspaper advertisements of the period, and many other sources have been drawn from. For ten years the "American Bibliography" has been in practical use, both in this country and abroad, and is recognized everywhere as the bibliographical authority of early American literature. Entries give the libraries in which copies of the books may be found, valuable for inter-library loan.

For notice of vols. 4, 5, 6, see LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 36, p. 134. Vol. 3 is entered in v. 31, p. 345; vol. 2 in v. 30, p. 501, and vol. 1 noticed in v. 29, p. 30, and on p. C121 of the same volume.

FOSTER, W: E. How to choose editions; with an introd. by Martha T. Wheeler. Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Bd. 24 p. D. (Library handbook.) pap., 15 c.

"Happy indeed will be the day," says Mr. Foster, "when the text of the work is supplied in its integrity; when the judicious editor has supplied neither too much nor too little in his treatment of the text; when the size of the

book is all that can be desired, for convenience of use, and by way of appealing to the reader's desire to handle it; when the type is at once the perfection of legibility and of grace; when the paper and ink reproduce the best traditions of an earlier age; and when the binding is substantial, tasteful, well stamped and lettered, and in every way appropriate." Thus he summarizes the requirements for the ideal library—the library which, unhampered by any practical considerations might be "limited to a few such authors as Homer, Virgil, Horace and Dante, printed by an Aldus or an Elzevir, and bound in vellum." Happily Mr. Foster is content to place this sparkling ideal in the firmament, and for practical purposes make concessions to the commercialism of the modern publisher.

The following, among the points Mr. Foster makes, are of especial interest. Cicero, he says, must be omitted altogether from the list except in the original, since a translation of this author in readable English may almost be said to be lacking altogether. "Gift book" editions of standard works arouse his ire. "No book admitted in which illustration is the predominating motive" is a rule he suggests. Regarding the question of color in cloth bound books, Mr. Foster notes a point which publishers may well remember. He says: "Out of all the possible backgrounds on which gilt letters may be placed, only a fraction of them will be found to supply a legible combination. The most illegible as backgrounds are drab, orange, yellow, white, and some of the browns verging on orange."

It may be questioned whether the Dante in white vellum, Dickens in the Chapman & Hall edition of some fifty years ago, and dingy calfskin Erasmus which Mr. Foster would enjoy seeing side by side on the library shelf would be found of greatest value to the library of large circulation.

Mr. Foster's paper, published originally in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Providence Public Library in 1898, has long been out of print. The scarcity of material on this subject has made its republication desirable. D. W.

Periodical and other Literature

Boston Coöperative Information Bureau Bulletin, June-October, includes "A few data toward a list of available directories and other resources for addresses," by G. W. Lee.

Maine State Library Bulletin, October, includes report of the Maine Library Summer School, and "Civic duties of the public librarian," by H. E. Holmes.

Middlebury (Vt.) College Bulletin, Vol. VI., No. 2, lists 100 titles—"The high school teachers' professional library," by author, with bibliographical data.

Newarker, November, is devoted to the city plan exhibition at the library, Nov. 22-Jan. 5, 1913.

New Hampshire Public Libraries, December, prints "The librarian's canons of ethics," "Magazines for small libraries," "Basis for selection of magazines," "The creed of the children's librarian," by Adeline B. Zachert; "Juvenile readers as an asset," by E. W. Mumford.

N. J. Library Bulletin lists "Books to buy for children" (4½ p.).

New York Libraries, November, contains "A service library," by C. E. McLenegan; "The place of the library in the high school," by G. M. Forbes; "Possibilities," by W. F. Seward; "Local history story hour," by Caroline F. Webster; "What local libraries are doing to extend their privileges to rural communities"; "Survey of recent progress in high schools"; "Plans of the State Department of Education for the development of school libraries," by Dr. Sherman Williams; "Recent state publications of interest to libraries," by C. B. Lester.

Pennsylvania Library Notes, October, contains a full report of the 12th annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association.

Philippine Library Bulletin, October, contains an account of the circulating division (American circulating library).

Public Libraries, December, has "General reading for men," by M. S. Dudgeon; "The library school and its work for libraries," by Chalmers Hadley; "Subject headings," by Hester Young; "The gracious time," by Harriet S. Wright; "Cost of administration," by A. E. Bostwick.

Special Libraries, November, contains "Bill drafting," by James McKirdy; select list of references on the trading stamp business; bibliography of interest to public service corporations; selected list of references to recent publications of interest on fire insurance and related subjects.

ENGLISH

Librarian, December, includes "Small libraries and small incomes," by Edward Wood; "The cinematograph and chronograph as educators in public libraries," by Arthur Lever.

Library Assistant, December, has "The public library and the cheap book," by Norman Treliving; "Some features of work in a college library," by E. A. Peppiette.

Library Association Record, November, contains "Public records; first report of the Royal Commission"; "Public libraries and the public," by W. E. Doubleday; "A short course in practical classification, with special reference to the decimal and subject schemes; with readings and exercises," by W. C. Berwick Sayers.

Library World, November. Continuation of "A British library itinerary," by J. D. Brown, giving a short paragraph on impor-

tant (selected) libraries; "The issue of lantern slides," by William Law; "Improving the sheaf catalog," by Frank Haigh.

FOREIGN

Het Boek, November, contains "The laws for the Haarlem and Amsterdam schools of 1576," by C. P. Burger; "A mediæval chronicle during the Republic used as text-book," by Dr. A. Hulshof.

Folke-og Barneboksamlinger, September, has impressions of American libraries, by Dagin Grarud; revision of Holmestrand Teachers' College Library, by O. Coucheron; Public libraries in the country, by A. M. Andersen; Book selection for small libraries, by John Ansteensen; Inspection of public libraries; Course in library economy in the Holmestrand Teachers' College.

International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, Brussels, 1910, *Proceedings,* just received, comprises: Pt. 1, Preliminary papers, including rules, lists of members, etc.; Pt. 2, Reports on questions on the order of business of the congress; Pt. 3. Reports of meetings, reunions and receptions. Portraits of S. Muller, Fz., and H. Martin, chairmen of the congress are included. (812 p.)

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, November, prints Mr. Paul Schwenke's impressions of his recent trip to this country (reprinted separately), giving plans of the New York Public Library; "The Incunabula of the Berne City Library," by C. Benziger; "The acquisition of the Codex Utinensis through Gustav Hänel," by R. Helssig.

SEPARATE ARTICLES

APPROPRIATIONS.

The trustees' responsibility for the library Ethel F. McCullough. *Wis. Lib. B.,* S.-O., '12, p. 151-153.

Although books are dearer, library appropriations in many Wisconsin cities are almost stationary. The duty of presenting yearly the financial claims of the library is sometimes neglected. Effort on the part of library boards will often bring large increases in appropriation. In asking for an appropriation, it is unwise to have a large balance from the preceding year. To avoid a surplus, amounts for books should be definitely and regularly expended. The surplus can also go into extension of opening hours and increases of salaries, too often ridiculously inadequate.

Presenting the financial needs of the library. *Wis. Lib. B.,* S.-O., '12, p. 147-151.

Practically all libraries are in need of funds. The library should strive to increase its service to the community, and funds will follow. Service to men of affairs, as well as to women and children, is essential. The needs of those struggling with practical city problems should be answered. The librarian must also get the official's viewpoint. She must show him the necessity for further library appropriation. Suggestions are here given as to the best methods of presenting, by tables and diagrams, the financial position of the library, and showing how its efficiency may be increased without undue burden on the taxpayer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

An introduction to elementary bibliography. R. W. Parsons. *Libn.* S., O., '12, p. 43-50, 84-8.

Bibliography, practically considered, treats of the materials and description of books in general, and their cataloging and preservation. It is considered a waste of time to record details of make-up, when much remains to be done in catalog compilation, etc. Bibliography, historically, embraces the registration of pages, watermarks, signatures, colophons, etc., as also enumeration, cataloging and indexing. Cataloging differs from bibliography, first, that it deals with a small set of books, while bibliography is general; second, entries are briefer; third, arrangement is not suitable for a bibliography. In bibliography books are described to show conveniently their relation to other books. Sizes are determined by folds in the sheet, also by position of watermarks on the leaves and the direction of the wire-lines of the paper. However, in bibliographical entry it is necessary to give both form and linear size, as the same form varies at the present day in linear size. "When the page conveys information to the reader without attracting attention to itself, it is ideal." The average modern book, where no special care is exercised in regard to binding, paper, types, etc., is of this class. Special editions, as editions de luxe, cannot be so considered, as until the eye is trained to the type, etc., the page attracts the readers' attention and renders reading difficult.

The method of arrangement of a bibliography is determined by its subject and its intended use, but all arrangement must be easily intelligible, visible, and permanent in being based on facts not apt to be upset. The chronological method by publication date gives the historical development of a subject, is easy to see, and is permanent, but wastes space and makes reference hard in very full years, unless subjects are subdivided. The alphabetical-by-title method is confusing; the alphabetical-by-authors clear and permanent, but not useful in looking for works on a given subject. Arrangement by subject, if well classified, is the most useful. Language arrangements may be chosen for special purposes. Arrangement by places will trace the literary history of a locality, but is not otherwise useful. If the position of the watermark in the various sizes be known, it will show whether leaves have been substituted in old books.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION.

The place of bibliography in education. Henry R. Tedder. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, p. 509-512.

Shows the necessity of bibliography, the wide field comprised by that study, how the knowledge cannot be acquired from text-books, how one of its chief practical aims is to teach in what ways books and libraries can be best utilized, how it is a practical study, only to be taught by workshop methods, and how it should become part of the school training at every stage. "The knowledge of most worth is that of bibliography, which is the knowledge of the use of books and of libraries."

BOOKS, CARE OF.

How to care for books in a library. Mrs. H. P. Sawyer. *Wis. F. L. Comm.* '12, Instructional Dept., No. 7, 2d ed., 12 p.

Considers opening books, position on shelves, repairing books, recasing books with elastic glue, rebinding, binding, and material for mending.

BOOKMAKING.

Books as a librarian would like them. H. L. Koopman. *Print. Art*, D., '12, p. 273-274.

The librarian is in a position, more than anyone else, to know the disabilities of books. His chief grievance is against the publisher. Books are often made unnecessarily unwieldy. Paper, ink and binding have been cheapened, so that books of to-day will be dust in a century. Often rebinding is required; but there is improvement in this respect. Books should be, say, seven inches in height. Expansion should be in height and width, rather than thickness. There should be no wasteful margins, and no extreme in the size of type. Every wide page should be printed in columns. The binding should be strong, useful and in character with the contents. Because of the efforts of librarians, the books of the next decade will probably be better than those of the last.

BUDGET.

The average budget. Helen Turvill. *Wis. Lib. B.*, S.-O., '12, p. 160-161.

A table, based on the actual apportionment of library funds in representative Wisconsin libraries, is here given, showing the average percentage expended for all items. The libraries are grouped according to the population of their towns or cities. The following facts are noticeable: Books are practically the same in all groups—about 20 per cent. Periodicals make up a larger proportion in smaller towns. Salaries for library service are naturally larger in the larger towns, varying from 32 per cent. to 42 per cent., 37 per cent. being the average. Janitors' salaries rise from 1 per cent. to 11 per cent. The item of rent concerns only the smaller libraries (average for towns under 1000 population, 11 per cent.). Other items: Stationery and supplies, about 2 per cent.; printing, less than 1 per cent.; postage, freight and express, 1 per cent.; insurance, less than 2 per cent.

The budget. Mary Emogene Hazeltine. *Wis. Lib. B.*, S.-O., '12, p. 158-160.

There should be a budget annually prepared for every public library. The budget blank of the Wisconsin F. L. Com. (reprinted in article) is divided into columns for date, voucher, number, name or description of items, and subheads for the various items of receipts and expenditures. Suggestive figures are given. Generally, the fund should be divided into three items—books, salaries, administration. The book fund should be carefully guarded. When increases are asked, the fund must always be used for the very thing for which it is requested.

CINEMATOGRAPH AND CHRONOPHONE.

The cinematograph and chronophone as educators in public libraries. A. Lever. *Libn.* D., '12, p. 195-200.

Our public libraries are informal universities. The cinematograph can be of great educational value. One recently installed in a London council school has been most successful. Animated pictures familiarize the public with sights and scenes of other countries, and make them discontented with ugly surroundings. The invention of the chronophone has made possible a complete synchronization of the graphophone and cinematograph. Thus in time library lectures may be given without the lecturer. In a few years every well-equipped library will have a moving picture apparatus.

EXTENSION: LOCAL CAMPAIGNS.

How to extend the library movement. J. Potter Briscoe. *Libn.*, O., '12, p. 88-90.

Persons interested in the library should bring it to the notice of influential neighbors interested in educational work. A meeting of representative men and women of the locality could be called and reported in the papers. A committee should be chosen to plan, solicit, support and advertise. Local political elections will give opportunities for making the movement a public issue, to be finally brought up in the local governing body.

FINANCE.

The financial responsibility of the librarian. Ethel F. McCullough. *Wis. Lib.* B., S.-O., '12, p. 153-155.

Since most Wisconsin libraries are administered by women, and women have always been considered weaklings in the world of finance, Wisconsin libraries are behindhand in securing funds. The position is illogical. As the one specialist in library administration in the average city or town, the librarian should assume, as an intrinsic part of her business, the financial burden. She must show

her ability to meet the financial problems, and must educate her trustees, her fellow city officials, and, lastly, the humble taxpayer.

GEORGE III.'S LIBRARY.

The reserved books from the king's library. *Lib.*, p. 422-430.

Histories have noted the fact that by order of his successor, certain books were reserved from the library of George III. at the time of its transference to the Museum. An account of these books is here printed from a transcript of the memorandum drawn up by Sir Frederic Augusta Barnard. Of these 30 books, 27 were presented to the king by the well-known antiquary, Jacob Bryant.

LANTERN SLIDES.

The issue of lantern slides. William Law. *Lib. World,* N., '12, p. 136-138.

Suggestions for the storage, cataloging and issue of lantern slides, which are of great value as adjuncts to the modern lecturer, and may well be included in library collections. Boxes made especially for storing slides are on the market. The stockbook should have accession number, columns for date of receipt, title, donor or vendor, price, and other particulars thought necessary. Each slide should have accession number marked on it; inside the cover glass is the best place. Lettering is best in white. Slides should be available to lecturers separately, not only *en bloc.* Each box should contain a list of all the slides it contains. It might be advisable to ask for a deposit before issuing slides.

LIBRARIAN AND CIVIC DUTIES.

Civic duties of the public librarian. H. E. Holmes. *Me. State L. B.,* O., '12, p. 7-10.

The theory of freedom on which our government is founded necessitates universal education. The public library is accomplishing a mighty work in this direction. The real librarian must be an executive, an administrator, a thinker, an originator. He must labor to bring to the library the 75 per cent. or 90 per cent. who do not use it, and to inspire those who do use it with an understanding of its importance. The writer has been criticised for saying, with Emerson, "Never buy a book until it is at least a year old." The taste of the public should be consulted, but the librarian should try, inconspicuously, to direct the taste. Atheistic materialism is undermining society. The increase of divorce and growth of socialism are manifestations of the dangerous spirit. The public library is a defense against the barbarians at our gates. But the librarian's motto should be, "Ich dien."

LIBRARIES AND BUSINESS.

The contribution of library science to efficiency in modern business. Louise B. Krause. *Pub. Lib.* I. Jl. '12, p. 247-51; II. N. '12, p. 357-60.

Article takes up the work in a "specialized" library which renders special expert service on matters of company business. Under the head of "The function of a library in the work of a modern business organization," Miss Krause first mentions the mistaken notion that a business librarian has lowered her ideals in accepting such a position, and then discusses three departments of the H. M. Byllesby & Co., where she is librarian. The operating department determines prices or rates, etc., and the function of the library here is to keep on file full information as to public utility commissions; keep track of publications dealing with rates; index articles on industrial applications of electric power (especially for the "new business" division, which constitutes a bureau of technical and commercial information); organize the collection of photographs; keep on file periodicals and pamphlets, descriptive booklets of various towns and cities; make table of contents and index for annual volumes of proceedings; serve as a bureau of information; collect references bearing on the company's work (the last four especially for the publicity division, which directs company advertising, general publicity and the public policy of the company). The library serves the engineering department, which designs and constructs large engineering works, with small, carefully selected lists of books and periodicals, and an important selection of reports, maps, photographs and ms. engineering data. For the examinations and reports department, which examines and reports on the physical and financial condition of public utilities, the library is on the lookout for material bearing on the science of valuation, and any other references of this character, and keeps statistics of all kinds. The second head, "Qualifications for successful business," discusses as professional qualifications thorough knowledge of library science, and as personal qualifications, "the ability to hold one's tongue," unfailing and indiscriminating courtesy, "keeping from under the feet" of busy men, quick and immediate service, tact, joy of work and "always be game." The third head, "Some methods of work used in conducting business libraries," speaks of a business library as a library laboratory, as distinguished from a large collection of books, and meritorious difficulties of inclusion, preparation of material, and necessity of knowledge of government documents. Under the last head, "The unentered field of business librarianship — a door of opportunity," enjoins the students (lectures at the Univ. of Ill. School) to have the ambition to enter new fields of library work, one of which is business organizations. This field is absolutely unworked, and most business men are not conscious of the fact that they need a librarian. Some of the disadvantages of this work are more trying conditions in regard to physical equipment of the library, a limited subject, emergency hours, short vaca-

tions. Advantages are the opportunity as specialist and of original work.

LIBRARY AND PUBLIC.

Public libraries and the public. W. E. Doubleday. *Lib. Assoc. R.,* N., '12, p. 529-544.

The year has been unhappily distinguished by library criticism. The fiction question is the "leading plank" in the platform of adversaries. As a matter of fact, the issue of solid literature increases, while the fiction circulation declines. Another accusation is that reading rooms are shelters for loafers. Some there are, but it is easy to keep out "undesirables." The Earl of Rosebery's remarks about "dead books" has been misconstrued as a criticism of library procedure. Mr. John Burns' reported "men are getting tired of drenching the country with public libraries" is either incorrectly reported or a charge against his own party which created the libraries. The charge of socialism, advanced by Herbert Spencer and others is groundless. Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency recently gave public recognition of the educational possibiliities of libraries. The chief grievance of the library in the direction of the press lies in the virulent letters published in local papers. The final point against library criticism is that it is almost always purely destructive in character.

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Newark's investment in its library building —has it paid? *Newarker,* Au., '12, p. 161-165.

Considers the influence of the library building upon the community as setting the pace for the architectural new Newark, and as a realization in the building line of citizens "that they lived in a great metropolis, and not in a country village." This library was one of the first in the country to recognize its position as a center of civic life, and opened its doors to numberless meetings of community welfare character. A museum, donated to the library, has grown to be one of the most important science museums in the city. But in its chief function, the distribution of books, the library has a record that would be difficult to equal. In ten years the circulation rose from 320,000 to 1,200,000.

PADDY'S RUN.

The libraries of Paddy's Run. S. R. Williams. *Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly,* O., '12, p. 462-465.

Paddy's Run is a settlement, now known as Shandon, about twenty miles northwest of Cincinnati. It was settled by people from Wales about 1803. Soon afterwards they started a library, the exact date of which is not known, but it was in existence in 1812. The article gives a brief account of the history of this library and its successor. In the group of people who used it, there are a number who have figured largely in the history of Ohio.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

Public records; first report of the Royal Commission. *Lib. Assoc. R.,* N., '12, p. 519-528.

A summary of the report, giving conclusions and recommendations of the commission appointed to inquire and report as to the working of the public records acts, as to the care and custody of public records in England and Wales, and as to the administration and efficiency of the Public Records Office; and a further summary of recommendations, categorically set forth, arranged under various headings, so far as they specially concern either the government, the master of rolls, the Public Records Office, or other individual officials or departments. The report presents: (1) text of the report, (2) a great mass of extremely interesting information respecting British and foreign archives, (3) minutes of evidence, and index.

READING.

Books: their use and abuse. Rev. W. R. Inge. *Lib. Asst.* N., '12, p. 202-210.

The establishment of libraries and the publication of cheap and attractive editions of the classics are contributing very much to diffusing education and zest for good literature. But the large circulation of worthless fiction shows that the public taste is not elevated. The reading of cheap novels, skimmed and forgotten, is a disease. During the days from Scott to Thackeray, British fiction was wholesome. Our novelists must return to sounder traditions, without falling back into timid reticence, a blunder from the moral as well as artistic viewpoint. However, the great books of the past *are* read, even by working men. The great difficulty is that the self-made man has not imbibed the *traditions* of European culture, does not understand the classical allusions or appreciate our civilization in its relation to past civilizations. This is also true of the attitude of the County Council schools product toward Christianity. He knows little or nothing of the organic filaments which bind modern Christianity to a remote past. But while the best traditions of the old culture are in danger of being lost northern Europe gains something from its emancipation from old leading strings. Our race is evolving a philosophy, an ethics, a Christianity of its own. Whether it will be a reversion to barbarism or a new and fresher culture depends on the kind of education the people are to get—especially the adults. We must use great care also in protecting our language from corruption. The "journalese" mode of speech and odious solecisms from America are everywhere rife.

READING FOR MEN.

General reading for men. M. S. Dudgeon. *Pub. Lib.,* D., '12, p. 399-401.

It is not safe, in striving to serve men in the library, to assume that they will like all the same light literature which women like. The practical man regards "The rosary" as a mass of saccharine sentimentality. A woman enjoys sorrow, a man wants cheerfulness and success. He prefers "The conquest of Canaan" to "Lewis Rand." Books of adventure and travel appeal to him, such as Francke's "A vagabond journey," Borup's "A tenderfoot with Peary," Norman Duncan's tales. In fiction, he likes Rhodes' "Good men and true," Kipling's stories of the Orient, Owen Wister's and Jack London's tales. "Famous adventures and prison escapes of the Civil War" was most popular in the engine houses at Pittsburgh and in the home circulation in Wisconsin. In novels, men prefer romance to sentimentality. They read more of Gilbert Parker and Maurice Hewlett than DeMorgan or Galsworthy. The political setting is a popular background. In lists of boys' books chosen by votes of high school boys in New York and Wisconsin, "Treasure Island" leads. Both lists contain Cooper's "Spy" and "The last of the Mohicans." Librarians must not forget to serve the man with the truly humorous. Men enjoy Arnold Bennett, Montague Glass, W. J. Locke, Stewart's "Fugitive blacksmith," Bacheller's "Keeping up with Lizzie," Holman Day's "The skipper and the skipped," and Alice Hegan Rice's "Mr. Opp."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

School libraries and reading. E. Morris Miller. Australia, *Education Gazette and Teachers' Aid,* Mr., '12, 12 p.

A discussion of what school libraries can do in leading the child to acquire early the habit of good reading. *Summary:* I. Introductory. II. School libraries: general reading. III. School libraries: supplementary reading. IV. Library organization. (a) Orderliness. (b) Accessions. (c) Catalog. (d) Classification. (e) Charging methods. V. Library training for teachers and children. VI. Libraries and education.

STAFF EXCHANGES.

Staff exchanges in public libraries. K. Cotton. *Libn.,* N., '12, p. 137-138.

A suggestion for doubling the vacation period by a half-time system of duty, and allowing assistants to arrange exchanges with assistants in other towns, so that each gets an economical holiday, with a change of place and new experience, without curtailing the library staff. Assistants might even be exchanged for lengths of time with the libraries of other countries.

STAFF INTERCHANGE.

Staff interchange: an inaugural address. Ernest Male. *Lib. Asst.* N., '12, p. 211-215.

The assistant is too apt to drop into a groove. When the time comes when he wants a larger position and salary he finds he is lacking in experience. A scheme has been suggested whereby assistants of equal rank in different libraries should change places, perhaps for a fortnight, perhaps for a month. The consent of the respective committees must first of all be obtained. The fact that different libraries use different classifications would be confusing, but beneficial to the assistants in the end. The question of differences in salaries would have to be adjusted. The library, as well as the assistant would benefit by an interchange. An assistant might be allowed to change three times in twelve months. The offer of a more remunerative post might come through interchanging. The great thing to do is to enlist the sympathy of the chief librarians. Assistants who intend to sit for the Library Association's Examinations would find interchanging of enormous help.

Notes and News

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UNEMPLOYMENT. A report on the bibliography of unemployment undertaken by the Institut International de Bibliographie and the Bibliothèque Municipale de Budapest was made at the session of the International Committee of the Association Internationale pour la Lutte Contre le Chomâge at Zurich, Sept. 6-7, 1912. The report gives an account of the commencement of the undertaking, the bibliographical methods decided upon, an outline of the proposed plan, decisions regarding classification, the languages to be employed, matter to be included, etc., and other details.

BOOKS endorsed by the A. L. A. is the title of a catalog issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., being a literal transcription of their books in the A. L. A. supplement, 1904-11.

DEUTSCHE HAUS, of Columbia University, has a unique feature in its library, which is unlike any other in that it confines itself to current German literature since 1871. Director Tombo is making the library of the "Haus" essentially "a repository of material of immediate interest," and the result is a collection of books, articles, newspaper clippings and other fugitive material that is not available at any other library or university.

EDUCATIONAL UNITY IN BUFFALO.— The executive committee of the Buffalo Educational Union had a meeting, about a week ago, which resulted in a plan for a display card to be placed in the halls of the different institutions, in factories, etc., calling attention to the resources of the five institutions represented— the Buffalo Public Library, the Grosvenor Library, the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and the Buffalo Historical Society. Other committees were appointed for the purpose of preparing for publication a directory of the

educational institutions in the city of Buffalo; to arrange with two local newspapers for the publishing of weekly news notes concerning all these institutions; and to arrange for talks before the night schools and clubs, calling attention with lantern slides to the resources of the different institutions.

EXAMINATIONS.—It is interesting to note that the method of selection pursued in the appointment of Mr. Legler to the librarianship of the Chicago Public Library is to be followed closely by the three commissioners of Sumter, S. C., in the choice of a city manager to control the municipal business.

INFORMATION BUREAU. — William Abbatt, publisher, of Westchester, N. Y., announces the publication of *International Notes and Queries,* a monthly magazine, the first regular number of which is promised for January, 1913. The idea is to afford a practical basis for intercommunication between reference librarians and other investigators. To facilitate foreign research, short notes in the international language, "I do," will be accepted. The contents of each issue will be arranged by subject, according to the decimal classification. The scope of subjects upon which questions may be asked is unlimited. Librarians and others interested in the project are invited to send for free sample copies. Eugene F. MacPike, of Chicago, who has suggested the formation of an American Coöperative Information Bureau, is the editor. Subscription price is $2.25 per year.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS.—A regular messenger service between the Columbia University Library and the New York Public Library has been instituted. Applications left at the university loan desk before 10 a.m., Wednesday of each week, may be called for on the same day after 3 p.m.

LEATHER BINDINGS.—The report of the Librarian of Congress says that the question of what kind of leather is the best is not so important as the question of the best tannage and dyeing, and enumerates the common defects of leather as now usually produced as (1) those caused by the effects of mineral acids in the dyeing; (2) those resulting from the use of strong, quick-acting tannins of the catachol group (represented by turwar bark, hemlock bark, etc.), in place of the pyrogallol group (represented by sumach, etc.); (3) those consequent to the thin splitting and buffing of the leather. "Recently certain leathers have appeared in the market guaranteed free from mineral acids and of sound tannage."

LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE TEXAS COTTON PALACE.—To advertise the library in its own community, as well as to bring it to the attention of the surrounding small towns, the Waco Public Library held an exhibit of its work at the Texas Cotton Palace in November. The exhibit assumed the form of a small library, with reading room and children's corner, with 1500 selected books. The exhibit was made attractive with casts and pictures, and an attendant from the library was present at all times to answer questions and to distribute the handbooks of the library, lists, pictures of the library and application cards for membership, and bookmarks for the children. Several thousand people visited the exhibit and enjoyed the reading rooms. For the children, Miss Nell Whitman told stories in the large coliseum and in the Cotton Palace Park. The library was represented on Waco day in a parade by a float, bearing children in costumes, representing characters from the story hour. The float was under the direction of Miss Lota Pharr, the library story-teller, and attracted many children to the story hour.

LITERARY HYPOCRISY was also touched upon by Lord Rosebery when the freedom of the Burgh of Peebles was conferred upon him Oct. 9. In an address reported in the *Librarian* he said that he supposed literature meant the standard books, and that these were those lists of the 100 best books that competent gentlemen were ready to furnish on the slightest possible occasion. He firmly believed that if a man proceeded to read the 100 best books given in any list right through, he would never wish to read again. George III. was supposed to have said that Shakespeare was sad stuff. He did not understand that judgment, but he respected the courage of the man who uttered it, and was inclined to think that no one but a crowned sovereign would have had the courage to make it.

MCCLURG'S have issued the fourth edition of their classified library catalog.

NEWSPAPER PRESERVATION.—As a result of the meeting of the A. L. A. committee on newsprint paper and representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at which the paper by Mr. Norris (reprinted elsewhere) was presented, the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* has begun the printing of a special binding edition on a permanent paper, consisting of 75 per cent. rag, especially intended for library preservation. It is reported that the Washington *Star,* the St. Paul *Pioneer Press,* and the New York *Evening Post* will follow the *Eagle's* example. The *Eagle* proposes to furnish two copies, one of the regular issue for use on the files, and one of the better paper for binding, for $20 a year. The extra edition will be held (flat) and sent to subscribers once a month, or once in three months, as desired. The binding edition only will be sent for $15. The New York *World* was somewhat exercised as to this "Printing for posterity" in a cynical editorial protest against our handing down to posterity "stupendous masses of imperishable daily newspaper and periodical files, full of repetitions and duplications."

PENNELL'S pictures of the Panama Canal have proved excellent for exhibition purposes, and may be procured in sheets.

PRISON LIBRARIES in Germany are to receive careful overhauling. They are to be divided according to entertaining, instructive and religious contents, and will be replenished, with a view to furnishing the best to the ordinary readers, to the more educated readers, to young folk and to Protestants and Catholics. Cheap and popular editions are to have preference in purchase.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION, department of surveys and exhibits (31 Union Square, N. Y. City), has issued an inquiry blank regarding exhibit units and materials to reveal present exhibit thought, knowledge and practice. Better standardized sizes and materials used in mounting would give opportunity for a larger and more efficient use of exhibits.

STEVENSON'S poem, "Our lady of the snows," has contained a typographical error in all editions of his poems, ever since its first printing in 1887. In the lines "Where nothing speaks except the bell, The unfraternal brothers dwell," the printer substituted an "h" for a "b" in the word bell, making nonsense of the line. As editors and proofreaders still overlook the error, it lies with libraries to make corrections in their individual copies.

American Vigilance Association. The library department has prepared lists, especially recommended to libraries, on the social evil and sex education.

Louisiana State Library Association has been getting a traveling library collection into shape, and will begin sending out the libraries the first of the year 1913 as an initial step in arousing interest throughout the state. The association is also working for a library commission, and intends coming before the next legislature with a bill for creating such a commission.

Allentown (Pa.) Public Library was opened, November 25, with exercises. The library is the result of voluntary subscriptions, amounting to $27,687, in sums ranging from 5 cents to $500. The total cost of the library was $25,887.

Boston Public Library has just published a 13-page pamphlet on "Books and articles in periodicals on business education in the Boston Public Library and the Massachusetts State Library."

Columbia University Library. In consequence of the establishment of exchange relations with the British Library of Political Science of the London School of Economics and Political science, the university has recently received from that institution 4992 pamphlets on exchange account. The "List of medical periodicals currently received in the libraries of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in other libraries of Columbia University," just published, shows that 328 periodicals are received. Of these, 214 are different titles, 114 duplicates.

Detroit Public Library. As a result of the recent library inspection trip of three of the library commissioners and Mr. Utley and Mr. Strohm, a report was submitted to a meeting of the library commission, October 11, indicating some of the plans for the new central library building for Detroit. Storage is suggested for at least 750,000 books, and accommodations for a population twice that of the present city. The building should be a plain, substantial structure, of a pleasing, dignified and impressive appearance, the new St. Louis building being considered as of about the right character and size, although some of the ornamentation might be omitted. A considerable addition to the $375,000 offered by Mr. Carnegie is urged. The Business Library Branch of the Newark Library "seems to meet the needs of the busy man, and may well be considered as a future feature in the Detroit system."

—, the George V. N. Lothrop Branch was opened on Dec. 21, 1912, with appropriate addresses by representatives of the city, the schools and the community. A week later, December 28, like exercises were held in connection with the dedication of the Herbert Bowen Branch.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library. Ground was broken, November 13, for a branch library, 74 x 44, to be known as the Liberty Square Branch.

Grand Rapids Public Library has issued "The library and the schools," an account of the work of the library with and for the children and teachers of the public, parochial and private schools of the city.

Library of Congress has received a complete set of autograph letters or documents of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from J. Pierpont Morgan.

Los Angeles. The charter for Los Angeles, which provided for the commission form of government, and contained inadequate provisions for the control and financing of the library, was decisively defeated at an election held December 3. It is hoped that the new charter will contain a section favorable to the library.

New Haven Free Public Library has issued in pamphlet form the minutes of the dedication exercises, May 27, 1911.

New York State Library School's anniversary of the first quarter century has occasioned the publication of an illustrated pamphlet, furnishing, in informal papers by friends of the school, a brief history of its activities.

Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library. The second edition (84 p.) of the Debate Index is now off the press.

Queens Borough Public Library. An examination, equivalent to that required for grade B, to fill a vacancy existing in the traveling library department, will be held in January. Salary, $720 per annum.

Salt Lake City Public Library opened its first branch library Dec. 2 with about 2100 books, in two rooms on the ground floor of a new department store. The branch is intended to supply with books the citizens living beyond a viaduct which separates the west side from the main part of the city.

Vergennes, Vt. The Bixby Memorial Free Library building was dedicated on October 1. The main address was given by Dr. John A. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, who laid stress on the importance of the librarian's powers and personality in the library's work, and the necessity of reaching out as far as possible in as many ways as possible in order that the newly established library should live up to the best ideals in up-to-date library work.

Washington, District of Columbia Public Library, has issued some interesting publicity material, including printed lists of books on special topics. The industrial department has been emphasized, and with a new industrial circular, a "keep-up-to-date" card is enclosed for noting subjects of interest.

Berlin University Library is again giving weekly lectures on the use of the library. Important reference and bibliographical material will be fully discussed.

Librarians

BRAINERD, Jessie, a student in the New York Library School, has been appointed librarian of the New Rochelle Public Library, but will continue her work in the school for the present as a partial student.

CARTER, Julia F., Pratt, '06, has been appointed librarian of the Perkins children's branch, Cleveland, O., Public Library.

CLARK, Etta M., resigned her position as librarian of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 1, 1912, to accept the assistant librarianship of the New York School of Philanthropy Library, Russell Sage Foundation. The recataloging of the entire library is going on under her direction.

HACKETT, Irene A., Pratt, '97, librarian of the public library, New Castle, Pa., has been made librarian of the public library, Englewood, N. J., and began work there January 1.

HJELMQVIST, Dr. Frederik, of Stockholm, a member of the library commission, is now traveling in the United States, to investigate library conditions.

SMITH, George E., an attorney, of St. Louis, has been appointed state librarian of Missouri for a term of four years.

SWEZEY, Anna D., B.L.S., Illinois, '03, who for nearly three years has been librarian of the East Chicago and Indiana Harbor Public Libraries, has resigned her position, to accept the librarianship of the Salem (Ore.) P. L.

Gifts and Bequests

Fort Atkinson, Wis., is the recipient of a gift of $10,000 for a new public library. Henry E. Southwell, of Chicago, is the donor. The only stipulation is that it be called the Dwight Foster Public Library, in memory of the pioneer settler of Fort Atkinson.

Utica, N. Y. A lot for a branch building has been presented to the library by Mr. F. T. Proctor, a trustee of the library, in the eastern section of the city, near the large Italian population. The building will be erected as early as possible in the spring, and it is hoped that it will be ready for use in the fall of 1913.

Library Reports

Amherst (Mass.) Coll. L. R. S. Fletcher, lbn. (Rpt.—year to O. 1, 1912.) Accessions 4200; total 106,685. Circulation 10,808. Donations have been notable. Much progress has been made in the revision of the catalog.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. E. F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 5832; total 101,596. Circulation 258,759. Registrations 6614. Reference issue statistics have been discontinued as an inaccurate and unavailing record. Attendance at the applied science department was 20,908. Demand for the "works" library of technical books has led to the preparation of a permanent standard selection of technical works to meet any need at a moment's notice. The character of books for this library is indicated by different colored cards, books noted on blue cards for instance being those designed for men with no technical training.

Columbia Univ. L. W. D. Johnston, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Agreements have been entered into with two institutions in the city effecting a union of their libraries with that of the university; also with the N. Y. Public Library, sending titles of all periodicals added, and with the Metropolitan Museum, sending the list of its current accessions. The librarian has been authorized to extend the use of the library to persons in New York, Brooklyn and Newark introduced by the public librarians in those places. Rearrangement in shelving now permits students admitted to the stacks to find the literature of a subject in one place, and with newly installed stack guide cards and shelf labels, find it with the least expenditure of time. Among department libraries, the important event was the completion of the Avery Library. The most notable acquisition of the year was the collection of the Samuel Johnson papers, in book collections, the dramatic library of Brander Matthews, and the works of James Thomson. Gifts included $25,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage for the de-

partment of the practice of medicine, and $7500 for general purposes (anonymous). Study has been made of the expenditure for books for the several departments for the past 14 years. Accessions were 23,528 volumes, 1134 mss., 7000 photos, 67 maps. Remarks on administrative organization are reprinted on page 25. Students are no longer employed in higher grades of library service. Department librarians have been given the same rank as heads of departments in the general library. Order cards for books have hitherto been filed as a record of books received by purchase as soon as the books are cataloged; they are now returned at quarterly intervals to the officers or readers from whom they were received, being thus, in part, a bulletin of accessions, and save maintaining any card record. Average cost of first-hand books added was $2.49; second-hand, $1.52. Through exchange, 6396 pieces (not serials) (4896 dissertations) were received from 750 institutions. 3611 pieces (not serials) (1748 dissertations) were distributed to 548 institutions. It has been determined to transfer the library's catalog to standard size cards. The available printed cards will be used, but as no large proportion of books for which no cards have been published is likely to be found, cards are to be multigraphed, and only such copies of them as may be wanted by other libraries for insertion in their union catalogs, or for other bibliographical purposes. It has been decided to adopt the L. C. cataloging rules and its list of subject headings, and—for unclassified departments of the library—its system of classification. Investigation has been made of other libraries' catalogs, history, number of catalogs, composition, cost and use, the results to be communicated to other libraries in a series of memoranda. 45,860 cards were added to the library catalogs, representing 17,550 volumes; 9053 new book titles, 734 analytical titles. The binding department has been established, with complete equipment (10 workers). The monthly output is about 400 volumes. An arrangement has been made with the Library of Congress, providing that topics to be investigated at Columbia may be forwarded to the L. C., which will supply the bibliographies, showing its resources on each topic, and Columbia will, in turn, supply the additional titles. It has been proposed to print brief syllabi of the more popular courses, with the advice and coöperation of officers of instruction. Lectures have been given on the university libraries, supplemented by lectures on legal bibliography. Recorded use of books was 855,910 (185,253 outside use). 620 volumes were borrowed from 27 institutions, 400 loaned to 65.

Cornell Univ. L. G. W. Harris, lbn. (Rpt. —year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 14,491; total 409,700. "It appears that the average accessions of a year require at least 1600 feet of shelving." Reference and dept. use 86,187; home 30,560. Registrations: officers 433, students 601, special 21. Inter-library loan: borrowed 115, lent 274. Volumes, maps, pamphlets cataloged 12,135, for which 13,892 cards were written, 1914 L. C. cards used.

Haverhill (Mass.) P. L. J. G. Moulton, lbn. (37th rpt.—1911.) Net accessions 2735; total 97,000. Circulation 186,959 (fiction 66 per cent.). New registration 1849; total 17,543. Expenditures $20,590 (library salaries $8304; books $3174; binding $1094).

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. H. Elizabeth White, lbn. (24th rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 3879; total 31,545. Circulation 213,613. Expenditures $12,897 (books $2993; binding $731; salaries $5645; lighting $712).

Books are scattered throughout the city instead of being centrally grouped. "That this scheme of scattering the books among the people . . . is a good one for Passaic is shown by the fact that, although the expense of the library to the city is 11 cents less per capita than in the average American city, the circulation per capita is 39 per cent. above the average circulation." "That our foreign borrowers are rapidly becoming English readers contradicts the contention of many librarians that the use of books in a foreign language retards the progress of our foreign population in becoming American citizens." "The second year of the high school library has proved the wisdom of placing it under the public library as well as the Board of Education." The year has been one of improvement within the library rather than innovation.

Peace Dale, R. I. Narragansett L. Assoc. Gertrude Whittemore, lbn. Net accessions 426; total 13,837. Circulation 25,909. New registrations 144; total 1896.

Portland (Me.) P. L. Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (23d rpt.—1911.) Net accessions 157 (withdrawn 1408); total 66,518. Circulation 94,109. New registration 2976; total 9184. Expenditures $12,269.

Providence (R. I.) Athenæum L. Grace F. Leonard, lbn. (77th rpt.—submitted S. 23, 1912.) Net accessions 916; total 77,723. Circulation 63,082. A notable acquisition was the Holder Borden Bowen library of about 2000 volumes, devoted mostly to history.

Traverse City (Mich.) P. L. Alice M. Wait, lbn. (8th rpt.—year to Ap. 30, 1912.) Accessions 719; total 11,006. Circulation 30,291. Expenditures $3701.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture L. Claribel R. Barnett, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 9122; total 122,043. Books borrowed 70,655. 6405 books were borrowed from other libraries, 61 being from libraries outside of Washington. Books loaned outside city 620.

Spent for books and serials $7257, periodicals $3690, salaries (main lib.) $27,848, binding $9506. An account of the "Relation of the library to the agricultural colleges and ex-

periment stations" and "Historical sketch of the library" is included in this report.

Washington, D. C., District of Columbia P. L. G. F. Bowerman, lbn. (14th rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 11,603; total 144,476. Circulation 650,527 (fiction 58 per cent.). Registration 15,223; total 45,047. Expenditures $63,000 (salaries $41,300; books $7500; binding $3500).

During the year, 158 agencies for book circulation were used, the station in the central Y. M. C. A. having done especially good (volunteer) service, with 11,476 circulation. Branch libraries are strongly urged in the report, and several pages are devoted to the reduced and inadequate appropriation of Congress, especially for the Tacoma Branch, which has resulted in a crippling of adequate service. A table of 26 cities, by population, shows Washington having a lower per capita expenditure for public libraries than 20 of these. 4000 volumes had a circulation of 45,336 in the grammar schools. In the reference department, pamphlet material has been systematically collected and rendered available. 21 different organizations held 64 public meetings, with attendance of 11,459. 16 organizations held 187 meetings; no attendance figures.

ENGLISH

Bury (Eng.) County Borough L. H. Townend, lbn. (11th rpt.—year to O. 9, 1912.) Total volumes 23,608. Circulation: adult, school libraries, 35,264. Total registration, 61,651; juvenile, 17,322; reference, 14,338; 5605.

Leeds (Eng.) P. Libs. T. W. Hand, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Mr. 31, 1912.) Accessions 10,587; total 305,240. Circulation 1,415,910 (loss over 1911, 67,533). Registration 33,663.

Bibliography and Cataloging

AGRICULTURE. Mass. Agric. College *Bull.*, S., '12. Recent books for the farm home. Amherst, Mass. 4 p. 8°, pap.

AGRICULTURE. Univ. of Mo., *Bull.*, Ap., '12. Books for farmers and farmers' wives. 22 p. 8°, pap.

—— Univ. of Mo. *Bull.* Partial bibliography and index of the publications of the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Columbia, Mo. 19 p. 8°, (Lib. ser.) pap., gratis.

ALSACE-LORRAINE. Baer, Jos. Alsatica. Elsass-Lothringen zum Teil aus der Bibliotheke des Archivrats Dr. Heino Pfannenschmid in Colmar. Frankfurt a. M. 8°, pap. (No. 604; 2705 titles.)

AMERICAN HISTORY. Rare American history, the library of the late Willis Gaylord Moore and of a well-known Philadelphia collector, embracing state, county and town history, Indian history, genealogies—first editions. N. Y., Freeman-Henkels. (No. 1072; 817 lots.)

AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. N. Y. P. L. American history and geography; a short list of books for boys and girls of the fifth, sixth and seventh school grades. 2 p. 16°, pap., gratis.

AMERICANA. Lange, Otto. Biblioteca Americana. Pt. 1, Periodicals, general history, U. S., Canada, voyages, cartography. Florence, Italy. 8°, pap., gratis. (No. 25; 1301 titles.)

—— Lange, Otto. Biblioteca Americana. Pt. 2, America Central y Meridional. 8°, pap. (No. 26; 1388 titles.)

—— McClurg, A. C. Catalog of Americana; extensive collection of books relating to early discoveries, the Indian, the various states, Canada, Mexico, settlement and development of the west, etc. Chic., 8°, pap. (No. 40; 1196 titles.)

ARCHITECTURE. Hiersemann, Karl W. Alte Architekturwerke, Garten-architektur, Buchornamentik, Kalligraphie, etc. Leipzig. 8°, pap. (No. 412; 564 titles.)

ART. Henderson, Helen Weston. The art treasures of Washington. Bost., L. C. Page. c. 16+398 p. (3 p. bibl.) pls. 8°, (Art galleries of America.) $3.

—— Rapilly, G. Catalogue de livres d'art, anciens et modernes. Paris, 8°, pap. (No. 123; 4352 titles.)

ARTISTS, American. Wash., D. C., P. L. Contemporary American artists. 21 p. 16°, pap.

BIOLOGY. Bigelow, Maurice Alpheus. Teachers' manual of biology; a handbook to accompany the "Applied biology" and the "Introduction to biology." N. Y., Macmillan. 9+113 p. (bibls.) il. 12°, 40 c.

BOOKS AND READING. Cleveland P. L. Reading lists for special days, formerly published as Nos. 1-8 of the Sunday-school holiday series. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson, '11. 5+148 p. 16°, 25 c.

—— Dowd, Mary H., *and* Winchell, F. Mabel., comps. Home reading for high school pupils. N. H., Manchester. 64 p. 16°, 10 c.

—— N. Y. State Education Dept. *Bull.* Division of School Libs. An annotated, graded, classified and priced list of books suitable for elementary school libraries, with some suggestions in regard to the use of school libraries. Albany, N. Y. pp. 3-65. 8°, pap., gratis.

—— Pollard, Alfr. W. Fine books. N. Y., Putnam. 15+331 p. (10 p. bibl.) pls. 4°, (Connoisseur's lib.; ed. by Cyril Davenport.) $7.50.

—— Severance, H. Ormal. Books for farmers and farmers' wives. Columbia, Mo., Univ. of Mo., *Bull.* 22 p. 8°, (Lib. ser.) pap., gratis.

BOOKS, FOREIGN. Toronto P. L. A list of books printed in languages other than English, which may be found in the central circulation library of the Toronto P. L. 42 p. 8°, pap.

BURLINGAME, Anson. Williams, F. Wells. Anson Burlingame and the first Chinese mission to foreign powers. N. Y., Scribner. c. 370 p. (8 p. bibl.) por. 8°, $2.

BURNS, Rob. Carlyle, T. Carlyle's Essay on Burns, with poems and songs; ed. by Sophie C. Hart. N. Y., Holt. 33+108 p. (3 p. bibl.) pors. il. 16°, (English readings for schools.) 25 c.

BYRON, LORD. Fuess, Claude Moore. Lord Byron as a satirist in verse. N. Y., [Lemcke & B.] c. 11+228 p. (5 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.20.

CATHOLIC, Literature. Baer, Jos. Theologia Catholica. Fünfter Teil: Kirchengeschichte I. A.-L. Frankfurt a. M. 8°, pap. (No. 606; 2667 titles.)

—— Benziger Bros. Catalog of Catholic books in English now in print in America and Europe. New York. 183 p. 8°, bds.

Aims to give titles of books Catholic in contents, books by Catholic authors not Catholic in contents being omitted. Supplements are to be issued. Contents: author and subject index, the latter subdivided under doctrine, instruction, etc.; theology, philosophy, etc.; history and biography; sermons; novels, etc.; juveniles. 23 plates of portraits (15 to a plate) are included.

—— Cleveland P. L. Books by Catholic authors; a classified list, comp. and annotated by Emile Louise Haley. 4+232 p. 12°, pap., 40 c.

CHEMISTRY. Hawk, Philip Bovier. Practical physiological chemistry; a book designed for use in courses in practical physiological chemistry in schools of medicine and science. 4th ed., rev. and enl. Phil., Blakiston. c. 20+475 p. (bibls.) 8°, $2.50.

CHILD LABOR. Clopper, E. N. Child labor in city streets. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 9+280 p. (9½ p. bibl.) 16°, $1.25.

CHILD STUDY. Clark Univ. L.; *comp.* Bibl. of child study for 1910-11. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off. 8°, pap. (No. 498; 1910 titles.)

CHILDREN'S READING. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Children's Museum. Some nature books for mothers and children in the Children's Museum Library; a brief annotated list of helpful nature study. Brooklyn, N. Y. 8 p. 8°, pap., gratis.

—— Dayton (O.) P. L. Museum. Manual containing a graded list of 800 of the best books for children to be found in the library; good books to read aloud; German books; stories to tell to children and library information for teachers. 3d ed. 56 p. 8°, pap.

—— Herbert, Clara W., *comp.* Children's books for Sunday school libs.; a select list recommended for parents, teachers and public school libs. 48 p. 12°, 25 c.

—— N. Y. P. L. Holiday books for boys and girls. 22 p. 16°, pap.

—— N. Y. P. L. Journeys to foreign lands; a short list of books for boys and girls of the fifth, sixth and seventh school grades. 5 p. 16°, pap.

—— St. Louis P. L. *Bull.,* N., '12. Books to buy for children. pp. 417-421, 8°, pap.

—— Springfield (Mass.) City L. Some books for boys and girls. 6 p. 16°, pap.

CHURCH. Smith, S. G. Democracy and the church. N. Y., Appleton. c. 15+356 p. (4 p. bibl.) $1.50.

CITY PLANNING. Brockton P. L. List on city planning and allied subjects. *Bulletin,* Apr.-Je., 1912. Brockton, Mass. pp. 14-16. 8°, pap.

CONSERVATION. Indiana State L., *Bull.,* S., '12. A guide to the study of conservation. 12 p. 8°, pap.

COUNTRY LIFE. Fiske, G. W. The challenge of the country; a study of country life opportunity. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 13+283 p. (6 p. bibl.) 12°, 75 c.; pap., 50 c.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Furst, Mrs. Mary Louise O'Neil. A syllabus of household management. N. Y., Teachers' Col., Columbia Univ. c. '11. 24 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (Teachers' Col., Columbia Univ., Technical education bull.) pap., 10 c.

DRAMA. Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Libs. The drama and Shakespeare. 20 p. 12°, pap.

DROOD, Edwin. Nicoll, Sir W. Robertson, ["Claudius Clear," pseud.] The problem of Edwin Drood; a study in the methods of Dickens. [N. Y., Doran.] 18+212 p. (7 p. bibl.) pl. 8°, $1.25.

DRY FARMING. Mont. Agric. Coll. Circular, My., '12. Dry farm bibl. and list of pubs. of interest to the homeseeker, settler and investor; issued by the Northern Pacific Railway. Bozeman, Mont., pp. 50-2. 8°, pap.

EDUCATION. Armand Colin. Education-enseignement. Paris, 89 p. 8°, pap.

—— Grand Rapids P. L. *Bull.,* O., '12. A selection of works on education added to the library in the last decade. pp. 126-131, 4°, pap.

—— Froebel, Friedrich Wilhelm August. Froebel's chief writings on education; rendered into English by S. S. F. Fletcher and J. Welton. N. Y., Longmans. 20+246 p. (4 p. bibl.) (Education classics.) $1.25.

—— Illinois State Teachers' Assn., County Superintendents' Sec. Course of study for the common schools of Ill.; rev. by the Standing Committee on State Course of Study. Taylorville, Ill., C. M. Parker. 288 p. (22 p. bibl.) il. 8°, 30 c.

—— List of publications of the U. S. Bureau of Educ. available for free distribution. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., *Bull.* Sept., '12. 37 p. 8°, pap.

—— Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. Education; a selected list of books, with annotations. 19 p. 16°, pap.

—— McFarland, Raymond. High school teachers' professional lib. Middlebury, Vt., Coll. *Bull.*, Oct., '11. 16 p. 8°, pap.

—— Robbins, C. Leonidas. Teachers in Germany in the 16th century; conditions in Protestant elementary and secondary schools. N. Y., Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ. 126 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (Contributions to education.) $1.

ELECTRICITY. Van Nostrand, D. Catalog of books on electricity, classified by subjects. New York. 66 p. 8°, pap.

ENGINEERING. American Society of Mechanical Engineers. List of periodical sets of Library Engineering Societies, 1913. New York. 55 p. 16°, pap.

ENTOMOLOGY. Hooker, W. Anson, *and others.* The life history and bionomics of some North American ticks. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 239 p. (10 p. bibl.) maps, tabs., pls. 8°, (U. S. Dept. of Agric., Bu. of Entomology, bull.) pap.

ERASMUS. The Bibliothèque Nationale has just published a catalog of the works of Erasmus of 136 columns.

EUROPEAN HISTORY. American Historical Assoc. Check-list of collections relating to European history. Princeton, N. J., Univ. Lib. 114 p. 8°, bds.

FINE ARTS. Baer, Jos. & Co. Catalogue of books on fine arts, including architecture, applied art, decoration, sculpture, sepulchral art, stained glass, furniture, textiles, etc. Frankfurt-a.M. 8°, pap., gratis. (No. 603; 3690 titles.)

FIRE PREVENTION AND INSURANCE. American School of Correspondence, Chicago. Cyclopedia of fire prevention and insurance; a general reference work. 4 v. Chic., Am. Sch. of Corr. c. (bibls.) il. pors. pls. plans, tabs., diagrs., 8°, $15.80.

FLORIDA. Rhodes, Harrison *and* Dumont, Mary Wolfe. A guide to Florida for tourists, sportsmen and settlers; with a chapter on the inland waterways from New York to Key West; 3 maps and numerous illustrations. N. Y., Dodd, Mead. 456 p. (11 p. bibl.) 16°, $2.25.

FORESTRY. U. S. Dept. of Agric. L., *Bull.*, O., '12. Catalog of pubs. relating to forestry. 301 p. 8°, pap.

FRATERNITIES. Baird, W. Raimond. Baird's manual of American college fraternities; a descriptive analysis of the fraternity system in the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity. 7th ed. N. Y., [The author, 271 Broadway.] c. 13+810 p. (15 p. bibl.) il. 12°, $2.50.

FRENCH REVOLUTION. Lenotre, G. Tragic episodes of the French Revolution in Brittany; tr. by H. Havelock. N. Y., Scribner. 7+348 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, $4.20.

GEOLOGY. Gregory, J. Wa. The making of the earth. N. Y., Holt. c. 8+256 p. 3½ p. bibl.) 16°, (Home univ. lib. of modern knowledge.) 50 c.

GERMAN CITIES. Schöningh, Ferdinand. Deutsche Städte und Lande; die Bibliotheken der Herren Doebner and others. Osnabrück. 12°, pap. (No. 141; 1399 titles.)

GERMAN LITERATURE. Chicago (Ill.) P. L. List of German books added to the Chic. P. L. since 1909. 2 p. 8°, pap.

GONZAGA, Giulia. "Hare, Christopher," *pseud.* A princess of the Italian Reformation, Giulia Gonzaga, 1513-1566; her family and friends. N. Y., Scribner. 24+291 p. (5 p. bibl.) pors. 8°, $2.50.

GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE. Anderton, Basil, and Turnbull, T. E. Catalog of books concerning the Greek and Latin classics in the Central P. Libs., Newcastle-upon-Tyne., Newcastle P. L. 14+269 p. il. 4°.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT. Furst, *Mrs.* Mary Louise O'Neil. A syllabus of household management. N. Y., Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ. 24 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (Technical education, bull.) pap., 10 c.

HUMANE IDEA. Rowley, Fs. H. The humane idea; a brief history of man's attitude toward the other animals. Bost., Am. Humane Educ. Soc. c. 72 p. (3½ p. bibl.) 12°, 25 c.

HUMANISMUS. Halle, J. Zur Geschichte des Humanismus. Munich. 8°, pap. (No. 45; 953 titles.)

HYGIENE. Talbot, Marion. House sanitation; a manual for housekeepers. Bost., Whitcomb & Barrows. c. 8+116 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, 80 c.; pap., 50 c.

HYGIENE, City. N. Y. P. L. *Bull.*, O., '12. List of works on city wastes and street hygiene. pp. 731-783, 4°, pap.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.—*American Labor Legislation Review,* June, 1912, is devoted to a symposium on industrial diseases. Pages 369-417 are devoted to an annotated bibliography on industrial hygiene. The titles are arranged under two general headings: first, American titles, and, second, titles other than American. This bibliography should prove extremely useful for libraries in cities where the subject of occupational diseases is beginning to receive considerable attention.

IMPEACHMENT. U. S., Bu. of Bibl. Select list of references on impeachment; compiled under the direction of the chief bibliographer. 1st ed., Appleton-Prentiss Clark Griffith; 2d ed., with additions, by Hermann H. B. Meyer. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 38 p. 4°, pap., 10 c.

INDIANS. Newberry P. L. Pubs. Narratives of captivity among the Indians of North America; list of books and mss. on this subject in the Edw. E. Ayer collection of the Newberry L. Chic., c. 9+120 p. 8°, pap.

INDUSTRIES. N. Y. P. L. Great industries of America; short list of books for boys and girls on lumbering, mining, cattle ranching, etc., for the seventh and 8th grades and high school students. 2 p. 12°, pap.

INSECTS. O'Kane, Wa. C. Injurious insects; how to recognize and control them. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 11+414 p. (8½ bibl.) il. 12°, $2.

INSURANCE. Dunham, Howard P., *comp and ed.* The business of insurance; a text-book and reference work, covering all lines of insurance; written by eighty eminent experts. 3 v. N. Y., Ronald Press Co. (bibls.) plan, forms (1 fold.), 8°, $12.50.

INTEMPERANCE. Partridge, G. Everett. Studies in the psychology of intemperance. N. Y., Sturgis & W. c. 275 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.

ITALIAN COMEDY. Smith Winifred. The commedia dell' arte; a study in Italian popular comedy. N. Y., Lemcke & B. c. 15+290 p. (25 p. bibl.) front. 8°, (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.) $2.

ITALIAN LITERATURE. New York P. L. Catalogo dei libri Italiani che travansi presso il dipartimento di circolazione. 31 p. 8°, pap.

ITALY. Sedgwick, H. Dwight. Italy in the thirteenth century. In 2 v. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 10+440; 395 p. (13½ p. bibl.) map, fronts. 8°, $5.

—— Sully, Ja. Italian travel sketches; with il. by P. Noël Boxer. N. Y., Scribner. 10+326 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, $2.

JESUS CHRIST. Zwemer, Rev. S. Marinus. The Moslem Christ; an essay on the life, character and teaching of Jesus Christ, according to the Koran and orthodox tradition. N. Y., Am. Tract Soc. 198 p. (3½ p. bibl.) il. facsim. 12°, $1.

LEPIDOPTERA. Junk, W. Lepidoptera. Berlin W. 15 p. 8°, pap., gratis. (No. 44; 57 titles.)

LITURGY. Rosenthal, Ludwig. Bibliotheca liturgica. Pt. I.—Agendæ, Antiphonaria, Breviaria, Horæ, Missalia, Officia, etc. München. 8°, pap. (No. 150; 719 titles.)

LONDON. Edwards, Fs. Catalog of books relating to London and environs; including a portion of the library of the late John E. Gardner, Esq. London, W. 8°, pap., gratis. (691 titles.)

MAINE. A. J. Huston. List of books relating to the state of Maine. Portland, Me. 25 p. 8°, pap.

MARINERS. Spears, J. Randolph. Master mariners. N. Y., Holt, c. 256 p. (3 p. bibl.) 16°. (Home univ. lib. of modern knowledge.) 50 c.

MARITIME HISTORY. Nijhoff, Martinus.. La. marine, 1ere partie; archivalia, bibliographie, encyclopédies, histoire maritime, etc. La Haye. 8°, pap. (No. 391; 1282 titles.)

MATHEMATICS. Bowes & Bowes. Catalog of books on the mathematics pure and applied; earlier periods, histories, dictionaries, works of reference. Cambridge, Eng. 8°, pap. (No. 362; 1774 titles.)

—— Liebisch, Bernhard. Mathematik; Kongresse; Logarithmentafeln; Unterricht; Versicherungsmathematik. Leipzig. 81 p. 8°, pap.

MEDICINE. Blair, Vibray Papin. Surgery and diseases of the mouth and jaws; a practical treatise; with 384 il. St. Louis., C. V. Mosby Co. c. 25+638 p. (11 p. bibl.) il. 8°, $5.

—— Cofer, Leland E. A word to ship captains about quarantine; an open letter to ship captains. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 19 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. 8°, (U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Public health bull.) pap.

—— Lavinder, Claude H. Pellagra; a précis. Rev. ed.; prepared by direction of the surgeon-general, F. 29, '12; il. Wash., D. C. Gov. Pr. Off. 37+4 p. (4 p. bibl.) diagrs., 8°, (U. S. Treas., Dept. Public Health and Marine-hospital Service of the United States.)

—— Medical Literature Committee of the Committee on Public Health. Education among women. List of books on the prevention of disease. Chic., Amer. Med. Assn. 14 p. 8°, pap.

—— Rosenau, Milton Jos. The immunity unit for standardizing diphtheria antitoxin (based on Ehrlich's normal serum.) Official standard prepared under the act ap-

proved July 1, 1902. 2d ed. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 92+7 p. (8 p. bibl.) il. 8°.

—— Williams, J. Whitridge. Obstetrics; a text-book for the use of students and practitioners. 3d enl. and rev. ed.; with 16 plates and 668 il. in the text. N. Y., Appleton. c. 977 p. (bibls.) il. (partly col.) pls. (partly col.) 8°, $6.

MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT. Messages of the Men and Religion Movement; including the revised reports of the commissions presented at the Congress of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, April, 1912; with the principal addresses. 7 v. N. Y., Assoc. Press. c. (bibls.) chart. 12°, $4.

MILK. Rosenau, Milton Jos. The milk question. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 14+309 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, $2.

—— U. S. *Treas. Dept., Public Health and Marine-hospital Service of the U. S., Hygienic Laboratory.* Milk and its relation to the public health; rev. and enl. ed. of Bull. No. 41 (by various authors.) 2d ed. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 830+7 p. (bibls.) il. pls. diagrs. 8°.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Springfield (Mass.) P. L. List of books and articles on commission form of municipal government.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY. New York P. L. List of city charters, ordinances and collected docs. Pt. I. pp. 631-719. 4°, pap.

MUSIC. Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh *Bull.*, O., '12. List of music scores. pp. 436-508. c. 8°, pap.

NEGRO. Olbrich, Emil. The development of sentiment on negro suffrage to 1860; a thesis. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis., *Bull.* 35 p. (6½ p. bibl.) (History ser.) 8°, pap., 25 c.

NETHERLANDS. Van Stockum's Antiquariat. Catalogue d'une collection de pamphlets ayant rapport à l'histoire, le commerce les guerres par terre et par mer des Pays-Bas. Partie 2. — Pamphlets historiques publies pendant, 1560-1609, avec supplement: Allemagne, Angleterre, Espagne, France, etc. La Haye. 50 p. 8°, pap.

NEW TESTAMENT. Bacon, B. Wisner, *D.D.* The making of the New Testament. N. Y., Holt. c. 6+7-256 p. (4 p. bibl.) 16°, (Home univ. lib. of modern knowledge.) 50 c.

NEWSPAPERS, English. Ellis. Winter catalog, '12-'13; containing an unique collection of English newspapers, 1620-21; earlier than hitherto known; first London directory, 1677, etc. London, W., 12°, pap. (No. 743; 575 titles.)

NOVELISTS, English. Cooper, Frederic Taber. Some English story tellers; a book of the younger novelists. N. Y., Holt. c. 464 p. (39 p. bibl.) pors. 12°, $1.60.

OREGON LEGISLATION. Eaton, Allen H. The Oregon system; the story of direct legislation in Oregon; a presentation of the methods and results of the initiative and referendum and recall in Oregon; with studies of the measures accepted or rejected; and special chapters on the direct primary, popular election of senators, advantages, defects and dangers of the system. Chic., McClurg. c. 8+195 p. (7 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.

ORNITHOLOGY. Junk, W. Ornithologia. Berlin, W. 15 p. 8°, pap. (No. 45; 3413 titles.)

PANAMA CANAL. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. *Bull.* Panama Canal; an old way to California made new. 16 p. 16°, pap., 10 c.

PATIENCE; a West Midland poem of the fourteenth century; ed., with introd., bibliography, notes and glossary, by Hartley Bateson. N. Y., Longmans. 8+149 p. (3½ p. bibl.) 12°, (Manchester Univ. pubs., English ser.) $1.50.

PATRIOTS. Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh. Patriots; a reading list for boys and girls. *Bulletin,* Jl., 1912. pp. 362-371. 8°, pap.

PEDAGOGY. Burnham, W. H., *ed.* Bibliographies on experimental pedagogy. Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. 48 p. O. (Clark Univ. L. pubs.) pap., 50 c.

PERSIA. Harrassowitz, Otto. Persien; das Hochland von Iran und de Kaukasus Vergleichende indogermanische Sprachwissenschaft, Politische, Religions, etc. 8°, pap. (No. 352; 2542 titles.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Philippine L. *Bulls.* List of works in the Filipiniana division relating to the study of the bibl. of the Philippine Islands. Pts. I. and II. Manila. pp. 14-16; 27-32, 4°, pap.

PHILOLOGY. Fox, W. S. The Johns Hopkins tabellae defixionum. Balt., Johns Hopkins Press. 68 p. (4 p. bibl.) pls. facsims. 8°, $1.25; pap., 75 c.

—— Hartmann, Jacob Wittmer. The gonguhrólfssaga; a study in old Norse philology. N. Y., Lemcke & B. 12+116 p. (5½ p. bibl.) 8°, (Columbia Univ. Germanic studies.) pap., $1.

—— Klincksieck, C. Philologie classique; histoire et archéologie, Grecques et Romaines; livres anciens. 8°, pap. (No. 6; 2183 titles.)

PHILOSOPHY. Benn, Alfr. W. History of ancient philosophy. N. Y., Putnam. 5+205 p. (3½ p. bibl.) pors. 16°, (History of the sciences.) 75 c.

—— Liebisch, Bernhard. Philosophie und Psychologie. Leipzig. 170 p. 8°, pap.

PHYSIOLOGY. Ransom, Brayton Howard, *and* Hall, Maurice Crowther. The action of anthelmintic on parasites located outside of the alimentary canal. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 23 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Dept. of Agric., Bu. of Animal Industry, bull.) pap.

POETRY, American. Bronson, Wa. Cochrane, *comp. and ed.* American poems (1625-1892); selected and edited, with illustrative and explanatory notes, and a bibliography. Chic., Univ. of Chic. c. 18+699 p. (20 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.50.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. Liebisch, Bernhard. National ökonomie. Leipzig. 153 p. 8°, pap. (No. 209.)

PORTOLAN CHARTS. Anderson Auction Co. Portolan charts of the XV, XVI and XVII centuries; collected by the late Dr. Thdr. Jules Ernest Hamy, of Paris, etc. N. Y. 4°, pap.

PORT-ROYAL. Rea, Lilian. The enthusiasts of Port-Royal; with 12 illustrations. N. Y., Scribner. 14+354 p. (7 p. bibl.) 8°, $3.

PORTRAITS. Poole, Mrs. Reginald Lane, *comp.* Catalogue of portraits in the possession of the university, colleges, city and county of Oxford. v. 1. Oxford, Clarendon Press. xxxi+278 p. il. 8°, $4.15.

This first volume includes the portraits in the university collections and in the town and county halls, with 37 full-page plates, comprising reproductions of 81 portraits. It is the outcome of the labors of a committee of the Oxford Historical Society. A description of the collections in the Bodleian Library, Ashmolean Museum and Town Hall is included in the introduction. The portraits are cataloged as far as possible in the chronological order of the deaths of the subjects, and are fully described.

PRINTING. International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers. Catalogue of an exhibition of books, broadsides, proclamations, portraits, autographs, etc., illustrative of the history and progress of printing and bookselling in England, 1477-1800. London, 216 p. 8°, pap. (12-29 titles.)

An exhibition held at Stationers' Hall, June 25-29, 1912. Books are arranged under the names of printers, as nearly as possible, chronologically, taking the dates of the earliest production of each press as a guide. Brief remarks are occasionally added to items on the contents, woodcuts or bindings. Index to printers, publishers and booksellers is included.

PROTOZOA. Minchin, E. A. An introduction to the study of the protozoa; with special reference to the parasitic forms. N. Y., [Longmans.] 11+520 p. (29 p. bibl.) il. 8°, $6.

PSYCHOLOGY. Dessoir, Max. Outlines of the history of psychology; auth. tr. by Donald Fisher. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 29+278 p. (8 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.60.

—— Fernald, Mabel Ruth. The diagnosis of mental imagery. Princeton, N. J., Psychological Review Co. 4+169 p. (7 p. bibl.) 8°, (Psychological Review publications; the psychological monographs.) pap., $1.50.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. N. Y. P. L. *Bull.*, Nov., '12. List of city charters, ordinances and collected documents. pp. 799-871. 4°, pap.

RAILROAD FINANCE. Cleveland, F. Alb., *and* Powell, Fred Wilbur. Railroad finance. N. Y., Appleton. c. 15+462 p. (76½ p. bibl.) 8°, $2.50.

RAMUS, Peter. Graves, Fk. Pierrepont. Peter Ramus and the educational reformation of the sixteenth century. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 11+226 p. (4 p. bibl.) por. 12°, $1.25.

RECREATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS. Rockford (Ill.) P. L. *Bull.*, O., '12. List of books on school recreations and amusements. 136 p. 4°, pap.

RELIGION. Barbour, Clarence A., *D.D., ed.* Making religion efficient. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 271 p. (42 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.

—— Y. M. C. A. International Committee. Principles and methods of religious work for men and boys. Atlantic City ed. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 171 p. (18 p. bibl.) front. 8°, 75 c.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY. Luzac & Co. Oriental religion and philosophy (including Buddhism). London. 12°, pap., gratis. (No. 10; 364 titles.)

ROADS. Washington State L., *comp.* Select list of references on roads; comp. for the Intra-high school debate, 1912-1913. Olympia, Wash. 41 p. 16°, pap., gratis.

ROME. Rappaport, C. E. Roma aeterna. Rome. 8°, pap. (No. 27; 706 titles.)

RUSSIA. Goodrich, Jos. King. Russia in Europe and Asia; with 33 il. from photographs. Chic., McClurg. c. 10+302 p. (7 p. bibl.) 12°, (World to-day ser.) $1.50.

SAN FRANCISCO. Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner. The beginnings of San Francisco, from the expedition of Anza, 1774, to the city charter of April 15, 1850; with biographical and other notes. 2 v. (26 p. bibl.) San Francisco, [The author.] pls. (1 fold.) pors. maps (partly fold.), plans, 8°, $7.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STORIES. Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. *Bull.*, O.-N., '12. Selected list of school and college stories. pp. 27-32. 12°, pap.

SCIENCE. Breckenridge, Ja. Miller. Some alloys of calcium; a thesis. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis., *Bull.* 37 p. (3½ p. bibl.) 8°, (Engineering ser.) pap., 25 c.

—— Wakeman, Nellie. The monardas; a phytochemical study. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis., *Bull.* 84 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, (Science ser.) pap., 20 c.

—— Liebisch, Bernhard. Physik und Astronomie. Leipzig. 98 p. 8°, pap.

—— Sociological. Edwards, Fs. Catalogue of works on anthropology, ethnology, primitive society, etc.; also mythology and folklore, including a portion of the library of Sir H. H. Risley. London, W. 8°, pap., gratis. (705 titles.)

SHORT STORY. Lieberman, Elias. The American short story; a study of the influence of locality in its development. Ridgewood, N. J., Editor Co. c. 16+183 p. (6½ p. bibl.) 12°, $1.

SOCIAL PROGRESS. Ogg, Frederic Austin. Social progress in contemporary Europe. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 7+384 p. (20 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.25.

SOCIOLOGY. Dealey, Ja. Quayle. The family in its sociological aspects. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 4+137 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, 75 c.

—— Metcalf, H. Clayton. Industrial and social justice; trial outline and bibliography. Tufts College, Mass., Tufts Coll. Press. c. 12 p. 12°, 30 c.

SPANISH LITERATURE. Baer, Jos. Literatura y lengua Española y Portuguesa obras raras en estas lenguas, dialectos, impressos del siglo XV. Frankfurt a. M. 8°, pap. (No. 608; 1268 titles.)

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Meyer, H. H. B., *comp.* Select list of references on special libraries. Boston, *Special Libs.*, p. 172-176, 8°, pap. (No. 8.)

TAPESTRIES. Hunter, G. Leland. Tapestries; their origin, history and renaissance; with 4 il. in color and 147 half-tone engravings. N. Y., J. Lane. c. 438 p. (22 p. bibl.) 8°, $5.

TAYLOR, Samuel Coleridge. The complete poetical works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, including poems and versions of poems now published for the first time; ed., with bibliographical notes, by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. N. Y., Oxford Univ. 16+492; 8+496 +1198 p. (54 p. bibl.) 8°, $5.25.

TECHNICAL BOOKS. Pratt Institute F. L. Technical books of 1911; a selection. Brooklyn, N. Y. 26 p. 16°, pap., gratis.

TEXTILES, Household. Gibbs, Charlotte Mitchell. Household textiles. Bost., Whitcomb & Barrows. c. 8+243 p. (5 p. bibl.) il. 12°, $1.25.

THEOLOGY. Baer, Jos., & Co. Theologia Catholica. pt. 3, Jus Canonicum; pt. 4, Homiletik und Mystik. 8°, pap. (Nos. 570-71; 1432; 2460 titles.)

TRANS-ALLEGHENY REGION. Alvord, Clarence Walworth, *and* Bidgood, Lee. The first explorations of the trans-Alleghenv region by the Virginians, 1650-1674. Cleveland, O., A. H. Clark Co. c. 275 p. (8 p. bibl.) facsims., maps, 8°, $4.

UNITED STATES. *Dept. of Commerce and Labor, Bu. of Standards.* Publications of the Bureau of Standards. 3d ed. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 44 p. 4°, pap.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. Publications of the University of California, S., 1911. Berkeley, *Bull.* 48 p. 12°, pap., gratis.

USEFUL ARTS. Norwich (Eng.) P. L. readers' guide. Classified catalog of works on the useful arts. pp. 175-202. 8°, pap., 1d.

VIVES. Vives, Juan Luis. Vives and the Renascence education of women; ed. by Foster Watson. N. Y., Longmans. 15+259 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, (Educ. classics.) $1.25.

WALES. Cardiff (Wales) Central L. A record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales. 14 p. 8°, pap. (No. 29.)

WEST (The). Coman, Katharine. Economic beginnings of the far west; how we won the land beyond the Mississippi. 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 19+418; 9+450 p. (48 p. bibl.) 8°, $4.

WOMAN. McMahon, Theresa. Women and economic evolution; or, the effect of industrial changes upon the status of women; a thesis. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis. 131 p. (6½ p. bibl.) 8°, (Economics and political science ser.) pap., 25 c.

Humors and Blunders

AS OTHERS SEE

A young woman, employed in a hat factory, whose custom was to borrow two books, selected but one, saying, "I will only take one to-night, as I am going to church, and I don't want to go in looking like a librarian."

OUR CHILDREN

Child to attentive librarian: "Please let me have the 'Blue jay' by Meadow Link; also, 'The Lavendar dress trimmed with old lace.'"

Child to embarrassed librarian: "Have you got 'A sweetheart for somebody'? Me brother wants it."

Small child to astonished librarian: "Here's the liberry books me brother had out, and he wants you to stop his circulation."

HOLMES' COOK BOOK

Housewife to librarian: "I am returning the 'Autocrat of the breakfast table.' No, I didn't care for it very much. I thought it was a cook book when I took it out."

PLAYING SAFE

Bulletin posted by a prophetic and ingenious librarian over a collection of books: "Books by our next President." The collection included books by all three candidates.

PROPHECY

New York Post prophesies that some day in a dictionary we shall read as follows:

Carnegie—A building used to house books, so called for a rich steel manufacturer who gave many library buildings to the world.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INDEXING

The following entries were copied exactly from the index to "The history of the church in Burlington, N. J.," by the Rev. G. M. Hills, D.D., ed. 2, Trenton, N. J., 1885:

Door open	83
Ears tingle	281
Flame, Congregation in	104
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More work	174
Not much progress	104
Not the queen's fault	89
Somebody must answer	84
Straying sheep return	273
Vigorous letter	376
Widow, Weeds of	731
Wig	289

INFORMATION WANTED

The following is a letter received by a college president in the east recently from a clergyman in Iowa, unknown to him. The president referred the gentleman to the nearest public library:

DEAR FRIEND: I am trying to prepare a lecture on the greatness of the United States. I would like to have you or any other member of the faculty kindly suggest to me the best book on each of the following series: The United States is great spiritually, morally, intellectually, æsthetically, historically, geographically, scientifically, industrially, commercially, financially, economically, politically, legally — in law — internationally — in its international relations — socially, domestically — comforts in the home — the American family lives more comfortably than any other family in any country. This may be a little confusing, but I want to treat the subject fully. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

———.

Communications

COLLEGE VIEWS

Editor Library Journal:

The Columbia University Library is making a collection of views of universities and colleges, and would be glad to receive views of other universities or colleges, especially of American colleges before 1825, in exchange for views of Columbia University. Address the librarian of Columbia University, New York City.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

MISLEADING PUBLICATION

Editor Library Journal:

The weekly publication entitled *Aero* is selling what purports to be a book entitled "How to design a modern aeroplane, with designs for a speed monoplane and a weight-carrying biplane," by E. R. Armstrong. In reality, the book consists of the numbers of the *Aero* from January to March, 1912, occupying from two to two and one-half pages in each number of the "book." *Aero* sells for ten cents a number. The "book" sells for $1.25. It is very cheaply bound in tar boards.

SULA WAGNER,
Chief of Catalog and Order Dept., St. Louis P. L.

PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

THE following pamphlets in the Brown University Library are offered for free distribution to other libraries as long as the stock holds out.

H. L. KOOPMAN, *Librarian.*

History of higher education in R. I., by W. H. Tolman, U. S. Bureau of Education. Circular of information, no. 1, 1894.
Life and services of Rev. Alexis Caswell, by J. L. Lincoln.
Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, a memorial.
John Whipple Jenks, by R. A. Guild.
Life and character of Moses Brown Ives, by Francis Wayland.
Life and character of Hon. Nicholas Brown, by Francis Wayland.
Memorial exercises in honor of Albert Harkness, 1907.
Dedication of John Hay Library, Brown University.
John Hay, scholar and statesman, by Joseph Bucklin Bishop.

———

THE executive office of the A. L. A. has received from Mr. W. I. Fletcher copies of his address, "The public library in its moral and religious aspect," Boston, 1882. 18 pages. A copy will be sent free to any address on receipt of 2 cents for postage until the supply is exhausted. Address American Library Association, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Editor Library Journal:

QUITE possibly it has not come to your notice that the journal, *Progress, Civics, Social and Industrial,* published by the British Institute of Social Service, quarterly, London, price 6d., contains an admirable bibliography of books relating to its special topic, arranged in the order of separate publications and articles on social topics from current periodicals covering all languages.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM BEER.

Library Calendar

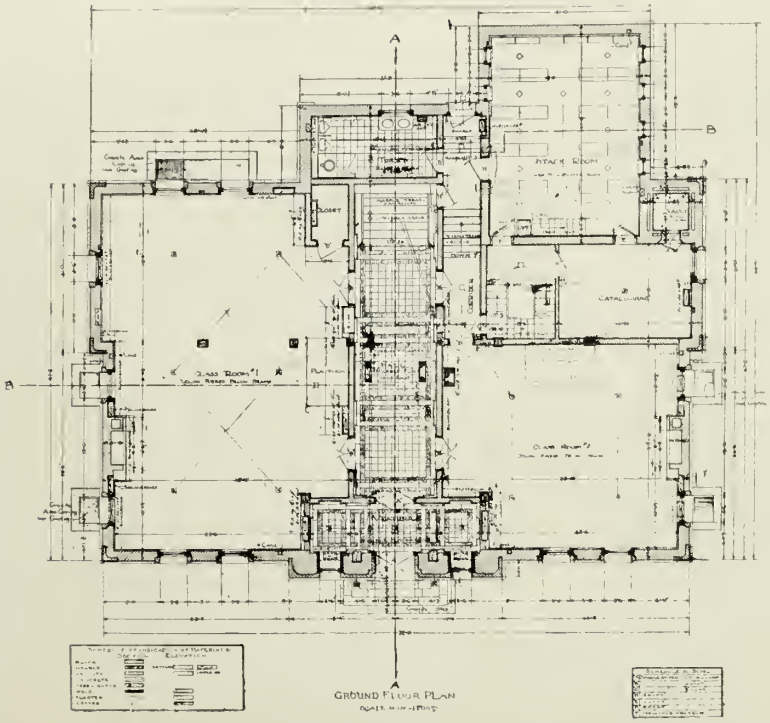
JANUARY

1. Sp. Libs. Assoc. and Boston Coöp. Inf. Bureau, Boston.
9. N. Y. L. Club and L. I. L. Club, Ethical Culture Building, 2 W. 64th street, 3 p.m.
10. Rochester Dist. L. Club.
13. Penn. L. Club, Widener Br., 8:30 p.m.
23. Mass. L. Club, Medford.

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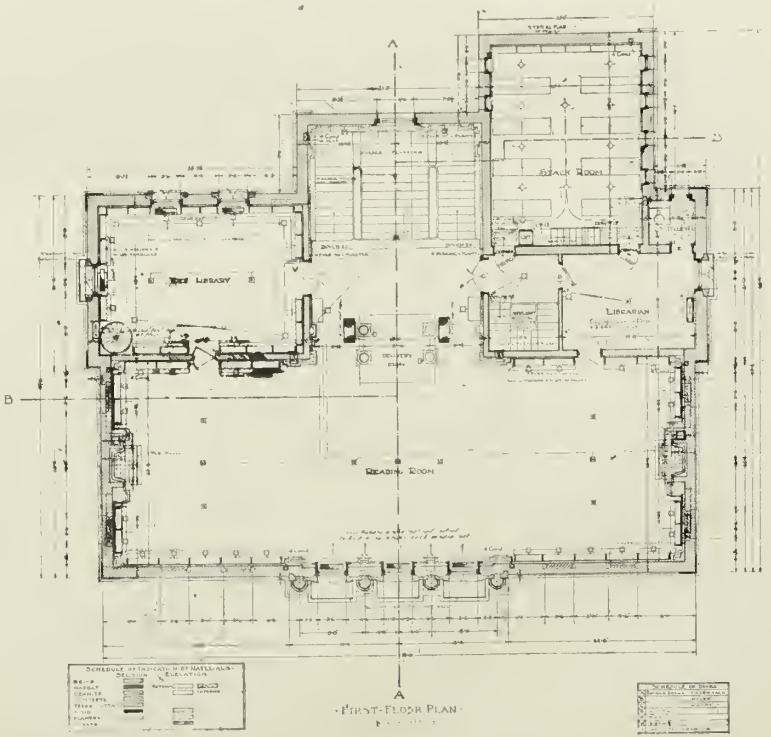
F. 28-Mr. 1. Joint meeting, Penn. L. Club, N. J. L. Assoc., Atlantic City.

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CRAM GOODHUE & FERGUSON ARCHITECTS
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DAVIS LIBRARY, PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, EXETER, N. H.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38 FEBRUARY, 1913 NO. 2

THE Hotel Kaaterskill, overlooking the Hudson River from the heights where Rip Van Winkle slept his historic sleep, has been determined upon as the place for the A. L. A. conference of 1913, as the proposed choice of Eagle's Mere became impracticable when the proprietor of the leading hotel, after election to Congress, lost interest in the A. L. A. proposal. The meeting will be, as usual, in the last week of June, and the location, within easy reach of librarians from all the eastern states, should bring large delegations from the eastern centers. It is to be hoped, however, that the charm of the locality and other considerations may entice large representation from the West and South as well, and make the conference of 1913 one of the banner conferences.

The Atlantic City meeting, the last of February, will, as usual, bring together librarians from other states as well as from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and its program offers attractive addresses from several speakers outside library professions.

AT the New Year meetings in Chicago, which were unusually successful through the kindlier treatment of the clerk of the weather, the large attendance of one hundred and thirty-four representatives from eighteen states and two Canadian provinces, and the general interest evoked, the most important subject discussed was the relation of the library to the municipality, especially in view of the commission plan for municipal government. It was hoped that Mr. Bostwick's committee could make a definite report which could be passed upon by the council and submitted to the association, laying down the principles which the library profession believes should be applied to the municipal situation. Perhaps it is too much to expect that there will or can be an entire agreement on this subject, and, indeed, situations will develop so definitely in different municipalities that a comprehensive rule would scarcely apply. It was disappointing, however, that the committee had not made further progress, in view of the vogue of the commission plan and the injury that may be caused to library development by the subordination of libraries under it to other interests. It is to be hoped that at the A. L. A. conference of 1913 the committeee will report, if not definite recommendations, at least outlines or alternatives, and will also make the position of the library profession clearly felt, in any event, in opposition to the submergence of library interests.

THE commission plan is only one instance of an increasing distrust, if not dislike, of legislative bodies, whether a legislature, a board of aldermen or a library board, in the present temper of the American people. There are, perhaps, two reasons for this impatience —one the bad record which many legislative bodies have made for carelessness or corruption; the other the desire to get things done by a real executive, unhampered by control or advice. But the wise course, after all, is that balancing of function and powers for which the fathers provided in the Constitution of these United States, and which recognizes the principle that one man alone is not as strong and as safe as one man with the help of intelligent and efficient counsellors. The library profession has necessarily developed strong executives as municipal library systems have become great and complex; but even in great industrial corporations a board of directors which, from its varied experience and with its advice, helps and does not hamper the executive, is a gain to the strongest executive, unless he is self-willed and dominant to the extent of resenting its helpfulness as interference. The library board of trustees should, we think, continue to be a feature of library administration, therefore, in municipal as well as in other libraries, for only thus can the best results be assured.

THERE is, of course, danger that the board may be perverted either into "innocuous desuetude," or, on the other hand, assume undue dominance. A board of trustees which does nothing, gives no advice, and holds only nominal relationship with the library and the librarian, beyond filling a vacancy in that post, is of no use to anybody. A library board

which seeks to dominate the situation, especially through a cabal of a few active members, who seek to take the place of the librarian, is much worse than useless. This latter abuse is perhaps most frequent in self-perpetuating bodies, and it is to be noted that in the Queens Borough system the state legislature is taking a hand in changing the method of board appointment. The final outcome of the Queens Borough agitation may furnish, indeed, a happy example of a successful endeavor to make the proper balance between an active board and an efficient and responsible executive, which is exemplified elsewhere in the metropolis.

THE commission plan, as presented, involves two dangers to the municipal library—one the likelihood of its subordination in the hands of a commissioner who has other interests more or less cognate as his main business, and the other the abolition of an advisory, if not controlling, board of trustees. These dangers are not necessarily part of the commission plan, and possibly the best service the A. L. A. can do is to point out the fact that a good system of library government is not incompatible with the commission form of municipal administration. The commissioner under whom the library is placed should be responsible for it, for this is the gist of the commission plan; but the library should be grouped with other interests of an educational character, in association, and not in subordination. It would seem desirable that the commissioner should have the advice of a board of trustees, to whom possibly the choice of a librarian and other questions of administration should be referred, whether with power or only for advisory purposes. Whatever the degree of power given to such a board, its decisions or recommendations will probably be effective in proportion to their practical wisdom, if the commissioner is the man he should be; and thus the best advantages of strong executive government and associated experience may be conjoined. On some such lines as these, the advice of the A. L. A. may be determinant in adapting the commission plan to the library situation in municipalities.

THE library profession suffers a great loss in the death of Charles C. Soule, for, although never a librarian, he has been one of the most active and effective, as well as beloved, members of the A. L. A. since, as trustee of the Brookline Public Library, he joined it in 1879. In later years, although he retained his presidency of the Boston Book Company, he had given less attention to business matters and gave himself increasingly to work as an expert adviser on library architecture. From this resulted his recently published volume, to have been supplemented by a second volume of illustrations which he had largely shaped before his death. His personal geniality and his kindling devotion to library interests were the basis of his important relationships with the A. L. A. for thirty-three years; but the main emphasis should be laid on the fact that he came into these relationships as a layman, and to a certain extent had, therefore, an outside and different point of view. The A. L. A. will be the better off in years to come if other trustees come into the field and emulate the example of Mr. Soule.

THE exhibition of the book industries at Leipzig, which is planned for 1914, as to which the German government has communicated through its ambassador with our State Department, should give occasion for a good representation from America in the land of scholarship, in which libraries are just beginning to reach the people. Unfortunately, American book publishers are rather slow to recognize obligation to participate in such exhibitions, when there is no market for their publications; and it may devolve upon the American Library Association, in coöperation with the Library of Congress, to present some adequate exhibit of American books, as well as of American library methods. The visit of Dr. Schwenke afforded practical proof of the desire of the German library profession to keep step with America in library progress, and each country has much to learn from the other in the respective directions in which the two countries have excelled. There is a practical, as well as theoretical, value in such international relations, for in respect to printed catalog cards alone, American libraries should ultimately profit very much by the development of such a system as that of which Dr. Schwenke has made himself the apostle and pioneer.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

By Frederick C. Hicks, *Assistant Librarian of Columbia University*

OUTLINE

Advantages.
Extension of scope.
Three necessities:
(1) Bibliographical information.
(2) Safety in transportation and indemnity for loss.
(3) Financing the system.
(a) Cost:
For transportation.
For security and indemnity.
For administration.
(b) Distribution of cost.
(c) Accounting.
Substitute for inter-library loans.

Judging merely by statistics of the use of inter-library loans in this country, our problem is not to regulate or limit this use, but to increase it. The largest number of volumes lent by the following libraries in any one year is: Columbia University, 412; Cornell University, 338; Harvard University, 1575; Johns Hopkins, 43; Princeton University, 67; Yale University, 222. The largest figures for volumes borrowed by the same libraries in any one year are, respectively, 620, 150, 56, 171, 103, 136. The libraries in the United States making the largest number of inter-library loans, as shown by available records, are the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., the library of the Surgeon General's Office, and the Library of Congress. These libraries have lent in one year as many as 5000, 2000, and 1617 volumes, respectively. The statement that the use of inter-library loans has increased 50 or 75 or 100 per cent. in ten years loses much of its force when we realize that the total annual inter-library lending of any one library can usually be expressed in three figures, and that during the same period the number of students attending colleges and universities in the United States has increased 40 per cent.

Compare with these figures the statistics of inter-library loans in Europe. The libraries of Europe borrow and lend thousands of volumes while we exchange hundreds. The Royal Library of Berlin records the annual loan to Prussian libraries alone, during a period of seven years, of volumes increasing in number from 11,920 to 28,499. During the same period additional annual loans were made to other libraries of the world, varying in number from 6500 to 12,459. The reports show that in one year Strassburg University lent 10,000 volumes; Göttingen University, 6600 volumes; and Vienna University, 6852 volumes.

European libraries long ago passed through the experimental stage in the lending of books by one library to another, while we are just beginning to experiment. But we have done enough to demonstrate the value of the privilege of borrowing and lending, and to show the desirability of organizing into a system a function thus far performed, through courtesy, by voluntary coöperation.

ADVANTAGES

To the scholar, the importance of a system of inter-library loans is unquestioned. Every university librarian can, in his own experience, give proof of this statement; but the experiences of an American scholar in Berlin may perhaps be interesting. "In 1905, while working at the Royal Library," said he, "I wished to see thirty books not to be found in Berlin. Through the Auskunfts Bureau I learned that by visiting the Royal libraries in Dresden and Munich, and the university libraries in Breslau and Greiswald, I could see all of these books. Instead, I asked the officials of the Berlin library to borrow them for me. In a week's time all of the books were on my table at the Royal Library, and I was privileged to use them for four weeks, the total expense to me being 12 marks. In addition to saving time and money for me, this system enabled me to do work that could not have been done in any other way, for I was engaged in the minute comparison of editions and texts."

It is for this kind of service that university and college libraries in the United States have chiefly availed themselves of inter-library loans. As has been well said, figures give no adequate conception of the importance of such service. But since this is so, may we not have more of it? One of the most searching crit-

Read at the conference of Eastern College Librarians, New York City, Nov. 30, 1912.

icisms of university libraries is that they pay most money for the books that they use least. Dr. Richardson has estimated "that in the case of three-fourths of the books that have been published, one to four copies, somewhere in America, will supply every reasonable need, and that perhaps not more than one-tenth of the remainder need be in each large university library doing full graduate work." Undoubtedly our libraries need more books, but in order to justify this increase the books which they have must be more used.

The advantages of a system of inter-library loans have often been reiterated, such as prompt service, enabling a library to provide a book sooner than if it were purchased, especially in the case of out-of-print books; economy in service, reducing the amount of money that must be expended for books; economy in cost of cataloging, classifying and binding, and in shelf room; satisfaction in having one's books used, in serving a sister institution, and in adding prestige to one's own library. The advantages evidently are mutual when two libraries are able often to supplement each other's collections. The advantages to a library which is continually lending to a library which has little to offer in return are not so apparent, but they exist nevertheless quite apart from the satisfaction of service well rendered. Requests from small libraries for the loan of books often disclose to large libraries the existence of important lacunæ in their collections. In the library of Columbia University a request for the loan of a book is considered a recommendation for purchase if the book is not already in the library. Of the 95 volumes requested but not loaned because not owned by the library last year (1911-12), it was found that 44 ought to have been in the library, and they were recommended for purchase. Similarly, 16 out of the 33 titles asked for but not loaned thus far in the present year have been recommended for purchase. Inter-library loan requests serve also to call attention to the non-receipt of continuations and serials which otherwise might be overlooked for some time.

EXTENSION OF SCOPE

If I am right in thinking that the advantages of inter-library loans far outweigh their disadvantages, it is logical to suggest not only that they should be more extensively used, but that their scope should be extended. The customary statement of the purpose of inter-library loans is that they are intended chiefly to provide for the unusual need of serious students, and not to provide books which theoretically should be supplied by the local library. Undoubtedly the supplying of books for bona-fide scholars is an important function of inter-library loans. But unfortunately the very books which are most needed for this purpose are those which libraries often do not now feel able to lend. The limitation of the scope of inter-library loans to a class of books which often cannot be lent operates also to reduce the number of requests for books, and therefore the amount of use. Few libraries refuse to lend a book, when asked for, simply because it does not come within the scope of such loans as ordinarily stated. Would it not be better, therefore, to let it be understood that the purpose of inter-library loans is to supply books which cannot under existing conditions be supplied by the local library, and that their scope is limited only by the need of the borrowing library, and the ability of the lending library to lend? Necessarily, the ability of a library to lend varies with its purpose and scope. What is the usual book for one library is not the usual book for another. And so also with usual and unusual needs. The usual book and the usual need for a public library are quite different from the usual book and need for the university library. The necessity for recognizing a broader principle is seen when it is applied to libraries of unlike character and scope, as when a university library borrows from a public library. For instance last year Columbia University borrowed 358 volumes from the New York Public Library. These were usual books, easily obtainable in the market, and needed for the use of undergraduates. These readers were not serious readers in the ordinary sense of the word; but, after all, what is a serious reader? Is he one who reads a serious book, or one who reads seriously? Must his attitude toward the book come from within, or be imposed on him by a professor? Must he read for the purpose of writing a dissertation on the pluperfect tense, or is he entirely frivolous if he reads because he enjoys good literature? Must he take his pleasure seriously, or worse, be engaged in turning out a book so serious that no one will read it, in order to be a serious reader?

THREE NECESSITIES

It may fairly be contended that if it were known libraries had adopted a liberal policy, occasions for recourse to inter-library loans would vastly increase. And with this increase three needs, insistent enough now, would become imperative. These three needs are (1) More information as to the location of books; (2) a greater measure of safety in the transportation of books, and indemnity for the loss of books; and (3) provision for financing the system. If these three needs were satisfied, a library to which application was made by another library would have a simple practical question to decide, namely, Can or cannot this book be spared?

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

It is not necessary here to discuss plans for a central bureau of information, nor to mention the possibilities of development in union catalogs. One phase of the problem of supplying information concerning the location of books, however, may well be emphasized. There has recently been published by the United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin number 23, entitled "Special collections in libraries in the United States." This is virtually a new edition of a work prepared by Messrs. Lane and Bolton, and issued by Harvard University in 1892. It is necessarily incomplete and doubtless contains errors, but it will be a valuable aid to librarians in determining where to apply for the loan of a book. Its chief value, however, ought to be to serve as a point of departure in the preparation and publication of union lists of titles on numerous special subjects. It has already served as the inspiration for at least one such list. Observing that three university libraries each contained notable collections of the works of William Dunlap, a specialist determined immediately to prepare a union list for publication. As a means of serving scholars and students, I suggest that hereafter no university shall publish a catalog of its works on a special subject without giving other libraries, having similar collections, an opportunity to unite in the publication of a union list. Often the cost to any one library would be reduced by such coöperation, although the increased value of the lists as a basis for inter-library loans would justify an increased expenditure.

Safe Transit and Delivery

Granted that a library has a book, and that it can be spared for the use of another library, the next question to answer is, Is it safe to ship that book by mail or express? With rare books and unique manuscripts it is not indemnity for loss, but certainty of safe transit and delivery that libraries seek. And the measure of safety that will satisfy a library may be quite unrelated to the marketable value of the book. The nearest approach to certainty of safe transit combined with indemnity is provided by the express companies when the declared value of a shipment is more than fifty dollars. Such shipments are handled with as much care as if they were currency. They are shipped in steel safes, and their passage from hand to hand is receipted for. To receive this treatment the actual value of a book need not be more than fifty dollars, provided payment is made at the rate for packages of that value. In other words, it is possible to pay for increased security without regard to the question of indemnity for loss. By this method the possibilities of losing or injuring a book or manuscript are reduced to a minimum, and I suppose that in some cases such books are more safely guarded while in the hands of the express companies than when in the library to which they belong. Transportation by registered mail is scarcely less safe than shipment by express, but it is less serviceable because it insures indemnity only in case of total loss. Last year the total losses of domestic registered letters and packages were only one in 47,178 pieces.

Indemnity

The common methods of obtaining indemnity for loss or injury to books in transit are by postal registration, and by the responsibility of common carriers.

There is no redress for the loss of unregistered mail, but for the total loss of domestic mail of the third class, registered at a cost of ten cents a package, there is an indemnity of not to exceed twenty-five dollars. There is no indemnity for injury to a registered package. The limit of indemnity for registered packages lost in the international mail is 50 francs.

Within certain financial limits the express companies are liable for either injury or loss

to articles entrusted to their care. Their special rates for printed books apply only to books valued at not more than ten dollars. The limit of indemnity on books shipped at regular merchandise rates is $50. In order to make the companies liable in larger sums, a minimum charge of ten cents for each $100 or part thereof is made. There is no question about the payment of an indemnity, but its amount depends first, on the rate paid, and second, on the actual value of the book. This value is always a question for proof, and the tendency of the companies is to contend for the actual marketable value of the article.

A third method of obtaining indemnity is by commercial insurance. There are several companies which issue various kinds of floating policies covering articles in transit, and they assure indemnity not only for total loss from any cause, including theft, but for injury to the article insured. One of these policies is issued in the form of a book containing the contract and a series of stubs with detachable coupons, each of which represents a prepaid premium of either 2½ cents or 5 cents. This is known as a parcels post policy, and it covers only articles shipped by mail.

By means of these coupons the following rates of insurance can be obtained:

Unregistered mail packages valued at not to exceed $5, $15, $20 and $30 may be insured for 2½, 5, 7½ and 10 cents, respectively.

Registered mail packages valued at not to exceed $50, $100, $125 and $150 may be insured for 2½, 5, 7½ and 10 cents, respectively.

The formalities to be observed are these: (1) on each coupon used the shipper writes or stamps his name and the date of mailing; (2) on the corresponding stub, like information is placed, together with the valuation of the merchandise mailed and the name and address on the package; (3) the coupon is then detached and enclosed either in the package with the merchandise or in the envelope with the invoice.

Another kind of floating policy applies to all other means of transportation except the post, and it covers all kinds of losses and injuries to merchandise. The policy runs for one year, and the limit of indemnity and the amount of the annual premium are based on the estimated total value of the shipments for the year. Several libraries might take out a policy jointly covering all of their inter-library loans for the year. For instance if the total value of the shipments of three libraries for one year amounted to $7500, a policy would be issued to them for $1000 at an annual premium of $25. Any or all of the libraries would then be indemnified until the total amount for the year equalled the face value of the policy. In order to recover on this policy it is necessary to prove by proper receipts that the shipment was made in good order, and to establish the actual amount of the loss.

FINANCING THE SYSTEM

The problem of financing a system of inter-library loans has not been scientifically investigated. The elements in this problem are, first, the cost; second, the distribution of this cost; and third, a method of accounting by which payment may be made most easily.

The total cost of inter-library loans is made up of expense for transportation, for security and indemnity, and for administration.

Cost of transportation and insurance

Unfortunately, a reduction in the cost of transportation by mail has again been deferred by the failure of Congress to include third class matter among those articles which may be sent by the new domestic parcels post, which is to become effective on Jan. 1, 1913. For the present, therefore, the cost of shipment by mail remains at one cent for each two ounces or a fraction thereof, the limit of weight being four pounds, except for single books in separate packages on which the weight is not limited. This rate is the same as for the English book-post, but it is higher than the French and German rates. Free postage is granted to government libraries in some European countries, for example, Italy, and libraries in other states are attempting to get the franking privilege.

Present express rates in the United States are likely soon to be somewhat reduced. The rates proposed by the Commission for the Government of Express Carriers are set forth in considerable detail in Opinion number 1967 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, entitled "In the matter of express rates, practices, accounts and revenues." The proposed rates

contemplate a reduction of about 20 per cent. Final action with respect to these rates has been postponed to enable the Commission to complete the computation of rates between all points in the United States. This work is now going forward rapidly, and when completed the express carriers have been given 30 days additional time in which to submit to the Commission comparisons with their present rates in order to show the effect thereof upon their revenue. Following the submission of the carriers' statements the Commission will give further consideration to the proposed rates.

A fact which librarians should not overlook in connection with inter-library loans is that publishers' express rates can be obtained for the shipment and return of the same books. Under this arrangement the cost is reduced one-fourth, *i.e.*, a half-rate is granted for the return shipment. This rate is advantageous only when several books are shipped. For one book the rates under Section D of the express schedules are cheaper. For making the publisher's rates operative, a special label must be pasted on the package when shipped and when returned.

Cost of administration

The administrative cost of inter-library loans is not easily estimated, and there seem to be no figures available as a basis for such an estimate. In the earlier reports of university libraries we find statements that the administrative cost is so inconsiderable that it can be ignored. Only in recent years do we hear something like a protest against this cost. The elements of this expense are charges for correspondence, for searching in the catalogs, for getting the books from the shelves, for time spent in deciding whether they can be lent, and for packing and shipping. The two first items will be greatly reduced as information concerning the location of books increases. Application will then seldom be made to a library which does not own a book, and when a book is owned but cannot be spared, the application can be passed on directly to the next most probable lender. The cost of searching would be greatly reduced if uniform blanks were used, giving full bibliographical data. It is a reflection on present library methods that illegible, incomplete titles are now sent out. Eighty per cent. of the requests received at the Columbia University Library are unnecessarily incomplete and inaccurate, and are not typewritten, but carelessly written by hand. It has been estimated by one library that, when applications are carefully prepared, the cost of searching in the catalog, getting books from the shelves, wrapping them, sending them to the shipping office, and notifying the borrowing library is about ten cents for each package containing not more than three volumes. If this estimate is correct, the administrative cost to this library last year was less than fifty dollars.

Distribution of cost

It has not been decided what is the best method of distributing the cost of inter-library loans. Thus far, administrative charges have been paid by the lending library, while transportation charges both ways are paid by the borrowing library, which usually is reimbursed by the reader for whom the book is borrowed. As far as I know, only one university library has had a separate fund for the maintenance of inter-library loans. In 1908, Mr. George E. Dimock, of Elizabeth, N. J., gave Yale University one hundred dollars, which was used to meet administrative expenses of loans. The library and not the reader benefited by this gift.

The practice of European libraries is not uniform. In Sweden the extensive lending system causes no expense whatever to the borrower. The Royal Library of Berlin makes a uniform charge of 10 pfennigen a volume for books borrowed from Prussian libraries. For books borrowed from non-Prussian libraries the charge varies, sometimes being for the actual expense of expressage, and sometimes with an extra charge for packing, etc.

The librarian of Clark University has gone so far as to contend that "until libraries become more liberal in lending to one another, it is perfectly legitimate for a well endowed library to pay the expenses of a student in order that he may visit other libraries where the special literature he needs is to be found."

The practice of another university is to pay all charges, both for administration and transportation, when a book is borrowed on the recommendation of a professor for the use of a graduate student doing university work.

There is much justice in this practice, for a graduate student may fairly contend that when a university library does not own a book, it should choose the less expensive alternative of borrowing the book instead of buying it.

I make the suggestion that university libraries endeavor to obtain funds for financing all legitimate requests for loans, without cost to the borrower, either by obtaining gifts or by inserting an item in their library budgets.

Accounting

In order equitably to distribute the cost of inter-library loans among the participating libraries, some simple system of accounting should be adopted. In Prussia, where a uniform charge of 10 pfennigen a volume is made on the borrower, each library keeps a record of the costs of transportation and of the number of volumes sent. At the end of March and September of each year the accounts of the respective libraries are balanced. Some such system might be applied to libraries in the United States, at least to the extent of balancing administrative charges. For instance, assuming that ten cents a title is a fair charge for administration, two libraries which borrowed from each other 300 and 450 titles respectively would clear their accounts by transferring, at the end of the year, the difference between $45 and $30, or $15. The same method could be used in balancing accounts for transportation.

SUBSTITUTE FOR INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

At the beginning of this paper it was urged that the scope of inter-library loans be extended. This argument may now be strengthened by the fact that in the case of rare books and manuscripts there is a very adequate substitute for lending. I refer to copies made on photographic reproducing machines. At comparatively slight expense even bulky printed books and manuscripts may be copied, so that, for all practical purposes, these volumes may become the property of a dozen libraries. Pages from these books and manuscripts may be copied at very low rates. The copies are accurate and lasting. In most cities there are firms which operate these machines commercially, so that their benefits may be had without initial expense or loss of space by libraries. Many libraries have, however, installed machines and are operating them economically, not only as a substitute for inter-library loans, but to reduce the expense of copying generally. It is quite feasible for several libraries in one locality jointly to meet the expense of installing a machine, and to charge a uniform rate for each exposure.

The comparative merits of the several machines cannot be discussed here, but I have asked three companies to furnish me with a statement of the merits of their respective machines, and to duplicate this statement for distribution at this meeting as samples of their work. To this statement I need add only that confusion will be avoided if it is remembered that the word cameragraph is not a general term for all kinds of photographic reproducing machines, but is a trade name for one of these machines. This machine is manufactured at Kansas City, Missouri. The two other machines with which I am familiar are the photostat and the rectigraph, both manufactured at Rochester, New York.

CONCLUSION

It is a hackneyed statement that libraries exist solely for use, but we must return to it whenever any new development of our library methods is under consideration. In order to increase the use of our college and university libraries, it is recommended, therefore, that the scope of our inter-library loans shall be extended now, without waiting for cheaper means of transportation. In the train of this recommendation come three others: (1) that special lists of books hereafter published shall be union lists; (2) that the financing of inter-library loans shall be recognized in our library budgets; and (3) that a system of accounting involving the distribution of cost among libraries shall be agreed upon. If we develop the system to its limits under the conditions which now exist, we shall be in a position to better those conditions. Lower express rates and a cheaper book-post will come when we have made the demand great enough.

ARRANGEMENT OF CARDS UNDER PLACE NAMES IN A DICTIONARY CATALOG

By Clifford B. Clapp, *Head Cataloger, Dartmouth College Library*

Arrangement of cards in a dictionary catalog is one of those subjects from the study of which the cataloger is likely to emerge a sadder, but not much wiser, person. Probably the most important division of the subject is arrangement under names of places. There are three ways in which the place name occurs at the head of catalog cards: (1) as author, or main entry; (2) as subject; (3) as first word of a title. The publications of governments and of societies or institutions bearing place names are enormously increasing. There is also a tendency among catalogers to get more and more subjects under country, state and city heads. The little attention that has been given to the arrangement of the cards involved is surprising, in view of the complications that arise in a large catalog, where from one to a dozen trays may be taken up by the cards under one country or state. But it is not only in the cases where there are several trays (or even several inches) of cards under one head that difficulties abound. These cases can be properly "guided"; but where cards are so few that there are but two or three to a category, it is difficult to make intelligible any arrangement except the strictly alphabetical.

It would seem that in a dictionary catalog the first thing thought of would be a single alphabet. But many libraries have some sort of classed arrangement under local names. One of the largest has five alphabets or divisions under state names. What they are is immaterial to this discussion. Suffice it to say that there are too many; moreover, three are too many, and so, probably, are two. For my own use I like a classed rather than a dictionary catalog; but such people as our catalogs are expected most to serve are better served by one that clings to the only principle they know—strict alphabetization. The producing of this single alphabet arrangement is, however, no easy matter.

As a point of departure for a discussion of particular methods, it is convenient to speak of the arrangement of cards at the library with which I am connected. Under the scheme used up to the present time, we have had three alphabets, as follows: (1) Official (*i. e.*, government) publications, the main or author cards only. (2) About the place, including works about government bodies, such as legislature, president, bureaus, etc., and divisions like politics and government, description and travel, social conditions, manufactures, etc. These are all subject headings, with the place name in red, followed by the division in black. (3) Unofficial (*i. e.*, non-government) publications, works about unofficial bodies bearing the place name, and titles of works beginning with the place name, all in one alphabet. The works about the unofficial bodies have the whole subject heading in read.

For several reasons it seemed desirable to change this arrangement. Difficulty in finding a desired heading or kind of information was not entirely avoidable, even for members of the staff, and was great for students or others using the catalog intermittently. A person who ultimately found what he wanted lost time by getting at first into the wrong division. A student directed to such a heading as Navy department under United States for works about the department was likely to find the heading United States Navy department as author, and lose whatever information there might be under United States Navy department as subject.

Facility of use (and a possible economy of cards) seemed to make advisable bringing together such headings as United States Commerce and labor department (author), the same (subject), and United States Commerce (subject). We use the inverted form of the author heading for American government bodies, which gives us an opportunity that should not be lost of gaining some of the advantages of a classed catalog while clinging to the dictionary form.

Cards will be misarranged under any scheme through carelessness or oversight, but mistakes must frequently be the result of ignorance of the official or unofficial status of the body in question. It has been customary for us to obtrude into the heading of official state bodies the word "State," whether it were actually a part of the name or not, to dis-

tinguish these from unofficial bodies. This resulted in cumbersome headings, and was not as effective as might be supposed. It is not always possible to determine, without use of too much time, whether a body is official or not. Good cases in point are the universities calling themselves by the state name, and societies using the word "State" in their names, such as various state historical societies, some of which have an official connection. If the cataloger could not determine the truth, could the user of the catalog?

Three other schemes were proposed, as follows: (1) Put works about official (government) bodies in the first alphabet with the works by the respective bodies, instead of in the second division with works about the place, thus bringing together such publications as those by and about the Library of Congress; (2) arrange all headings, beginning with the place name in one alphabet except titles of works beginning with the place name, which would form a second alphabet; (3) arrange all headings (official publications, works about official bodies, unofficial publications, works about unofficial bodies, works about various aspects of the place as a place, and works whose titles begin with the place name) together in one alphabet.

A fourth possibility would be to adopt the arrangement suggested by the typography of the Library of Congress headings, which is for author entry approximately as follows: Three alphabets, the first containing the publications of official boards, bureaus, commissions, courts, departments, legislature or council, offices and officers, and also charters, constitutions, constitutional conventions and laws; the second containing official institutions, like library and museum, and also unofficial institutions and societies whose names do not begin with the place name, but are entered under it; the third containing unofficial institutions and societies whose names begin with the place name, and titles beginning with the place name. The proper location of subject cards, with reference to these author or main entry cards, would be a complicating factor; they would probably fall partly, but not entirely, into a fourth alphabet; but I have avoided the problem, as I have found nothing to recommend to me the scheme here indicated. It seemed, indeed, to have all the objections to our practice mentioned above, and the additional ones of emphasizing a distinction between divisions of the government and institutions operated by it (a distinction many people do not find clear), and of separating unofficial institutions and societies into two classes on the basis of the initial use of the place name (a rather pointless distinction when both are entered under the place). Whether or not it is worth while to try to indicate the status and nature of a corporate entity by means of typography and punctuation, the idea of expecting the public to know anything of the kind is a delusion, and its outcome in arrangement of cards is a snare, warranted easily to discourage intrusion into these carefully cultivated precincts.

The first scheme suggested above seems not to go far enough to remedy most of the troubles. The second and third both involve a weakness worthy of consideration. A person who wants all the information about a country finds it mixed up with a lot of entries that he cares nothing about, and being impatient, turns several cards at a time, probably missing some subject divisions of importance. Where there are but a few cards it is not possible to call attention by tab guides to all the subject divisions, but some good can be done by inserting "see also" cards. In spite of some weaknesses, the third plan seems the best. On this matter we have had valuable advice from a source that I would gladly acknowledge here but for committing to this plan an institution which is as yet only seriously experimenting with it. The separation of subject divisions is not so serious a matter as it might at first seem, for we must remember that nowhere in the principle of a dictionary catalog is there provision for getting together all the material about any subject, large or small. The virtues and the faults of this sort of catalog are just as great under place names as anywhere else, and with sufficient danger signals this admittedly imperfect arrangement will serve in this case as well as in any other. For the benefit of those who are used to the undesirable three-fold arrangement, guide cards, so far as employed, can be placed on the left, center and right to correspond, respectivcly, with official, subject and unofficial headings.

There arc minor questions of usage that in specific cases become anything but minor; they would have their place in a large work

on arrangement, but it is not worth while to consider them here. An important question, however, grows out of the complications arising from the use by many government divisions, societies and book titles of the word "State." This is in itself a difficult question of entry rather than of arrangement, yet it is so closely bound up with arrangement that it must almost necessarily be discussed here, at least briefly. The question has been brought home to me by having the word used, as above mentioned, to distinguish official from unofficial publications. But all of us have had only too much experience with the word in other ways. To begin with, the state government divisions are anything but consistent in their use of the word "State," and when we realize that the same bureau or institution may at various periods of its existence use it and not use it, we may be pardoned for wishing to blind ourselves to official usage, and simply do as we think best. To be regarded as good cataloging, however, the results of our best thought must be made into a rule that will fit most occasions. In making this rule (the A. L. A. did not make any), we must remember that, however successful the cataloger may be in finding the right usage, the user of the catalog is ignorant of it and indifferent to it. He is baffled, for example, by our use of the word for State highway commission, but not for Tax commission. Any attempt to find out what he is likely to expect is equally baffling to the cataloger. Yet an improvement can be made over the usual practice in the direction of simplification.

A good way is to omit the word "State" in nearly every case, even when it is officially correct to use it. An exception should be made in the case of certain state institutions, such as state library and state museum. Here it is probably impossible to make a rule that will satisfy everybody. One university library made this distinction: use the word "State" for all state institutions; drop it for all state offices and divisions of the government. That rule would not satisfy me, because I believe that catalog users do not discriminate between government institutions and government offices, and I do not believe that the common usage of the word "State" in the name is dependent upon that distinction. It is dependent, it seems to me, upon the fact that a state, and not a private or local institution, is designated, in a sense where there might easily exist a private or a local institution bearing the name. My rule, then (even though some might think it put too much burden of decision upon the cataloger), would be this: Always use the word "State" for New York and Washington state offices, government divisions and institutions, but omit it for those of other states, except in the case of state institutions using the word and having for the important or distinctive part of the name a short, common term, such as might be used with the state name by a private or local institution. Though falling into the latter category, state universities should not be included in the exception, unless there is known to be another institution of similar name, for these universities are about as often known without the word "State" as with it. But the cataloger may be allowed to take the whole rule as a guide and not a mandate, making such exceptions as may be derived from general or local usage plus common sense, always, however, referring from the unused form if an exception is made. There ought to be a single reference card under [name of state] State, reading, "Other government divisions, offices, or institutions beginning with the word 'State' are filed omitting that word, but regarding the next distinctive word," a somewhat clumsy reference, no doubt, but sufficient for anybody who chances to look at it.

We then come to the case where the word "State" has to be used to distinguish the place from a city of the same name. It is partly because this case is sure to be brought up that it is necessary to consider the use of the word in a discussion of card arrangement. And at this point we are introduced to complications in arrangement arising from the use on printed cards of variations in type and punctuation. These variations are intended to exhibit corresponding differences in the actual nature of the divisions following the place name or to differentiate one sequence of cards from another in the file of the printing library. The Library of Congress uses the word "State" in parentheses with official boards, bureaus, offices, etc., under Washington and New York, but with official institutions the parentheses are omitted, so that the printed cards give us New York (State)

Governor and New York (State) Legislature, but New York State hospital and New York State library. Something has already been said about the practice of regarding typography in filing. Certain signs or fonts may be necessary or advisable to express certain ideas, but arrangement of cards should be strictly alphabetical, disregarding all other logical principles. We should have, then, the following easily understood order:

New York (*State*) *Governor*
New York (State) History
New York State hospital
New York State in the war
New York (*State*) *Legislature*
New York State library

Even a period should not block the alphabetical progress. The word "State" must always be used in the case of the states of New York and Washington. But it should never be doubled. It is unnecessary to say New York (State) State library, for the mind bearing the word "State" easily transfers it from one category to another, provided the order remain the same; indeed, it will be only the exceptional user of the catalog who will notice parentheses and periods at all. New York State library is the most serviceable form, and it is correct.

The next point is the order of the various kinds of places of the same name. I should have no hesitation in arranging in the strictest alphabetical order:

New York academy of sciences
New York and Boston R. R.
New York (City) Advisory commission on taxation
New York City and her sins
New York (City) College [of the city of N. Y.]
New York (City) Committee of fifteen
New York (City) Description
New York (City) in your vestpocket
New York (City) Social conditions
New York (City) Union league club
New York (City) Water commissioners
New York (County) Board of supervisors
New York historical society
New York (State) [various divisions]
New York (State) University
New York university

The same would be true of Washington. Here there is the question whether titles like "Washington Irving and his Sketch book" and "Washington the man" should fall into the same alphabet as the others. I should say that, if the existence of such cards could not be avoided, they ought to fall into the same alphabet; but, of course, there would also be cards under Irving, Washington and Washington, George. Another question that comes up is where to put a society or a title known to be identified with a particular one of the many places of the same name, but not bearing the distinctive word. Examples: Washington & Alaska steamship company, Washington directory, Washington county pioneer association, Washington the national capital. These may well be put in two places in a large library, but, if in one place only, a reference ought to be made from the other. There is an advantage in having under a local heading all that is associated with the place, but it involves much alteration of Library of Congress cards. This is really a matter of entry, not of arrangement, for the filer will follow the wording of the heading; but, to a certain extent, entry should be adapted to meet the problem of arrangement.

One more suggestion relates to entry, also, and has the same justification for consideration here. Since a state and its government are the successors of a territory, a province, a colony, and not different entities, they should come together with these in the catalog. Moreover, any state body or office, being the successor of that of the preceding form of government, should come next to it in the catalog. Dates could be used in the heading, or, if desired, the entries could be as follows:

Oklahoma. Auditor's dept. (Oklahoma Ter.)
Oklahoma. Auditor's dept. (State)

In our Library of Congress depository file there are at least thirty-five cards between the two cards headed:

Oklahoma. Constitution
Oklahoma (Ter.) Constitutional convention, 1907

There are obvious advantages in bringing these entries together. In a small catalog especially, there would be an economy of cards, as certain additional cards indicated by the Library of Congress might then be omit-

ted. There seems to be no good reason why we should not use the following forms:

New Jersey (dates, Province)
New Jersey (dates, Colony)
New Jersey. Convention, 1776 (N. J. Colony)
New Jersey. Convention, 1787
New Jersey. Council (N. J. Colony)
New Jersey. General assembly, 1772 (N. J. Colony)

I should also approve:

New York (Colony)
See New York (State)
New York (Province)
See New York (State)
New York (State) Committee of safety, 1775-1776 (N. Y. Colony)
New York (State) Governor, 1710-1719 (Hunter) (N. Y. Colony)

This form is just as correct and just as useful as the current practice of using a subject heading in the form:

New York (State) Pol. & govt.—Colonial period.

It must be understood that the suggestions for strict alphabetization given in this paper do not go beyond the heading, or what would ordinarily appear as the first line on a catalog card. Thus, it is the entry headings on main cards, the subject headings only and not what follows on subject cards, and the first few words only of title entries that are under consideration. I should by no means advocate arranging works by and about an institution in one alphabet any more than I should those by and about an author. In all cases the subject headings should follow the main entry or added entry headings, even though worded and spelled the same. The subject heading being ordinarily differentiated from the others by color or kind of type, the subject cards can readily be discerned and filed immediately after all others that have the same wording and spelling.

BOOK BUYING EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE

By Walter Lichtenstein, *Librarian Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.*

The origins of the three European trips which I have made in the last seven years for the purpose of purchasing books go back to the time of the founding of the Hohenzollern Collection of German History at Harvard. It may be interesting to note what the reasons were which led Harvard to commission me to go abroad on a quest for books. In 1903 Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge offered to present to the Harvard University Library 10,000 volumes relating to the history of the present German Empire or any of its component parts. This collection was to be known as the Hohenzollern Collection. From 1903 until 1905 we read carefully all the second-hand dealers' catalogs as far as they related to German history, and also sent lists of desiderata to our agent in Germany. In spite of all our efforts it seemed improbable that in this way it would ever be possible to gather together 10,000 volumes of the type we desired, namely: sets of documents, historical periodicals and monographs of permanent value. As a last resort, therefore, it was decided in June, 1905, that I go abroad and see what results might be obtained. Originally, the idea was that I should stay abroad three months. Gradually this time was extended so that instead of three months I remained abroad fourteen. As for the results, I cannot do better than quote Mr. Lane's report, included in "Reports of the president and treasurer of Harvard College, 1905-1906," pp. 221-222:

"For the Hohenzollern collection, Mr. Lichtenstein bought 3801 volumes for $3443; with the Skinner gift, 460 volumes for $404; and for the Motley collection, 538 volumes for $655. The total cost of these 4799 volumes was thus $4502; to this may be added the cost of binding and freight, $1838, the amount of Mr. Lichtenstein's salary and traveling expenses, $2162, and Harrassowitz's commission of about $128, making a total of $8622. The result is striking because the average per volume, $1.83, including all expenses and salary, is well below the general average that the library pays for books purchased in the usual way. Of course it must be remembered that the library every year buys a few very expensive works, that it subscribes to numerous societies and periodicals which are costly in proportion to the number of volumes procured, and also buys many new books at approximately the published price. Mr. Lichtenstein, on the other hand, bought nothing but second-hand books, and, with few exceptions, no very expensive works. In addi-

tion to this highly satisfactory financial result of the experiment, it is to be noticed that probably in no other way could we have procured so many books on this subject in so short a time, and that Mr. Lichtenstein had the further advantage of being able to examine and select the books themselves, instead of having to depend on bibliographies and catalogs. The Hohenzollern collection has thus been built up in a remarkably short time and at a surprisingly low cost, until it contains (including shipment yet to come) about 8000 volumes. The 2000 volumes still needed to make up the promised 10,000 will consist mainly of continuations. This plan of sending a representative abroad to buy works in one or two special subjects was looked upon at the start as a rather doubtful experiment, but has proved to be a decided success."

At that time I made a report summarizing my impressions in regard to the experiment:

"Being on the spot I was often able to purchase many large sets at much cheaper rates from dealers whose catalogs rarely reach us, or who often have no regular catalogs at all. Another advantage I enjoyed in that I had a choice of books to an extent one never has from catalogs; in no other way than by going to Germany itself could the Hohenzollern collection have been completed for years, and even when completed many of the best sets now a part of the collection most likely would have been lacking. I purchased many books, the titles of which are too obscure to have been purchased from catalogs, and, on the other hand, I refrained from buying many volumes, the titles of which would have proved very attractive in a catalog. I bought a part of the Pfister collection, which purchase was only made possible by my presence in Munich; and in this collection there are many treasures, which, I trust, will prove of great value to students of German history and economics in the years to come.

"In all, I visited about 300 German bookdealers, purchasing books from fifty of them. As for the actual books obtained, the fact is worth mentioning that we have now nearly every German historical periodical, general as well as local, large as well as small. The same is true of the expensive sets of Urkundenbücher.

"The works on the history of Bavaria alone number 1500 volumes, and include a special collection of material relating to King Louis II. and his tragic end. Among the many interesting single volumes may be mentioned a manuscript economic survey of Bavaria, made at the end of the sixteenth century, not hitherto printed (the famous *Sahl: Stüfft und Grundtpeuch*), and several volumes of manuscript records of the early Bavarian diets. The Nürnberg manuscripts include three volumes of Müllner's 'Relationes,' a history of the Nürnberg guilds, adorned with water-color illustrations of the implements used by the guilds.

"In the field of German history outside of Bavaria I obtained a complete collection of the original dispatches issued by the Prussian and Bavarian governments during the Franco-Prussian War; a collection of 157 contemporary pamphlets bearing upon the questions discussed in the Frankfort Parliament of 1849; and a small collection of broadsides bearing on the Berlin Revolution of the 18th of March, 1848, including the famous proclamation of Frederick William IV., *'An meine lieben Berliner,'* in which this Prussian king forgives his subjects the riots which they had caused."

This trip, to be sure, was made under very favorable conditions. I was about to take my doctor's degree at Harvard in the field of German history. I was as familiar with German as with English, and I was buying for a collection of which I had charge from the beginning, and was not hampered very much by financial or other considerations. Therefore it may be contended that this trip did not prove that similar trips would be satisfactory if undertaken for several institutions and if the purchases covered so large a field of human knowledge that the intellect of any individual would be unable to scrutinize it all. Still this trip of 1905-1906 really brought about the recent attempts to establish a system of coöperative book buying.

At a meeting called by Professor E. D. Burton in the fall of 1910 to consider the question of coöperative shipping on the part of the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, Mr. Newman Miller, director of the University of Chicago Press, and I were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of undertaking coöperative buying as well as coöperative shipping. At a meeting of the University and College Librarians of the Middle West, held in January, 1911, in Chicago, a printed plan was submitted by the committee, and libraries were invited to join in an experiment to be undertaken that summer. Ultimately the following libraries agreed to commission me to go abroad for a period of five months: the University of Chicago, the John Crerar Library, Harvard University Library and Northwestern University Library. Each library was free to place its commission in any manner which seemed to suit its needs best. The University of Chicago gave me a limited list of old outstanding orders, with prices carefully fixed in each

case, which price I was not supposed to exceed. Dr. Andrews gave me a large list, with a lump sum of money, trusting to my judgment as to what limit of price to place upon individual works. Harvard University commissioned me in the same way as in the case of the Hohenzollern Collection. This time I was to buy chiefly in the field of Austrian history and Italian history. Northwestern University wished me to buy a few large sets.

I left America in May, 1911, and returned at the end of December in the same year. Italy, Germany, England, France and Spain were visited in the order named. On the whole, the result proved very satisfactory. Dr. Andrews, in his report for the year 1911, pp. 21-22, summarizes the results for his library as follows:

"The purchases of the year were greatly affected in character by the experiment already mentioned. Four libraries, Harvard University, Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, and the John Crerar, sent a joint representative to Europe. They were fortunate in securing, through the courtesy of Northwestern University, the services of its librarian, Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, who had very special qualifications for the task. Dr. Lichtenstein brought together for Harvard its Hohenzollern collection, and in so doing obtained an exceptional familiarity with the European book trade.

"Each institution was free to give its commission in the way that seemed to best suit its needs, and in fact no two commissions were in the same terms or covered the same field. While it is understood that the results were satisfactory to all, it is only those affecting this library which have any place here. A commission amounting to $5000 was given with instructions to purchase along four lines: first, out-of-print books which the library had tried in vain to obtain from the regular dealers; second, from lists on the ethnology of eastern Europe furnished by Professor Thomas, of the University of Chicago; third, to complete or fill gaps in the sets of serials; fourth, public documents. Important and valuable purchases were made along all these lines: over 100 titles of the first; nearly 100 of the second; more than 50 serials were completed or greatly extended; and quite a number of Italian documents secured. The purchases cover all the departments of the library, and, indeed, most of the individual subjects. The principal object of the experiment was to obtain books which could not be obtained through the regular channels of trade, but it is pleasant to be able to add that, after allowing for all expenses, the purchases were made at less cost than they could have been made through these channels.

"The most important result for the library, however, was secured by the action of our representative, relying on a general understanding rather than on specific instructions. This was the purchase of the library of the late Dr. Karl Ehrenburg, privat-docent in geography at the University of Würzburg. It was purchased in the name of the John Crerar Library, but really with joint interests. Harvard took a small portion on Franconia for its Hohenzollern collection, and Northwestern the long sets already in this library. The shipment has been received and is being examined and separated as fast as possible. Exact figures cannot be given at present, but it seems probable the library will enter about 1000 volumes and 250 maps and add 1000 pamphlets. The library is especially strong in physical geography and geology, and the descriptive material has been collected largely with reference to these points. The duplication is not great, while the total cost, even before adjustment with the other libraries, is very low.

"The purchase of a set of British Parliamentary Papers running, with very few gaps, from 1878 to 1900, should also be mentioned. The five years that were duplicated by the set already in the library were sold to the University of Chicago, and the net cost of the set materially reduced. Fortunately most of the missing volumes are obtainable and have been ordered.

"One purchase of an individual work, Hooker's 'Icones Plantarum,' should also be mentioned."

Similar satisfactory results were obtained for Harvard University and in a somewhat lesser degree for the University of Chicago. To be sure, the most striking result of the trip, the purchase of the Olivart collection for the Harvard Law School, at a very reasonable price — for less than half of what was originally demanded — has in itself little to do with the whole question of coöperative purchasing, for, after all, it would pay to send a man especially from America to undertake a purchase of as large a collection as the Olivart collection, regardless of whether or not other libraries participated in the undertaking.

The trip of 1911 was followed by one which lasted from February until September, 1912. The countries visited were Germany, France, Italy and Portugal. The immediate cause of this trip was the publication by Dr. Richardson, of Princeton, of a list of sources for European history to be found in American libraries. Harvard and Columbia were anxious to fill in gaps in their collections as shown by the list; Harvard to obtain an almost complete collection; Columbia to buy such material as was found to be missing from the second geograph-

ical division of Dr. Richardson's list. When I started on the trip Harvard lacked nearly 600 sets. To-day it lacks less than 300. Besides these sets I was able to purchase for Harvard in Italy an almost complete collection of the Italian "statuti," so that at present Harvard possesses nearly every title and edition mentioned by Luigi Manzoni's *Bibliografia Storica Municipale*, and I also obtained for Harvard a collection of Portuguese and Brazilian material probably unrivaled in this country. For Columbia a large proportion of the sets desired were purchased, and a large number of German literary periodicals which Columbia had long wished to possess.

The John Crerar Library and the University of Chicago also participated in this last trip, giving their commissions much as they had done previously. For the John Crerar Library Dr. Andrews reported at the recent meeting of the University and College Librarians of the Middle West as follows:

"The library was fortunate enough to be able to repeat the experiment of coöperative buying in Europe through Dr. Lichtenstein, of Northwestern University. Its commission was for $4500, nearly the same amount as in 1911, and on exactly the same lines. The results were equally satisfactory. Dr. Lichtenstein secured for the library 168 volumes of miscellaneous works; 264 volumes on the ethnology of eastern Europe; 1127 volumes to complete or extend the files of 62 periodicals; 204 volumes on the history of science and industrial arts; and 259 volumes of government documents and publications of international congresses. All of the miscellaneous works and many of the others were out of print or not in trade, and had been ordered in vain from second-hand dealers. A considerable number were Spanish and South American publications, which are especially hard to obtain. All departments of the library and nearly all its subjects were represented in the purchases. They were chiefly works of moderate cost, but the facsimile edition of Hubner's *'Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge'* and a set of the works of Archduke Ludwig Salvator were exceptions."

For the University of Chicago I purchased a larger proportion of the titles given than in 1911, the reason being that I was not so strictly limited as to the price in the case of each individual item.

It may be well to summarize the purely financial results of these two trips by means of the following tables:

1911

	Orders	Purchases	Expenses
The University of Chicago.	$5,000	$2,050	$584
Harvard University.....	5,000	2,600	648
The John Crerar Library..	5,000	4,600	879
Northwestern University...	3,000	1,550	389
Totals.... ....$18,000		$10,800	$2,500

1912

	Purchases	Expenses
The University of Chicago....	$1,400	$269.46
Harvard University.....	8,900	1712.98
The John Crerar Library....	3,650	702.51
Columbia University.....	1,550	298.33
Totals.... ....$15,500		$2983.28

The basis of dividing expenses was not quite the same for both trips. In the case of the first trip it was agreed that half of the expenses were to be assessed on the basis of orders placed, and half on the basis of the money actually expended, while in the case of the second trip it was agreed that the expenses should be apportioned entirely in proportion to the amount purchased. It will be noticed that in the case of the first trip the expenses were approximately twenty-five per cent. of the amount expended, while in the case of the second trip, where the amount expended was considerably larger, the expenses dropped to about twenty per cent. of the amount expended.

It is obvious from all this that on the whole the most valuable results can be obtained by one working in his own field, trying to complete existing collections without being bound definitely to obtain certain titles. This was the case in the trip made by the writer in 1905-1906. The second best method is that of the John Crerar Library, as explained by Dr. Andrews in the report already cited. This latter method, however, is impracticable for a university library which is divided into departments, each of which has a limited appropriation which cannot be overstepped. The range of choice in such instances is so narrow and a buyer must be so hampered that few unusual results can be produced.

The advantages of trips of the nature described are various. Aside from the mere speed with which a collection may be gathered, it seems unquestionable that here and there discounts can be obtained to an extent that is impossible by correspondence. It has always seemed to me, however, that this is in itself a minor advantage. It seems to me, and I believe that the three trips which I have made

prove it, that many books which are not to be secured through ordinary trade channels can be obtained by a special representative sent to Europe from America. This advantage, however, is not equally true in the case of all countries. In England and in France, where the book business is practically concentrated in one city, a foreign representative has no advantage over the local book dealer, who is able to send his messenger around with a list of desiderata from place to place and immediately obtain the books that are in stock. It is very different, however, in countries like Germany, and still more so in countries like Italy, Spain and Portugal. In Germany, the book business is scattered over the whole country, and as the German book dealers themselves are ready to admit, advertisements in the *Börsenblatt* no longer bring the results which they once did. Personal presence, on the other hand, will induce many a bookseller who will pay no attention to the *Börsenblatt* to go through his stock and find out whether or not he has the desired books.

In Italy, Spain, Portugal and some other countries the advantage of being on the ground is still more obvious. The smaller dealers in these regions, even if they are able to read and write — which is not always the case — rarely answer letters, and certainly are much too indolent as a class to read trade journals and to hunt through their stock to supply demands. Only the actual presence of the buyer with the cash in hand will induce them to deliver the goods, and since in these countries the price is purely the result of long-continued bargaining, it is obvious to what variations the prices are subject.

I have sometimes been asked about the advisability of establishing a central bureau abroad for the purpose of making this work permanent. It seems to me that there is no inherent impossibility or even impracticability in such a plan as far as the European book trade itself is concerned. There are also many incidental services which might be rendered by such a bureau. Probably there is hardly a year in which some American institution or other is not purchasing a large collection of some kind in Europe, and the presence of a direct representative as distinguished from the ordinary agent would have great advantages. Furthermore, such a bureau might readily become an intermediary between scholars in America and archives and libraries in Europe, for the purpose of obtaining for American scholars copies and transcripts of the material desired by them and not to be found at home. Furthermore, small libraries that rarely have occasion to order books from abroad would be able in cases of necessity to deal directly with the European book trade and thus receive efficient service from an American bureau for their occasional needs.

The insurmountable difficulty seems to me to rest in America. It is inconceivable how it would be possible to bring together any large number of American institutions for the financial support of any scheme of the rather complicated nature of the one described. It might be possible to run a bureau of this kind, provided some large American institution were to establish it at its own risk and permit other institutions to employ it, paying a commission for services performed.

The best that can be hoped for at present, it seems to me, is that somebody from time to time be sent to Europe to buy books for the larger American institutions. My experience would lead me to suggest that the number of institutions be limited to four or five; that the trip be extended to one year, during which time the representative can expend profitably about $25,000. As the expenses for one year would be approximately $4000 or $5000, the proportion of expense to the amount purchased would be about the same as it was in the case of my last trip; which, in view of the results obtained, did not seem excessive to any of the participating institutions.

THE MOVING OF THE HARVARD LIBRARY

By William Coolidge Lane, *Librarian.*

It is not often that a library of over five hundred thousand volumes is called upon hastily to vacate its premises and find temporary quarters in which to store its books and carry on its work, but such has been the recent experience of the Harvard Library in making way for the erection of the new library building—the Widener Memorial Library. The problems to be faced, and the way in which they were solved, may be worth a brief record in the pages of the Library Journal. Once before it has been necessary to move the Harvard Library under pressure of sudden calamity, but at that time the collection probably contained not much more than five thousand volumes. On the 15th of June, 1775, when Cambridge was occupied by

Massachusetts troops and war was at hand, the Provincial Congress voted "that the library, apparatus and other valuables of Harvard College be removed as soon as may be to the Town of Andover." Work began without delay. On the 17th, the day of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Samuel Phillips wrote: "Amid all the terrors of battle, I was so busily engaged in Harvard Library that I never even heard of the engagement until it was completed. On that day the librarian, James Winthrop, who was an ardent patriot, was bearing his part in the battle, and received a wound in the neck, but the books were safely boxed up and carried in wagons to Andover. A few months later, when the students were called together in Concord, some of the books were taken there, but they were not all restored to the college buildings until May, 1778.

Again, in the summer of 1912, the library has been under the same necessity, and there has been the same occasion for the promptest action. While the plans for the new library were being worked out during the early summer, it had been taken for granted that, although part of the new building was to occupy the site of Gore Hall, it would be possible to build first the other part which was to stand on free ground and, when that was finished, to move the library into it, take down Gore Hall, and then complete the new building. On August 17, however, it was determined that Gore Hall must be taken down immediately, as soon as it could be vacated, in order to build the whole of the new library at once. Quick decision and immediate action were necessary, for the term was to open on September 28, and before that date the reading-room, at least, must be ready for use in some new place. The moving of the reading-room was the easiest part of the problem, for already, in 1895, when repairs were being made in Gore Hall, readers had been accommodated on the upper floor of Massachusetts Hall, and thither it was decided to transfer the reading-room again. At the same time, the lower floor of Massachusetts Hall was taken possession of for a supplementary reading-room and for the storage of the full sets of United States documents and British parliamentary papers. A certain amount of preliminary strengthening of floors, cleaning of walls and ceilings, and building of new shelves came first. Though we wished to use old material as far as possible in fitting up new quarters, we found it cheaper not to pull out old shelving from Gore Hall and put it up again elsewhere, but to build new shelving, in the form of unit cases of standard size—three feet wide by seven feet or more high. Giving up the convenience of adjustable shelves, these cases could be economically and quickly nailed together and set up side by side wherever wanted. It was found possible to arrange tables, delivery desk, etc., in the upper, large rooms on almost the same plan as in the old reading-room in Gore Hall, and to provide almost as many seats and quite as much shelving for books. The room itself is a much more attractive room than the old reading-room had ever been, and probably will be more comfortable in summer, so that, except for its being at a distance from the rest of the library, the readers there are as well off as ever before.

The problem of storing the general collection of books and of finding an abiding place for administration was more difficult. Many suggestions were made—that the books should be stored under the seats of the Stadium; that the east wing of Gore Hall should be moved bodily far enough to the east to be out of the way of the new building; or that a new building should be put up as economially as possible close to and back of Massachusetts Hall. The best suggestion, however, and the one finally adopted, was to borrow Randall Hall, built some years ago for a dining-room to supplement Memorial Hall. It was also most fortunate for us that the Andover Theological Seminary had recently come to Cambridge and had erected a handsome new building and library, with one empty floor and much basement space unoccupied, which was generously placed at our disposal, and, moreover, that the library of the Divinity School had recently been combined with the Andover Library, so that the stack at the Divinity School was likewise available. Several other college buildings were also pressed into service, since it was evident that not even in the three places already mentioned could all the books be shelved. Books on Philosophy were sent to Emerson Hall, which is occupied by the department of philosophy; Archæology was moved to the basement of Robinson Hall, the headquarters of the department of Architecture; books on Fine Arts were hospitably received in the Fogg Museum of Art; Zoology, Geology and Botany were sent to the University Museum; Anthropology to the Peabody Museum; books on Education to Lawrence Hall, where the education department is established, and the library's great collection of maps was installed in the basement of the Semitic Museum. As a result, the library's collections are now divided among thirteen depositories—94,000 volumes in the Andover Library, 58,000 in the Divinity School Library, 25,000 in Massachusetts Hall, 60,000 in other scattered buildings, and the remaining 350,000 in Randall Hall.

Moving began August 20 with the transfer of books to the Andover, Divinity and other buildings, and here, whenever new shelving was required, the unit cases spoken of above were found to be the most economical and expeditious method of providing it.

At Randall Hall, the problem of turning a dining-hall into a library was a new one, and the results are better than we anticipated. The main body of Randall Hall is one large

room, 90 x 66 feet and about 35 feet high, with all windows on the two long sides, north and south. On the north side, below the level of the window sills, runs a serving-room, 82 x 21 feet, lighted from overhead and opening into the dining hall by four swinging doors. Outside of this, again, is the scullery, formerly used for dish washing, 62 x 12 feet. Several other smaller rooms connecting with these larger ones waited to be changed over to library purposes; below was a large kitchen, 53 x 34 feet, with ranges, soup kettles and ovens, and under the main part of the building a variety of other storerooms and offices. In the main dining hall above, we found that we could build a stack four stories in height, made up of thirty-four rows running across the building from north to south, each row composed of eighteen three-foot sections, the whole capable of holding some 400,000 volumes. A narrow passageway runs down the middle and along one side, while along the other side is a wider passageway, with room enough for small tables and chairs for readers. The stack is of simple construction, built of scantling, 4 x 3 inches on the two lower stories and 2 x 3 inches on the two upper stories. On the floor are laid heavy beams, to distribute the weight better, and on these the successive rows of shelving are built up. This is composed essentially of a series of ladders set upright, each one precisely the same as every other, tied together at the top and steadied by the iron floor plates which span the rows. The only new material used in the stack is the upright supports and boards for a little of the flooring. The shelves, the cleats to support them, and the flooring of the alleys all come from the old building. One of the difficult problems of the game was for the carpenters to clear out the shelves and rip up the floor of the old stack, pressing close upon the heels of the men who were moving books, and then to work this material into the new stack in time for the books to be shelved. It was almost as if we were forced to hold the books in our arms while floor and shelves were being torn out of one place and built into the other. The fact that we had made a beginning by using the other depositories first, and so giving the carpenters a start before we began at Randall, alone made it possible.

For moving the books, open wooden boxes were used, about four and a half feet long and fifteen inches wide, with strong iron handles at the end. A crew of men in Gore Hall, working under the direction of one of the young men familiar with the shelves, placed the books in these boxes in precisely the same order in which they stood on the shelves and numbered the boxes in succession. They were then passed through a window and slid down a chute built up outside and ending in a platform at just the height of the automobile truck which carried them to Randall. Each load consisted of twenty-four boxes. The position of the chute was changed from time to time as books were taken from different floors of the stack. At Randall another crew of men took the boxes from the truck and carried them in by number to the shelves, where the books were put up in the same order in which they stood before. After the lower floor was filled, a slanting cable was stretched to the second, third, and fourth floors, successively. On the cable ran two trolley wheels, to which was attached a stout piece of timber, from which two hooks hung and grappled the handles of the boxes; they were then hauled up to the place where they belonged. All carrying up and down stairs was thus avoided. From thirty to forty thousand volumes were moved each week, the count running up to fifty and fifty-five thousand volumes, respectively, for two weeks. Other libraries have moved into new buildings much more rapidly than this, but considering that the construction of the stack was going on at the same time with the moving, and that the new stack could be built only as fast as the old one was dismantled, the record seems a good one, and great credit is due to Mr. Frank Carney, the superintendent of the building, for the smoothness and speed with which the whole operation was carried on. The first books were moved to Randall Hall October 10, and the work was practically completed December 7, about 350,000 volumes having been put in place.

As soon as the books began to disappear from Gore Hall, where the delivery desk still remained open, an electric runabout was put into commission and made the rounds of all the depositories three times a day, bringing back books for which requests had been left at Gore Hall and taking back to their places books which had been returned there by borrowers. In this way, throughout the moving, no books were inaccessible, except those which were actually in transit, and we could maintain what, under the circumstances, was considered a reasonably prompt service. As the number of books outside of Gore Hall increased, the difficulty of serving the public increased in the same proportion, but the delivery desk could not be set up in Randall until the moving was finished; with the delivery desk had to go the catalog, and the catalog had to be followed by the staff. On Saturday, December 7, the book moving having been finished, so far as the stack in Randall Hall was concerned, the delivery counter and other furniture were taken over to Randall, and the impedimenta of the catalog department were transported at the same time. On Sunday most of the men of the staff assembled either at Gore Hall or Randall Hall, and with everyone's help the 3382 trays of the public catalog and of the Library of Congress file were safely moved from one building to the other. It was no small task, for the catalog cases had to be emptied of their trays, so that their frames could be taken over sepa-

ratcly and put in place first. The trays themselves could not be piled up one on another without injury to the cards, because the back end of each tray is lower than the front end. Two small empty cases, holding seventy-five trays each, were placed in the truck, the trays were passed out in their right order and slid into these cases as carriers. At the other end they were taken out in the same order and passed along into the building and put back into the cases where they belonged. To transfer the whole 3300 trays in this way in one day required rapid and systematic work, but the next morning the library opened in Randall Hall ready for service, as usual. The other portions of the staff moved over at intervals of a day or two, and suffered no serious interruption in their work.

The administrative work of the library is now distributed in Randall Hall as follows: In the west end of the main hall, the space not occupied by stack runs from one side to the other and measures 25 x 66 feet. The delivery desk from Gore Hall is at the right-hand end, with sufficient room behind it for convenience and with direct access to the stack. The catalog cases stand in four rows down the length of the other end of this space. Stairs go up from near the end of the delivery counter to the three upper floors of the stack. Quite unexpectedly we get a good reading-room over a portion of this delivery space. To stiffen the stack and prevent it from pitching forward, it was necessary to brace it with heavy beams running across the twenty-five-foot space to the other wall. These were at the level of the third floor, and it was found that we could floor them over and make a reading-room at this level 25 x 45 feet, and yet not interfere in the least with the light below, since the flooring did not reach out to the north and south walls. The serving-room along the north side of the building is occupied by the order department and the shelf department. The scullery accommodates the cataloging staff. The auditor's office becomes a small reference room, opening out from the delivery room. After some shifting of partitions, the "student waiters' dressing-room" becomes the librarian's outer office and registrar's office; a small room, called a "dormitory" on the old plans, is turned into the librarian's office, and another "dormitory" is occupied by typewriters. Typewriters also are placed in the "pastry and ice-cream room." Below in the kitchen, the ranges have been boarded up, though the big red soup cauldrons may still be seen, and the room gives ample space for unpacking boxes of books, collating them, putting in seals, etc., while the dumbwaiters going up to the shelf department, just above, are a luxury we never knew in Gore Hall. A bakery, cut off from one side of the kitchen, becomes a capital bindery. A large space in the basement, divided off by netting and formerly used for "dry stores," is the newspaper room. The potato room, with its brick walls and hard cement floor, newly whitened and shelved with the sliding cases from the Treasure Room in Gore Hall, makes a safe depository for our rarest and most valuable books. There are refrigerators in bewildering variety, some of which are used for storing boxes of books before they are unpacked, and in one of which we may put the books of the "Inferno." The dining-room which had been used for the servants of the building gives a better lunch and rest-room for the staff than they had before. The stack is directly accessible from the delivery desk and from the workrooms. The card catalog is equally accessible to staff and to public. The passageways along the south side of the stack give better chance for working in the stack than we have had in Gore Hall in recent years, and, on the whole, we find ourselves able to carry on the work of the library with unexpected ease and efficiency while waiting for the new building which is in prospect.

Of the new building, some account may be given in another number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

DAVIS MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

THE cornerstone of this library was laid in October, 1911, and the building was formally opened on Dec. 12, 1912. Funds for its erection were provided by a legacy of $50,000 from the late Benjamin P. Davis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., but accumulated interest and supplementary appropriations bring the total cost to $70,000. The recent buildings of the Academy are of colonial brick architecture, which harmonizes with the colonial wooden houses of Exeter and the surrounding country.

The library realizes all the refined dignity and grace of the best colonial culture. It has a frontage of seventy-two feet and a depth of forty-seven feet two inches, with rear projections, which brings the extreme depth to sixty-six feet four inches. The material is Exeter brick, with trim of Vermont marble. The foundation is of concrete, and the construction is fireproof, with reinforced concrete underfloors, partitions and wall linings of tubular terra-cotta blocks, steel beams and roof trusses and metal lathing. All wiring is run in metal pipes, and steam for heat is brought from the central heating plant.

Fixtures for lighting by both gas and electricity have been installed. Special effort has been made to have the heating and ventilating system thoroughly efficient and yet unobtrusive. The finish and furniture are of wood, as are the upper floors of the principal rooms. The main corridors have marble upper floors, and minor halls and stairways are of concrete and iron.

The main entrance opens into a commodious vestibule, and this into the spacious cen-

tral corridor. In this will be placed a bronze memorial tablet to the donor of the building. To the left of the corridor is a large room which will for the present be used as a classroom. To the right is a smaller classroom, which communicates directly with the stacks and basement. Both rooms can be put to convenient library use when needed.

At the rear of the corridor is the main stairway, of marble, with bronze railings. From the landing, double stairways of marble run to the upper corridors. A large arched window above the landing brilliantly lights the stairway and both corridors. The upper corridor opens in its full width into the reading room. The entrance is marked, however, by an arched canopy, borne by four columns, under which is a raised platform for the delivery desk.

The reading room extends across the entire front of the building, and is twenty-four feet in width. It is well lighted by three large and eleven small windows, and by the large corridor window. At either end is a fireplace. The ceiling is divided into three deeply recessed panels, and both the ceiling and walls are richly ornamented with plaster work. They are tinted in a soft gray throughout the building. Bookcases are built in around the walls, and low cases project into the room and divide the floor into three parts to correspond to the paneling of the ceiling. This gives readers the retirement and quiet of a small room, while the attendant at the desk or a person standing anywhere in the room can see over the whole. The furniture is of Flemish oak. In the reading room, delicacy and charm are added to the dignity and grace of the exterior.

To the right of the upper corridor is a room, twenty by twenty-four feet in size, for the valuable library and collections which Mr. Edwin F. Rice has presented to the Academy. To the left of this corridor is the librarian's room, sixteen by eleven feet in size. This has direct communication, also, with the reading room, the stacks and the basement workrooms. Under the librarian's room is the cataloging room, fifteen feet ten inches by eleven feet five inches in size, which has the same access as the librarian's room to the stacks and basement. In the cataloging room is a vault for rare books and papers. The librarian's room, the cataloging room and the basement workrooms have excellent light.

The stack projection is fitted with Snead steel stacks for 25,000 volumes, and the plans allow extension to the rear as new space is required. Below the stacks is an unpacking room, with built-in tables on three sides and a book-lift which runs up through the stacks, conveniently near the doors to the cataloging and librarian's rooms and corridors.

The architects were Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, of Boston and New York. The principal contractor was the Central Building Company, of Worcester, Mass.

The library, which is in charge of Miss Mabel Cilley, now numbers 5000 volumes. The Rice collections more than double this number, and other gifts already promised will soon tax the present book capacity of the new building. Asa C. Tilton.

PRISON LIBRARIES

In a recent number of the *Survey*, Florence Rising Curtis describes the state of the libraries provided for the inmates in 23 prisons chosen from all sections of the country. Eight were in the east, twelve in the middle west, two in the west and one in the south.

"With few exceptions," says the writer, "they are far below the grade of the average public library of the same size; the classes of history, biography and travel, which should be especially strong, are often filled with out-of-date and unreadable books. It is surprising that detective stories figure largely in the fiction lists, for it would seem dubious policy to furnish stories of crime which suggest ingenious plans and point out the weak spots in the method of their execution.

"Books which emphasize sensual details are surely not good mental food for men taken out of normal human intercourse and shut away with their thoughts; yet the prison libraries contain the novels of many modern 'realistic' writers. . . .

"The make-up of the prison library catalog is seldom good; of those examined, only fourteen were classified, and in many cases the divisions were too general to be of much value.

"Two were arranged only by author, four by title only; two had no authors given, and one of these was arranged in the order of the receipt of the books. In many catalogs the printing was poor and the entries inaccurate. In one, the books seemed to have been classified by the sound of the title, as the section of 'Religious books' included 'The sorrows of Satan,' 'The breath of the gods,' 'The conquest of Canaan,' 'The little minister,' 'The choir invisible' and 'The fruit of the tree.' . . .

"These libraries have received in bulk a large number of the old Sunday school collections of out-of-date religious and temperance books; they are decidedly lacking in readable informational literature — biography, travel, science and books on present-day invention and progress. Such literature is especially needed here, for it is the experience of those in charge that prison men tire of stories and crave more solid reading. Books on the technical trades are being added to the prison libraries in very fair proportion. The fiction generally makes a poor showing, the quality being usually inferior, although the quantity is in good proportion."

A detailed report of the N. Y. L. A. committee on libraries in penal institutions of New York state for the year 1911-1912 tells

of progress in creating a sentiment in favor of definite action on the part of those who are responsible for the administration of penal institutions. The reports of the Superintendent of State Prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1911 (published in January, 1912), gives evidence of this fact. The actual accomplishments of the year in the various prisons are not very substantial, but the mere fact that space is given to the libraries in the reports of the chaplains and heads of prison schools shows an encouraging advance over the situations existing only a few years ago.

In some prisons, the library is considered primarily as a means of recreation; in others, such as Auburn, the library is chiefly made up of text-books, carefully graded and given out to the men only when they are well prepared to understand and digest them. In many prisons every inmate has one or two books each week. At the Clinton prison school less than fifteen dollars was spent last year on books, including text-books and library books. The circulation at the Elmira reformatory was 85,000 for 6000 books. At least a third of this number consisted of non-fiction books.

The committee states that the best method of caring for the libraries in penal and charitable institutions is that employed in Wisconsin, where the Library Commission has a representative, whose duties are to organize, develop and supervise these libraries. The supervising librarian visits the institutions, makes a study of the books on hand, the possibilities in the way of rooms, equipment, assistance on the part of employees, etc., and advises as to the purchase of books, the arrangement of the collection, the installation of a record and loan system, trains inmates who are to have charge of the libraries, and maintains supervision by occasional visits.

A movement toward such a method has been begun in New York, and it is hoped that such a legislative enactment may be the ultimate result in that state.

NEW YORK'S LEGISLATIVE BUREAU AND LIBRARY

In view of the movement in Wisconsin and other states for the establishment of legislative bureaus and libraries, we note the introduction in the New York State Assembly of a bill to provide such a bureau in that state. The provisions are as follows:

The new bureau is to be in charge of a director, appointed by joint ballot of the two Houses. It is to establish a legislative library, open the year round, and is to have in its office an official index of all bills and the journals of each House.

Before it is introduced, a bill must first have the scrutiny of the bureau experts as to its form and constitutionality. If amended, it must again be examined by them. For this purpose, a new committee in the Assembly is to be created, known as the committee on bills.

One of the most important functions of the bureau will be its authority to recommend that a bill be referred to a certain committee. It will also read the proof on all bills, and will take charge of the publication of all state reports and documents.

The director will have the appointment of expert assistants, and it is suggested that they be appointed from an eligible list, prepared by the Civil Service Commission, so the state will always have the services of trained legislative experts.

The purpose of maintaining the bureau throughout the year is that it will consult with the various state officers and with the heads of departments with reference to legislation that may be desired in the next session, and is to prepare and submit detailed reports of its researches. The bureau also will serve in connection with special legislative committees, in this way doing away with the cost of counsel.

The bill provides for the construction of the Senate and Assembly library, with the use of the new legislative library in connection with the bureau. This library is to include the present Senate and Assembly libraries, and books, pamphlets and records from the State Library and other sources. It is to be a part of the State Library, and no change is to be made in the legislative reference department of the State Library.

THE LEIPZIG BOOK EXPOSITION, 1914

The International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts, to be held at Leipzig in 1914, is to embrace:

1. The entire book industry, inclusive of photography.
2. The graphic arts.
3. All allied industries and auxiliary branches.

The exhibition will be international, and all the civilized countries of the world will be permitted to participate.

The exhibition is to be opened early in May, 1914, and closed at the end of October, 1914.

Notification of exhibiting on forms provided by the management must be returned, at the latest, by June 30, 1913.

There is to be a group devoted to libraries, bibliography, bibliophilism and collections, and will embrace the following classes:

Fitting up of libraries, library plans, views, furniture, catalogs of libraries, etc.

Public libraries and reading rooms.

Bibliography organization of intellectual work.

Amateur printing.

Collections of posters, *ex libris*, stamps (philately).

Fuller information on this subject may be found in an article in the *Publishers' Weekly* for Jan. 18, 1913.

CARNEGIE AND CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, 1912

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Amory, Mississippi	$10,000
McMinnville, Oregon	10,000
Morris, Illinois	12,500
Clarkston and Vineland, Washington (two towns combined)	10,000
Garland, Utah	5,000
Gibsonburg, Ohio	9.000
Coalinga, California	10,000
Memphis, Texas	10,000
Metropolis, Illinois	9,000
Oshorne, Kansas	6,000
Pickerington, Ohio	10,000
Pomeroy, Ohio	10,000
Spring Valley, Illinois	15,000
Kilhourn, Wisconsin	6,000
Oakland, Maine	6,000
Puyallup, Washington	12,500
Tiffin, Ohio	25,000
Wellsville, Ohio	10,000
*Benson, Minnesota	7,500
*Brookfield, Illinois	10,000
*Caldwell, Idaho	12,500
*Cedar City, Utah	10,000
*Gainesville, Texas	15,000
*Gilmer, Texas	7,500
*Latta, South Carolina	5,000
*Martin, Tennessee	9,000
*Minneapolis, Minnesota (four branches)	125,000
*Seward, Nebraska	8,000
*Sherman, Texas	20,000
*Alpena, Michigan	25,000
*Cherryvale, Kansas	10,000
*Mexico, Missouri	12,500
*Valdosta, Georgia	15,000
*Auhurn, Washington	9,000
*Barron, Wisconsin	6,500
*Cuthhert, Oregon	5,000
*Gihbon, Nebraska	6,000
*Glen Ellyn, Illinois	8,000
Grand Ledge, Michigan	10,000
*Grattan Township, Nebraska (for township and city of O'Neil)	10,000
*Columbus, Kansas	10,000
*Fullerton, Nehraska	6,000
*Kendallville, Indiana	12,500
*Lakeville, Massachusetts	5,000
*Oakland, Indiana	7,500
*Paulding County, Ohio	40,000
*Perry, New York	12,000
*Port Townsend, Washington	12,500
*Spokane, Washington (two branches)	70,000
*White Bear, Minnesota	5,000
*Wichita, Kansas	75,000
*Palestine, Texas	15,000
*Richmond, Utah	8,000
*Thornton, Indiana	6,000
*Corydon, Indiana	11,000
*Boston, Georgia	6,000
*Chardon, Ohio	8,000
*Hood River, Oregon	17,500
*Hopkinsville, Kentucky	15,000
*Ontario, Oregon	7,500
Somerville, Massachusetts	80,000
	$962,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Knightstown, Indiana	$1,000
Wayne, Nebraska	1,500
Eldon, Iowa	2,500
Muskogee, Oklahoma	15,000
Longmont, Colorado	2,500
Napoleon, Ohio	3,000
Rushville, Illinois	2,500
Hot Springs, South Dakota	2,500
New Orleans, Louisiana	25,000
Missoula, Montana	9,000
Ocala, Florida	5,000
Union, Oregon	500
Elizabeth, New Jersey	2,703
*Nashville, Tennessee (two branches)	50,000
*Portland, Oregon (four branches)	60,000
*Elizabeth, New Jersey (new branch)	25,000
	$207,703

ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Chesley, Ontario	$10,000
*New Hamburg, Ontario	6,000
*Watford, Ontario	6,000
	$22,000

INCREASES, CANADA

Calgary, Alberta	$30,000
Beaverton, Ontario	2,000
Whithy, Ontario	4,250
Elmira, Ontario	2,000
Regina, Sask	9,500
	$47,750

ORIGINAL GIFTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

*Catton, England (contrihution toward cost)	£50
*Sproatley, Hull (contrihution toward cost)	80
*Barrow-in-Furness	12,000
*Llantrisant, Glam	3,500
	£15,630

INCREASES, ENGLAND AND WALES

Saint Albans	£597
Radcliffe	433.10
	£1,030.10

ORIGINAL GIFTS, SCOTLAND

Mid Yell, Shetland (contrihution towards cost)	£190
Juniper Green (contribution towards cost)	100
	£290

ORIGINAL GIFTS, IRELAND

Castleisland	£1,500
*Pemhroke U. D. C. (two buildings)	7,000
*Newcastle (seven huildings)	3,900
*Dundrum Division, Rathdown No. 1, Rural District Council	1,500
	£13,900

OTHER GIFTS, ORIGINAL

*Potchefstroom, South Africa	£2,500

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1912

U. S. and Canada, 64 new gifts, including 68 new huildings	$984,000
U. S. and Canada, 21 increases to previous gifts, including 7 new buildings	255,453
United Kingdom, 10 new gifts, including 13 new huildings	149,100
United Kingdom, 2 increases to previous gifts	5,150
*South Africa, 1 new huilding	12,500
	$1,406,203

75 new gifts, comprising 82 new buildings.
23 increases to previous gifts, including 7 new huildings.
Total, 89 new lihrary huildings (and four assisted partially) $1,406,203

This makes the total gifts for 1912 $1,406,203, as against $2,611,460 in 1911.

The total lihrary gifts to date, Dec. 31, 1912, is as follows:

2320 Puhlic library huildings	$55,117,425
115 College lihrary huildings	3,675,753
2435	$58,793,178

NOTE. — Those items marked with an asterisk are given through the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

LIBRARY COMMISSION FOR KANSAS URGED

The librarian at the Kansas State Normal School, W. H. Kerr, in the *Kansas School Magazine* for January, 1913, advocates an extension of the state's present system for traveling libraries by having a library field agent to coöperate with schools and communities and thus centralize the library service of the state.

"Oregon and Washington are receiving big dividends from their hearty encouragement of library organization. The fountain-head of library activity in these and many other states is the well-supported state library commission, with its traveling books plus its traveling library visitor. The book alone cannot do the work; the vital touch comes from the library visitor. The library visitor studies the field, uses the agencies already in existence, unites them, gives them a common interest, and sets them to work.

"The legislature will be asked to amend Section 9029 of the General Statutes, 1909, so as to authorize the Traveling Libraries Commission to employ a library visitor or organizer, and to grant an additional appropriation of $2000 per annum for the salary and traveling expenses of said visitor."

LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE R. I. CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

The library exhibit at the Rhode Island Child Welfare Conference, which was held at Providence, January 7-13, represented a children's room. It was typical in every respect, excepting that books were not issued for circulation.

The low cases were filled with children's books lent by various libraries in the state. The card catalog was complete from A to Z. The attendant's table was fitted out with all necessary paraphernalia, so that the uninitiated might learn what to do in a real library. Colored prints upon the wall and potted plants furnished spots of color against the soft gray of the screens forming the alcove. The tables were surrounded every minute with boy and girl readers, many of whom had never before realized what treasures the libraries had in store for them.

Following the precedent of other exhibits of the kind, the furnishings were borrowed from the Library Bureau. Booklists from libraries outside the state, as well as from several Rhode Island libraries, were distributed by the attendants.

The Providence Public Library printed for the occasion a list of selected books relating to the various phases of child welfare included in the conference, and with each title was given the call-number of that library—those volumes, also, to be found at the public libraries of Pawtucket, Westerly, Newport or Woonsocket being checked with initials. The books, which were shelved near the attendant's table, found many interested readers among the parents and child welfare workers who visited the exhibit.

The Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, of Pawtucket, sent for distribution copies of a booklist for the children, entitled "A library A B C." In the form of a merry jingle, this gave an alphabetical list of many of the best-known authors of children's books.

Statistics on the screens called attention to the many good things which Rhode Island libraries are doing for the children. Greater emphasis, however, was laid upon the things yet to be done. The committee tactfully contrived to take seriously to task the public libraries of the state and the state itself.

One screen effectively chronicled, by a chain of links, the development of the work of the children's department at the Providence Public Library with the schools. Since 1900, when the children's room was opened, the children's department of that library has grown so as to include a teacher's library and a classroom devoted to school reference books. Special privileges are granted teachers in borrowing books for school use, and books are loaned to the schools, to be reissued to the pupils. Lectures on the use of books and of the library are given to school children, to school mothers' clubs and to the student teachers of the Rhode Island Normal School, who visit the library in class.

The adjoining screen displayed photographs of the children's rooms of the libraries at Pawtucket, Westerly, Newport, Olneyville, Central Falls and Pontiac, where similar work is being developed, so far as the varied resources of these libraries will permit.

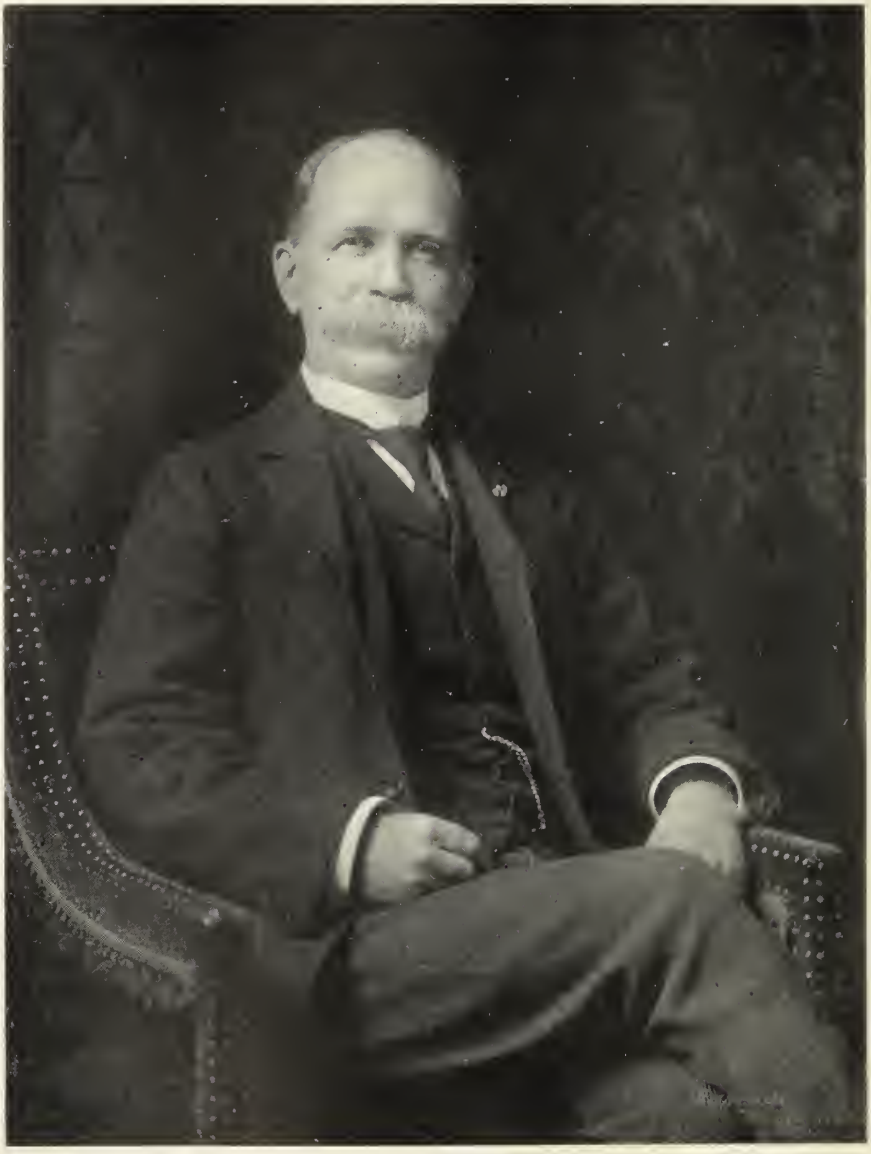
These two screens, although telling of the splendid work that is being done, forcefully brought home to the people of Rhode Island the fact that only seven of the fifty-eight public libraries of the state are making an attempt to carry on organized work of this sort.

A cartoon which was designed to bring out the ineffectiveness of children's work without leadership and sufficient advertising, represented a troop of soldiers, each of whom bore a well-known child's book as his shield.

"Soldiers who march:
Into every child's home.
Every child's heart.
Every child's soul.
The soldiers must have a captain and a trumpeter."

A carefully worked-out chart brought to light the rather significant fact that those public libraries in Rhode Island which have the largest circulation per capita are those receiving the greatest support, financially.

That the children of the out-of-town districts are being provided with good reading was brought to mind by a case of books, typical of the traveling libraries sent out under the direction of the R. I. State Board of Education. Statistics stated that of the 182 traveling libraries now in circulation in Rhode Island, 107 are for the use of the children



CHARLES CARROLL SOULE

1842-1913

of the rural communities. A map, showing the towns to which these libraries are sent, also made obvious the fact that there are many rural districts in Rhode Island in which traveling libraries have not yet been placed.

The screens of all departments of the conference were cataloged and classified, and at the close of the conference they were deposited at the Providence Public Library. From time to time, those comprising various exhibits will be loaned for exhibitions and lectures throughout the state, and will be brought forth when legislation upon some phase of child welfare is pending.

MARGARET B. STILLWELL.

CHARLES CARROLL SOULE

CHARLES CARROLL SOULE, long identified with the book publishing business and interested in library work, died, January 7, in his home in Brookline, Mass., aged 70. Mr. Soule was born in Boston, June 25, 1842, was educated at the Boston Latin School, and graduated from Harvard in 1862. With the formation of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, he joined it as a private in October. Three weeks after he was commissioned lieutenant in Company B. When the term of service expired, he joined the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts as captain of Company K, remaining with it through the war.

In May, 1866, he became a clerk with Little, Brown & Co., in Boston. In October, 1869, he went west, and became the senior partner in a new firm of Soule, Thomas & Winsor, law and general booksellers in St. Louis. This firm later became Soule, Thomas & Wentworth, but in May, 1878, Mr. Soule accepted an offer of partnership in Little, Brown & Co., sold out his interest in the St. Louis firm and came back to Boston. He was with Little, Brown & Co. until May, 1881. At that time he formed a partnership with James A. Bugbee, of Boston, under the name of Soule & Bugbee, doing a law book business in Boston. Mr. Bugbee retired from the firm Oct. 1, 1884, and the business was then carried on by Mr. Soule alone.

In 1889, Mr. Soule incorporated the business under the name of the Boston Book Co., becoming its first president and its only president up to the time of his death. At the time of incorporation, a library department was added to the law bookstore, specializing in back files of periodicals for libraries. This was a direct result of a need for such material that Mr. Soule felt, probably through his connection with the Brookline Public Library as trustee.

Mr. Soule was always keenly interested in the development of libraries. He joined the A. L. A. in 1879. He was a trustee of the Brookline Public Library from 1889-1899, was a member of the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. from 1890-1908, vice-president of the A. L. A., 1890; member of the Council, 1893-1896 and 1900-1905; trustee endowment fund, 1894-1906; and a member of the American Library Institute since its inception.

Always especially interested in the planning of library buildings, Mr. Soule, during recent years, had been known as an adviser on library planning, and helped thus to secure good buildings for many communities.

His publications were: Article on "Library" for Sturgis' "Dictionary of architecture" (1901); A. L. A. tract on "Library rooms and buildings" (1902); "How to plan a library building for library work" (1912). Among the legal profession, his "Lawyers' reference manual of law books and citations," published in 1883, has always been one of the necessary books.

Mr. Soule was particularly well known as an expert on library planning.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH LIBRARY SITUATION

IN reporting a December special meeting of the Queens Borough Library trustees, the *Long Island Weekly Star* tells of the defeat of a scheme to appoint a director at a salary of $6000. "The attorney," says the *Star*, "by the use of unexpended balances, had found a way by which this $6000 could be raised, and so he recommended the appointment of the director. It also developed that Dr. Harris A. Houghton was slated for this position. He is a member of the board of trustees, and of late he has been spending time familiarizing himself with the administration of the library in anticipation of his election to this important post. But a majority of the board refused, on Friday night, to sanction the plan of the attorney."

In the same issue of the *Star* appears this letter from Dr. Houghton:

Editor Star.

Dear Sir: I notice with some amusement that in the course of an account of the monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library, the *Star* mentioned my name in connection with a proposed new position in the library service, namely, that of director.

I will be duly apprciative if the *Star* will publish my contradiction of this statement. In the first place, it is not at all likely that if I desired the position that I could get it, as the general feeling among the members of the board is decidedly in favor of a technically trained head, to be chosen from among the best the country has produced by competitive examination—a feeling with which I am in hearty accord. In the second place, I have not had such technical training. In the third place, it would not pay me in dollars to take it. Fourthly, I love my profession too much to leave it. Fifthly, I am not a candidate for any public office which has a salary at-

tached to it, such service I can give to the community being gladly given voluntarily. Sixthly, there are several other good reasons which I might give, but which would occupy too much space in your valuable paper.

Very cordially yours,

HARRIS A. HOUGHTON, M.D.

There is now before the New York State Legislature a bill amending the provisions of incorporation of the Queens Borough Public Library. It specifies that the terms of office of the trustees must not exceed five years, and that the trustees shall be chosen and vacancies filled by appointment by the Mayor of New York City. At present, the terms of office and the manner of selecting the trustees, subject to the Mayor's approval, are provided in the by-laws. This act also legislates out of office the present trustees of the library, upon the appointment of their successors.

THE RARE BOOK FRAUDS

WITHIN the last two months attention has been directed to a well-organized business in the sale of fake "rare" and "de luxe" books. A suit, involving a Mrs. Bird, of Salt Lake City, was the first noteworthy development, for that action disclosed the various aliases of the band operating and their cunning methods of misrepresentation. Most of the purchasers bought in the expectation of reselling at a much higher figure to some millionaire purchaser, to be produced by the agents when the time was ripe. These second buyers, being generally fictitious, never appeared. The stories of the dealers were most specious, such as when books said to be part of the library of Charles W. Morse, the banker, were offered for sale at a time when he might very reasonably have been willing to sell at a sacrifice. Following far-reaching government investigation, came numerous indictments and arrests, including Glen Farmer, a principal in the case mentioned above, and sixteen others.

Among the last to be indicted in connection with the sale of alleged valueless "Americana" to a Mr. H. H. Livingston, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was Mr. William Beer, the well-known librarian of the Howard Memorial Library in New Orleans.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Browne, Mr. Beer entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of using the mails with intent to defraud, and was released on $1000 bail. In a statement made after his arraignment, Mr. Beer said: "The charge is either a mistake or a work of malice. I have never heard of several of the men who were indicted with me. My only connection with the affair is that I gave an option on the set of books from May, 1909, to May, 1911, to W. Y. C. Humes, of Chicago, for $15,000. Before the option expired, James Plunkett, of New York, tried to purchase the books, and finally bought the option from Humes. I received a check for $15,000, and thought this ended my connection with the affair."

Afterward the set passed through several other hands, he has since heard, and finally was sold to Mr. Livingston for $70,000. One morning, some little time after the Livingston purchase, Mr. Beer said, he lunched with the latter in New York, and in the course of the conversation, Mr. Livingston asked him how much he had sold the books for. Mr. Beer says he told him, and Mr. Livingston was greatly angered. That was a year and a half ago. He still regarded the latter as a friend, and had not suspected that Mr. Livingston would hold him responsible in any way.

ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, Feb. 28-March 1, 1913. There will be three business sessions at the Hotel Chelsea, as follows: Friday, February 28, 8.30 p.m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association. Saturday, March 1, 11 a.m., under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club. Saturday, March 1, 8.30 p.m., a general session.

For railroad tickets and schedules, apply to any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania or Reading railroads or the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, at the ocean end of South Morris avenue, Chelsea, Atlantic City. The following rates have been offered by this hotel: One person in a room (without bath), $3.50 per day; two persons in a room (without bath), each, $3 per day; one person in a room (with bath), $4.50 per day; two persons in a room (with bath), each, $4 per day.

Members and their friends who wish rooms reserved are requested to write direct to the hotel. Persons desiring to obtain special rates for a week or longer are requested to correspond with the proprietor.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

First Session

Friday afternoon, February 28, 2.30.—Business meeting. Address by Royal Meeker, of Princeton University, on "Community life and its needs." Discussion on the value and administration of township and county libraries, led by Miss Elizabeth White, Passaic, N. J.

Friday evening, February 28, 8.30.—"Survey of educational conditions in New Jersey" (illustrated by lantern slides), Miss Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey Public Library Commission. "Perils of the modern intellect," Dr. Charles S. Chapin, Montclair Normal School.

Second Session

Chairman, Mr. Ernest Spofford, assistant librarian, the Historical Society of Pennsyl-

vania; librarian, the Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Address, Miss Corinne Bacon, librarian, Drexel Institute; director, Library School.

"Collecting books," C. G. Child, Ph.D., L.H.D., department of English language and literature, University of Pennsylvania.

Third Session.

Chairman, John Thomson, M.A., librarian, the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Address, Francis Harvey Green, A.M., Litt.D., department of English, West Chester Normal School.

The third speaker will be announced later.

A reception will be held in the Atlantic City Public Library on Saturday afternoon, to which all attending the conference are cordially invited.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

EASTERN DISTRICT

On Jan. 1, 1913, a joint meeting was held at the Boston Public Library between the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau and the Eastern District of the Special Libraries Association, the first session, at 4 p.m., being devoted to the interests of the former, and the second session, at 7.30 p.m., to those of the latter. Between the two sessions many took part in a special luncheon arranged at the new Copley Plaza Hotel. Previous to the first session, some 15 or 20 persons made a tour of several of the most important special libraries of the city, including the following: Stone & Webster, the Insurance Library Association, Arthur D. Little, Inc.; the Town Room, the Social Service Library, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the statistical department of the Boston Public library.

The Special Libraries Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Prof. A. C. Lane, of Tufts College, president; F. I. Cooper, of Cooper & Bailey, architects, vice-president; G. W. Lee, of Stone & Webster, secretary-treasurer; John Ritchie, Jr., editor of publications; and eight directors. The principal paper of the session was by Mr. Ritchie, upon "The bureau at work," in which he explained the services rendered, the future developments possible and resources easily available, as well as the *modus operandi* of the office of "chief of service." Mr. Thomas J. Homer made a delightful presentation of the work he is now engaged upon in a paper explaining the "Union list of serials currently received in the libraries of Boston and vicinity," to be published subsequently by the Boston Public Library. Miss Ketcham, of the Social Service Library, then described her collection and the aims of her work. Mr. Lee then offered several suggestions as possibilities for future functions of the bureau—a lost and found center, a reference book commission, a museum of new books, books borrowable, etc. Rather free discussion followed, and the meeting adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

The evening session was devoted to the interests of the Eastern District of the Special Libraries Association. Mr. D. N. Handy, of Boston, who is president of the national body, opened the meeting with an explanation of the district idea, giving the purposes sought in thus dividing the country into sections, presided over by individuals who are members of the national advisory board. He also gave statistics showing how the entire membership was divided, and indicated the plans now under consideration for other district meetings. Miss Dobbins, of New York City, read a very valuable criticism of the books on accounting, business, finance, etc., under the title of "Every-day tools." Miss Spencer, also of New York City, read an interesting sketch of the "Library of the National City Bank, New York." Mr. Marion, secretary of the national body, spoke in general of the phenomenal growth of the association, the needs of those entering this field of work, some of the recent advances in library work, and made a plea for the relative importance of the "special librarian," as compared with the public librarian. Mr. F. I. Cooper explained his method of handling trade catalogs in an architect's office. Mr. Handy moved, in the discussion which followed, that the executive board of the S. L. A. appoint a very small committee to study and report upon the handling of clippings at the next annual meeting. Mr. Kilbourn advocated the value of getting people and business houses into the habit of looking to the "information bureau" as the point of contact for wider information than was immediately available. Mr. Brigham urged the necessity of better outside clipping service, apart from the handling of them after their receipt, and felt there was a real need of something better than now exists. He also urged greater individual efficiency upon the part of special librarians to enable them to overcome the delays so well known in the average public library.

ELECTION IN AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

A recent election was held by correspondence to fill the vacancies in the membership of the American Library Institute, caused by the expiration of the terms of seven members. The following were elected for a period of ten years from Jan. 1, 1913: Caroline M. Hewins, R. R. Bowker, Theresa Hitchler, Gratia Countryman, W. P. Cutter, Electra C. Doren, W. D. Johnston.

Three vacancies in the membership having occurred in the year 1912, these were also filled by the election of the following for a term of nine years each: Katherine L. Sharp, George B. Utley, C. D. F. Belden.

Mrs. Theresa West Elmendorf, vice-librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, was elected a member of the Institute board for a term of five years.

Mary Eileen Ahern, *Secretary.*

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

The fourth annual meeting of the College and University Librarians of the Middle West opened in the assembly room of the Harper Memorial Library, University of Chicago, on Friday afternoon, January 3. There was an attendance at the first session of nearly one hundred persons. The large attendance was accounted for by the fact that besides the university librarians, a considerable number of library assistants from local libraries, as well as other visiting librarians, were present. The libraries of McGill and Princeton universities were represented by Professor Gould and Dr. Richardson, respectively, both of whom contributed to the discussions and did much to make the session a success.

The formal report on modifications of the decimal classification in the department of literature was to have been presented by Mr. Goulding, of the University of Illinois. As he was unable to be present, a brief report was made by Miss Hutchins for the classical department, and by Miss Wyeth for the modern language department of that university. Mr. Gerould explained the modifications resorted to at the University of Minnesota, and Mr. Severance and Miss Butlin outlined some of the changes which had been found desirable at the University of Missouri and the Beloit College Library. The discussion which followed was participated in by Mr. Smith, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Richardson, of Princeton, the chairman, and others. Mr. Drury outlined in an informal way the features which he considered essential in a librarian's report, emphasizing the various items to be included and the desirability of some uniformity of rule and practice in the compilation. Dr. Richardson introduced the topic, "The standing of the library in the university," giving a number of illustrations from his own experience. Professor Root, who had in the meantime taken the chair, contributed to the discussion, as did also Mr. Smith, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Burton, of the University of Chicago; Mr. Gerould, of Minnesota, and others.

The last topic of the afternoon session was introduced by Mr. Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, "Specialization in university and college libraries." Time did not permit any extensive discussion of Mr. Smith's excellent report, and it is hoped that the question may be taken up again at a future time.

After a tour of inspection of the new Harper Memorial Library, the visitors adjourned to Hutchinson Commons, where a dinner was served by the university. At 7.30 they convened again for a joint meeting fo the Bibliographical Society of America and the College and University Librarians, Professor Gould, president of the Bibliographical Society, being in the chair. Mr. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, read a paper on various aids to research, such as *Die Brücke*, of Munich. His paper was discussed by Dr. von Noé, secretary of the Bibliographical Society. Dr. Koch, of the University of Michigan, then gave an illustrated lecture on university library buildings and plans, the new stereopticon just installed in the Harper Library being tested for the first time and found to be very satisfactory. The lecture, as well as the views, was much enjoyed by all present, and a delightful informality prevailed which permitted interruption for questions and discussion of special features. A report on the new building of the University of California Library had been received from Mr. Leupp and was read by Dr. Koch. The various defects in the building at Berkeley, as pointed out by Mr. Leupp, seemed to correspond very closely to those which have become apparent also in the Harper Library building since its occupancy in June, 1912. Dr. Koch was followed by Mr. Lichtenstein, librarian of Northwestern University, who reported on the plans of the new Harvard Library, illustrating his remarks by views.

At the session on Saturday morning, Professor Root was again in the chair. Mr. Lichtenstein reported on his experiences during 1912 as coöperative purchasing agent for several American libraries. His report was supplemented by a statement from Mr. Andrews on behalf of the John Crerar Library, and by Miss Perrine for the University of Chicago Library. Both libraries expressed general satisfaction with the results of the venture. Possible extension of the printing of analytical cards by the Library of Congress was urged by Mr. Jewett, of Nebraska. The limit which university libraries might set in the acquisition of certain lines of publications and material was reported on by Mr. Severance, of Missouri; Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin; Mr. Jewett, of Nebraska; Mr. Gerould, of Minnesota; and others, reporting on the practices of their respective libraries. A report by Mr. Windsor, of Illinois, on interlibrary loans of 1912 was, in his absence, read by Mr. Drury.

The committee on arrangements for next year's meeting consists of Professor A. S. Root, of Oberlin; Mr. J. T. Gerould, of Minnesota; and Mr. H. O. Severance, of Missouri.

J. C. M. Hanson, *Chairman.*

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY

The Municipal Art Commission has passed favorably on groups of statuary for the Fifth Avenue facade of the Public Library. The pediment at the southern end will form a setting for a group entitled "The Arts," while the pediment at the northern end will hold a group entitled "History." The figures were executed by George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, and the estimated cost of each group is placed at $12,500.

American Library Association

A. L. A. CONFERENCE, 1913

THE Executive Board, at its meeting, the first week in January, voted to hold the next conference of the A. L. A. at the Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskill Mountains, June 23 to 28, 1913. Several other meeting places were discussed and given careful consideration, but the place chosen offered a number of very important and desirable advantages which none of the others gave.

The Hotel Kaaterskill stands in a very beautiful location on the top of Kaaterskill Mountain, at an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. From the piazza, the visitor has an unobstructed panorama, with a sweep of over ninety miles across the Hudson River valley to the hills of New England. The hotel is advertised as the largest mountain hotel in the world, having space for between one thousand and twelve hundred people, the exact number accommodated depending, of course, on how many desire to room alone. The A. L. A. will have the absolutely exclusive use of the entire hotel during the whole time of the conference; this feature in itself is very important, and always brings about easier and more frequent personal conferences and a general unity which is difficult to obtain when delegates are housed under a number of separate roofs. Any possible overflow will be accommodated at a smaller hotel, a mile from the Kaaterskill, conveyance back and forth being provided. It is not likely, however, that there will be more applications than the headquarters hotel can comfortably handle. There are 700 rooms in the Kaaterskill and annex, 100 of which have private baths. The dining-room has seating capacity for 1200 people. In the way of amusements, the management calls attention to excellent golf links, boating and fishing in a small mountain lake nearby, tennis, bowling, driving and motoring, mountain climbing, etc. A new ballroom floor was laid in 1912. Meeting halls are adequate to accommodate the general sessions, section meetings and those of the four affiliated organizations.

The following rates are offered for the conference week:

Two persons in double room without private bath, $3 per day each.
Two persons in double room with private bath, $4.50 per day each.
One person in single room without private bath, $4 per day.
One person in room with private bath, $6 per day.

All rates will be on American plan.

The Hotel Kaaterskill is reached by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad from Kingston, N. Y., trains running direct to the hotel grounds. Through cars are run direct from New York (Jersey City) to Kaaterskill via the West Shore Railroad. The hotel can also be reached by the Hudson River Day Line boats to Kingston and thence by rail. It is hoped that parties will be large enough to warrant special trains from New York, Boston and Chicago.

The large library centers in comparatively close proximity to the Catskills makes it likely that the 1913 conference will be a record-breaker in attendance. The March *A. L. A. Bulletin* will contain further particulars from the Travel Committee, but it is hoped that library people will begin at once to plan to go to the Kaaterskill conference.

COUNCIL

The A. L. A. Council held two meetings in Chicago, Thursday morning, January 2, and Friday morning, January 3.

JANUARY 2

At the first meeting, the first topic under consideration was a further discussion of the report of the Committee on the Relation of the Public Library to the Municipality (for original report, see Proceedings of the Ottawa conference, pp. 197-199).

Dr. Bostwick, chairman of the committee, read the following supplementary report, drafted jointly by his committee and the Committee on Library Legislation of the League of Library Commissions:

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Education is a matter of state, rather than of municipal concern. Consequently, it is a function of the state, rather than of the city, to provide an educational code. Hence, whenever the constitution permits, a general state law as to libraries is preferable to local charter provisions.

If a satisfactory state law governing all libraries in the state exists and is constitutional, there should be enacted provisions which shall make it certain that the state law shall control in every city in the state, whether the city be under special charter, general charter, or under a commission form of government.

Where there is now no existing satisfactory state law, but it is constitutionally competent that a state law should control libraries, then this committee recommends that a satisfactory code (to be hereafter drafted along lines heretofore reported) be enacted by the state legislature.

Where, under the constitution, the city *must*, by home-rule measure in charter or elsewhere, control libraries, then the substance of the heretofore-mentioned state code can be varied to become a part of the local charter.

Dr. Bostwick stated that various members of the committee had been in correspondence with Dr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, and that they had emphasized the fact that librarians

were not opposed to the merit system, as Dr. Woodruff seemed to think was the case.

Mr. Hadley stated that even in a commission-governed city it need not necessarily follow that the library need dispense with the library board. While it was true that city affairs, including those of the library, were directly under the commissioners, it has been found possible to provide in charters for a library board appointed by and responsible to the commissioner of education.

Dr. Andrews suggested that the attitude of librarians toward civil service would be better understood if the word "its" be substituted for "a" at the end of the seventeenth line on page 199, column 2, of the Ottawa Proceedings, making the sentence to read, "It should provide that all employment should be given on the basis of merit alone, but that *its* civil service system," etc.

The president read a letter from Miss Helen E. Haines, in which she discussed the library features of the charter recently voted on and rejected in Los Angeles. She considered that this charter, as regards its library features, was by no means a model, but seriously threatened the successful maintenance and administration of the library. Had the proposed charter carried, the Los Angeles library would have been entirely deprived of any fixed income from the city assessment roll, and would have been made dependent for support upon what appropriation could be secured from the commission by annual appeals. It would have placed the library in the hands of a single commissioner, charged with other important responsibilities, and its work and interests would have been linked with the city playgrounds and the functions of the present music commission. She considered that it was time for the American Library Association to devise more effective measures than now exist for shaping methods of library organization in communities where the structure of civic government is being rebuilt under the commission plan, and that the Los Angeles charter incident had plainly shown that the public library had not yet found its assured place in modern life.

Dr. Hill said that he wished to emphasize the point even more strongly that the civil service system should be within the library itself. He also felt that the recommendation that the museum and the library be administered by the same board was not wise, unless the two institutions were in the same building and their work so closely connected that there was no difference between the two institutions. He believed that it was better for library boards to be appointed by some individual or commission, rather than elected by the citizens at large. Speaking of the question whether the city treasurer should be ex-officio treasurer of the library board, he said he had had experience both ways, and that more satisfactory results were obtained by the library having its own treasurer.

Mr. Brett felt that when funds for the library were once appropriated they should be entirely independent and not subject to the control of the Council, and that when once received should be absolutely at the disposal of the library board. He thought it was well for the auditor of the city to be the auditor of the library board, and that the city treasurer act as treasurer of the board. If a library board has its accounts audited by the city auditor, the municipal authorities know absolutely what the library is doing, and are thus satisfied.

Mrs. Elmendorf said that the city treasurer acting as treasurer of the library funds does not necessarily protect the library, as she was formerly connected with a city library where the city treasurer was treasurer of the library, but that this did not prevent the embezzlement of several thousand dollars of the library funds.

Dr. Andrews thought the committee was rather unwise in including the election of the library board by the citizens as a question to be discussed. Speaking not as a librarian, but as a citizen of a large city, he felt strongly the need of having a shorter ballot, rather than a still longer one, as under the present conditions it was absolutely impossible for the average citizen to know personally the various candidates for office.

Mr. Ranck said that since the Ottawa meeting the members of the committee had not exactly changed their views, but there had come to them a growing conviction of the importance of this subject, due in part to correspondence and conferences with members of the library profession and persons who were outside but interested in the library movement. He felt that the American Library Association could not emphasize too strongly that the library should be regarded as an educational institution, and that education is a matter of state concern, rather than of municipal or local concern. He stated that in many of the states where they have the commission form of government, the public school system is not included under the workings of the commission, on the ground that the educational functions were different from local government functions, and that the commission form of government belongs only to the local government functions.

Mr. Strohm said that the Supreme Court of Michigan had recently rendered a decision deciding that, while municipalities were recognized under the local government article, the public schools, libraries, etc., were under the education article. The Supreme Court of Michigan, having under consideration the right of the city of Detroit to issue bonds for library purposes to an amount over and above the limit applying to bond issue for general municipal purposes, held that no such restriction applies in case of the library bond issues, as they properly fall in the same class as school bonds. Thus, in the opinion of the

court, the library is an integral part of the public educational system.

The president inquired of Miss Ahern whether she knew of any city where a campaign for change of charter and method of government was now in progress, particularly one where library interests were in danger.

Miss Ahern replied that she could mention no definite place where any definite question of the place of the library in the municipality was under consideration, but there was everywhere a lack of decision as to where the public library really belongs under the commission form of government. Neither the civil service people nor the municipal authorities are willing that the public library should, as a rule, be classed with the educational agencies, and yet there is no question that the libraries really belong with other educational agencies, and that the municipal civil service rules should apply to them no more than to the school management.

Dr. Bostwick stated that the committee was not so anxious that any action should be taken on the supplementary report as that it should have some kind of assurance of the Council that it should proceed on the lines indicated in that report, or on some kind of definite orders regarding the directions of this work.

On motion of Dr. Hill, it was

Voted, That the committee be continued, and that the whole question be referred back to them, with the request that they report to the next Council meeting.

Mr. Ranck stated the committee would be glad to have some expression of opinion at least on the first paragraph of the supplementary report pertaining to the state code.

Dr. Bostwick stated that the committee would like to have the substance of the Ottawa report definitely approved or disapproved by the Council.

On motion of Dr. Andrews, it was

Voted, That the first paragraph of the supplementary report be incorporated in the final report to be presented at next summer's conference.

The next subject considered by the Council was a further discussion of Mr. Strohm's paper at the Ottawa conference on "The efficiency of the library staff and scientific management."

Dr. Richardson spoke on the value of change of occupation. He called attention to the modern biological study of mental hygiene and its practical bearings on the question of length and distribution of vacation, granting of leave for attending library association meetings, as well as on change of occupation within the library. He referred to the scientific study of fatigue and its practical bearing on the percentage of errors. He considered that for correction and verification work, two hours a day is the maximum of highest efficiency.

Miss Ahern called attention to the last report of Dr. W. D. Johnston, the librarian of Columbia University, where he speaks on the subject of the organization of the staff, and makes a strong argument that the standards of appointment to the several grades in the staff of the library should be the same as those in the corresponding grades of the staff of instruction. He also argues for employing skilled bibliographers as librarians of the several schools of the university instead of student assistants, and announces that, while the students may be employed hereafter in clerical work of a mechanical character, they will no longer be employed in any of the higher grades of the library service. He also recommends that junior assistants be allowed each year to pursue at least one course of study in the university.

Mr. Anderson said that the New York Public Library had installed gymnastic apparatus for the library staff. The hours in the circulating department had been reduced from 42 hours a week to 40.

Miss Rathbone said that at Pratt Institute Library they had recently established the practice of serving afternoon tea in the staff-room. Someone was regularly employed to prepare and serve it, and the members of the staff were invited to come down from 4 to 5 and take a cup of tea if they felt like it. Five to ten minutes was sufficient for this, and the practice had been so beneficial that the library expects to establish it permanently.

Dr. Bostwick stated that in the new building in St. Louis they had a very complete set of rooms for the comfort of the staff—locker rooms for both sexes, a lunchroom with kitchen and pantry, a staff recreation room with piano and Victrola, a staff restroom in a quiet place, a handball court for the boys, and an indoor room for them with gymnastic apparatus. He knew of no other place where the equipment of this kind is so complete.

Speaking of vacations, Dr. Bostwick said he had always considered them as assignments to special work. What an assistant does during the rest period in August is just as important to the library as what she does in cataloging during July. He was not in favor, therefore, of granting cumulative vacations.

Mr. Ranck called attention to Josephine Goldmark's "Study of fatigue and efficiency," one of the publications of the Russell Sage Foundation, which is a scientific study of the whole subject.

Dr. Hill said, respecting the graded service and the opinion sometimes expressed that promotion goes with length of service, that he thought it should be added that one who is both efficient and has served a long time should receive more recognition than one who has merely served a long time with ordinary ability.

Dr. Richardson said that in many occupations efficiency is on the rising curve for a certain length of time. There is an actual in-

crease in efficiency in some constructive work for an hour or two before the mind reaches its best efficiency, and this may continue at its level for another hour or two before it begins to fall. The number of errors increases with the amount of fatigue, and in repetitious occupations fatigue begins sooner, even if its distinctive growth is not rapid or wholly continuous.

Mr. Carlton, speaking of recent experiences at the Newberry Library, stated there had been at least two instances of improved work due in large measure to variation of occupation within the library. Four persons, who, until a year ago, had been engaged in recataloging continuously from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except for an hour for lunch were given substitute service in the reference department for the hour following the luncheon period. The result had been a marked increase in the amount of cataloging done. Until about three years ago, evening service at the Newberry Library was performed as overtime work by members of the day staff. He said he was opposed on principle to people working both during the day and evening; that it was not good, in the end, either for them or for the institution. Gradually they had reorganized a separate evening force, composed of university students. They are trained in their duties by a member of the regular staff. This change, he believed, had been a benefit both to the public and to the day staff.

Dr. Bostwick stated that in his experience a separate force for evening or holiday work had always proved objectionable, and that he had always endeavored to work away from it rather than toward it. Dr. Hill said he was of the same opinion.

Dr. Andrews stated that they used student assistants at the John Crerar Library, and a number of students had served seven years, all through their college course and through three years of post-graduate work as well.

Dr. Andrews, chairman of the committee on affiliation with the A. L. A. of other than local, state and provincial associations, reported that the committee had taken up consideration of the questions assigned them, had agreed upon a plan of procedure and expected to be able to make a final report at the annual meeting.

JANUARY 3

At the second meeting, the first topic considered was a further discussion of Mr. Hadley's paper at the Ottawa conference on "What library schools can do for the profession."

At the request of the president, Mr. Hadley suggested two points for discussion in his paper, as follows: First, elimination of many non-essentials in library school curricula, to provide for the introduction into library school courses of more definite and extensive consideration of courses relating to library administration; second, the division of the instructional field between library schools to provide for special instruction by special schools, instead of general instruction by all the schools. He said that, while there was doubtless use for all the instruction given at present in library schools, there was also a broad need for instruction in certain library courses which were not being considered at all in library schools. Mr. Hadley believed that it was not necessary for every student to receive the same full instruction in library technique, but that a working knowledge of technique should be given to all, with special instruction for those who were under appointment to definite library positions. He stated that it was more important for a prospective librarian of a municipal reference library or of a law library to be thoroughly grounded in the knowledge of municipal and legal affairs than to be ignorant in these subjects and have an expert's knowledge of library technique. He maintained that the library questions involved in municipal reference work, or law library work, and special library work, were of sufficient importance to be recognized by library schools.

Mr. Walter stated that the schools have thus far not found sufficient demand for special courses to feel justified in the extra expense necessary to provide such extra courses. At present, it seems to be the opinion among those who deal with placing students that the demand is rather for students with general library training, who already have preliminary education in special lines, and who are wanted in a hurry. This precludes, in most cases, any sufficient period of training even in the technique of special lines of library work. Until libraries are willing to wait long enough for special technical library training to be obtained, or until the demand for definite special lines of library training seems fairly steady, most library schools do not feel that they may properly induce students to train for special positions unless such positions are likely to be forthcoming.

Miss Plummer said it seemed wise to give everybody a general foundation, as the schools could not control the students and prevent them from taking positions for which they had not been trained. The schools had found, by sending questionnaires to graduates, that they would not have been willing to have had anything omitted, and that they would have been sorry to have lost any part of their course.

Miss Rathbone said the only specialization that library schools can do in one year, at least, is utilizing the specialties that students acquire before they come to the school. She felt that the schools could best serve the profession by placing students wisely, so that their previous experience could be utilized.

Mr. Dudgeon and Miss Curtis both emphasized the point that what the schools could give the students depends largely on what the students brought.

Mr. Brett felt that the training of one year was a very desirable foundation for library work in any line, that in most cases students enter school without any knowledge of what sort of positions they will get, and that the general one-year course is a valuable foundation and exceedingly desirable. Special training was out of reach of many of the schools, by reason of the expense involved.

Dr. Bostwick called attention to the enormous expansion of the conditions of library work, especially in large libraries in the past fifteen years. The question to be answered by the library school is, Has the general training of the schools broadened out correspondingly? Does it give us good foundation for the expanded library work of to-day, as it did to the somewhat contracted library work of several years ago? He said he was not suggesting that these questions would not be answered satisfactorily.

Dr. Putnam remarked that he approached the discussion with some hesitation, because he could speak merely as an administrator, while Mr. Hadley's suggestions were based not merely upon his observations as an administrator, but upon his experience as a student in a library school. The suggestions seem to have two directions: first, that the present curriculum of the schools includes subjects which might well be omitted, because useless in any possible given position; and, second, that it omits studies which ought to be included, because necessary for certain specialized work. He did not think that the discussion was convincing, as regards the first point, that perhaps there is a distinction between the one and the two-year courses. As to the lack of further specialization, he thought that our entire system of education. from kindergarten through the university, is just now suffering from a curse of specialization. There was a danger lest so many specialized courses would be introduced as to crowd out those which are general and fundamental. He did not see how many of the studies could be omitted in favor of others tending to specialization. As to the ability of the schools to provide specialization in addition, he felt this could not, in the nature of things, be efficiently provided in any ordinary library school. The preparation of such work must be either in some institution previous to the library school or secured after the school by direct contacts. In seeking specialties, it was his practice, and he thought that of other librarians, to inquire of the schools whether, among their students, there were any who had had a preliminary education in law, medicine or applied science, as the case might be.

Miss Plummer stated that, in the light of present experience, something will have to be done in the way of grading students in the schools. With large classes of students at the age of twenty and upward, there will be some students for whom it seems unnecessary to give as much of certain detail as to the younger students, owing to their previous experience.

Dr. Hill presented the report of the Committee on Deterioration of Newspaper Paper. (Report in full will be printed in the *A. L. A. Bulletin.*) He said that on November 26 a conference was held in Brooklyn attended by one member of the committee and by representatives of several New York papers. A report on the preservation of paper was submitted by John Norris, chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Mr. Norris stated that the American Chemical Society had specified a grade of paper, consisting of 75 per cent. rag and 25 per cent. bleached chemical pulp, for the records of the society, and had secured the desired quality for approximately 6½ cents per pound. In 1904, the Bureau of Chemistry investigated the subject of suitable papers for government purposes, investigating about 5000 samples of paper. Its report had been adopted, and now controls all government supplies of paper and printing and binding materials. The Brooklyn *Eagle* has undertaken the publication of an edition of its paper, beginning with the first of the year, on this high-grade paper, which edition can be subscribed for by libraries. Mr. Norris agreed to ascertain from publishers how many would feel justified in printing an extra edition, and the A. L. A. committee was to find out how many libraries would subscribe to such an edition and what particular papers would be taken. A large majority of publishers were inclined to think the cost prohibitive, but ten publishers, besides the Brooklyn *Eagle,* found the project sufficiently attractive to justify the labor and cost which a suitable edition would entail. Editorials have appeared in many newspapers, most of them favorable to the scheme proposed by the committee. A few, however, have taken the opposite side and ridiculed the idea, referring facetiously to "preserved," or "pickled," newspapers, belittling the importance of newspaper files to the future historian. Mr. Norris stated in his report that the methods of handling newspapers when bound were conducive to deterioration. In many cases the files are subjected to treatment which deprives the paper of its required moisture. The libraries dry out the newspapers by keeping them in rooms with an average temperature of 70 degrees, which is bound to cause deterioration.

Improvement in the preservation of these historical records may be made, (1) by using a printing paper that will endure indefinitely, (2) by binding with materials that do not attract minute organisms, (3) by storing under conditions that do not deprive the paper of all its moisture, or subject it to excessive dampness, or subject it to chemical action produced by sunshine or gas or artificial heat, or propagate insects or other growth. The committee makes the following suggestions and recommendations:

a. That bound volumes of newspapers printed since 1880 should be painted on the edges with "cellit," an American product, prepared by the Chemical Products Company, Boston, or a similar preparation.

b. That they be stored in a sealed room, where possible, of an even temperature of 50 degrees, free from dampness.

c. That the volumes be kept flat, with air space about them, and not be exposed to sunlight.

d. That current numbers be kept flat, and bound with a good, serviceable material as soon as the volume is completed.

e. That librarians endeavor to induce local publishers to print a special library edition on a 75-per-cent. rag paper.

f. That librarians subscribe only to those newspapers which are printed on paper better than the regular edition.

g. That librarians consider the desirability of securing legislation by which the subscriptions of state libraries would be limited to papers which are printed on a 75-per-cent. rag paper.

Dr. Thwaites recommended that the committee be continued, and requested to report progress from time to time.

The following resolution in regard to the exclusion of books from the parcel post was unanimously adopted:

PARCEL POST

Whereas, The parcel post, just initiated, while providing for the various commodities entering into ordinary commerce, except books, even where transmitted for a purpose purely scientific or educational; and,

Whereas, The considerations which induced the establishment of parcel post for other articles would apply equally to books, while such objections as were raised against it as affecting trade could not apply to books circulated by public libraries to readers, or between libraries for the benefit of readers, such circulation being a public service in the interest of science and education; and,

Whereas, The extension of this service is now blocked by the high rates charged upon books as third-class mail matter; and,

Whereas, A modification of those rates has for years been sought by the library interests of the United States and Canada, and the failure to provide it in the parcel post has been a cause of perplexity and chagrin; be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board and Council of the American Library Association, representing the library interests of the United States and Canada, respectfully urge upon Congress the enactment of such legislation as will remedy the omission and place books upon the same basis as other articles entitled to the parcel post.

A resolution of thanks was voted to the Chicago Library Club and to Miss Jane Addams and the other residents of Hull House for the pleasant evening spent on January 2, when Galsworthy's "The pigeon" was presented by the Hull House players, and opportunity was given for visitors to be shown over Hull House.

Upon the motion of Dr. Bostwick, it was

Voted, That the Executive Board be requested to consider the advisability of sending a delegate to the next meeting of the National Municipal League.

For the Committee on Ventilation and Lighting, the chairman, Mr. Ranck, submitted a somewhat detailed report, indicating the whole ground that had been covered by the committee. In this connection, he read a list of questions which should be answered, or subjects which should be considered in connection with ventilation and lighting. So far as the committee could obtain satisfactory answers from the study of literature and their own investigations, reports were made on this, but it was stated that before any final report could be made it would be necessary for the committee to have the benefit of the results of definite scientific experiments on certain questions. (These questions will be printed in the *A. L. A. Bulletin.*)

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

A. L. A. EXECUTIVE BOARD

A MEETING of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday evening, January 1. Present: Henry E. Legler, presiding; E. H. Anderson, Mary F. Isom, Herbert Putnam, Purd B. Wright, C. W. Andrews, Linda A. Eastman and T. W. Koch.

The treasurer's report for the year 1912 showed a total income of $16,741.36. This includes a balance from 1911 of $2005.66, and $5099.33 interest from the Carnegie fund, which was turned over to the use of the Publishing Board. Collections from membership fees amounted to $6236.18, as against $5325.46 in 1911. The expenditures were $8246.74 in actual expenses and $5099.33 turned over to the Publishing Board. Including $250 permanent deposit, there is a total balance of $3645.29.

The report of the finance committee estimated the income for the year 1913 for both A. L. A. proper and Publishing Board at $21,915. The accounts of the secretary and treasurer had been audited and found correct. Mr. E. H. Anderson had been designated to audit the accounts of the trustees of the endowment fund.

The budget for 1913, as adopted, estimates the income of the A. L. A. proper at $9415, and provides for appropriations for that sum. The Publishing Board increased its appropriation to the A. L. A. for headquarters expenses from $2000 to $2500. The salary of the secretary was increased to $3000 for the year 1913.

It was voted that the $200 appropriated for the use of the committee on library training in 1912, but not expended by them, be available for their use during 1913, instead of reverting to the general fund.

The secretary informed the board that a small bequest had been made to the association by the late James Lyman Whitney, with the conditions that it should be known as the James Lyman Whitney Fund, and that only the interest should be expended. Two remittances, aggregating $80.11, have been received. Pending further definite information as to the exact conditions of the fund and the amount the bequest would ultimately yield, it was voted that the Treasurer be instructed to carry on his books as a separate fund the remittances received from time to time.

The first and second vice-presidents were appointed a committee to draft a resolution relative to the exclusion of books from the parcel post, with the recommendation that this resolution be also presented to the Council. [Note.—For text of this resolution, see Council minutes.]

Voted, That the secretary be instructed to extend to the Library Association of Great Britain a cordial invitation for their members to attend the 1913 conference of the A. L. A., and also to express the hope that they may find it possible to send an official delegate to this meeting.

The question of a meeting place for the 1913 conference was next considered. After several places had been duly discussed, the board took an informal vote, which resulted unanimously in favor of Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskill Mountains. Voted that formal vote be postponed until a meeting of the board, Friday, January 3.

A meeting of the Executive Board was held at A. L. A. headquarters, Friday, January 3. Present: Henry E. Legler, presiding, E. H. Anderson, Mary F. Isom, Purd B. Wright, C. W. Andrews and Linda A. Eastman.

The board ratified its informal vote, voting to hold the next annual conference of the A. L. A. at Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskills, June 23 to 28, 1913.

The committee on nominations was appointed as follows: Judson T. Jennings, chairman; W. N. C. Carlton, Caroline Burnite, Frank K. Walter.

The board, by unanimous vote of members present, concurred with the A. L. A. Council in the adoption of a resolution relative to exclusion of books from the parcel post.

PUBLISHING BOARD

JANUARY 1

A MEETING of the A. L. A. Publishing Board was held at A. L. A. headquarters, Wednesday afternoon, January 1. Present: Henry E. Legler, chairman; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, C. W. Andrews, A. E. Bostwick; also Elva L. Bascom, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist,* and Secretary Utley.

The treasurer's report showed a total income of $21,517.31, and total expenditure of $19,347.96, leaving a balance of $2169.35, plus $250 permanent deposit, making a total balance of $2419.35. Collections from sales of publications amounted to $15,849.29, as against $8502.88 for the year 1911.

The budget, which was adopted, showed an estimated income for 1913 of $18,683.33.

The *A. L. A. Booklist* being under discussion, it was moved by Dr. Andrews that the secretary ask the League of Library Commissions to inform the Publishing Board, for their guidance in the preparation of the *Booklist,* as to the number of titles a year which should be indicated as recommended for purchase by the small libraries. Voted.

A manuscript on "Periodicals for the small library," by Frank K. Walter, substantially a revision of Mrs. MacDonald-Jones' "Magazines for the small library," now out of print, had been received from the authorities of the New York State Library, with the suggestion that it be reprinted by the Publishing Board. The manuscript was referred to Dr. Andrews as a committee of one.

The secretary reported that Miss Moody had very nearly completed her "Index to library reports," and that it would soon be ready for printing. The manuscript was referred to Dr. Bostwick, as a committee of one, for final approval, upon which the secretary was authorized to have it printed.

At the recommendation of the secretary, it was voted that 100 sets of cards for Warner's "Library of the world's best literature" be reprinted.

A report was made by Dr. Andrews, as committee of one on periodical cards, in which a plan was outlined for reorganizing the present method of accepting subscriptions and the list of periodicals for which cards are printed. The report was adopted.

A letter was read from Dr. E. C. Richardson advocating the preparation and printing of a union list of periodicals in the principal libraries of the United States and Canada, and inquiring whether the American Library Association could help in such a project. The matter was referred to Dr. Andrews and Dr. Bostwick as a committee to investigate and report.

The question of evaluating subscription books for the information of librarians was discussed at some length, and Miss Bascom was requested to ascertain, if possible, the approximate number of titles of subscription books issued annually, and whether it would be feasible to secure critical opinions regarding their respective merits.

Voted, That a discount of 10 per cent. on all orders for A. L. A. publications, amounting to $1 or over, be granted to all institutional members of the A. L. A.

Henry E. Legler was re-elected chairman for the coming year.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

State Library Commissions

MIDDLE WESTERN SECTION — LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The mid-winter meeting of the Middle Western Section of the League of Library Commissions was held at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, January 1-3.

There were present representatives of library commissions from Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin, with an average attendance at each session of about 40.

In the absence of Mr. Milam, president of the League, and Miss Zaidee Brown, its secretary, Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri, first vice-president, presided, and Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota, was appointed secretary *pro tem.*

The future of the traveling library was the subject for discussion on Wednesday afternoon. Duplication of work by other agencies, such as the university, agricultural college, state library and reading circle, was first considered.

Miss Helen J. Stearns, of Minnesota, told of a traveling library exhibit on the Agricultural School Special sent out on the Soo Line through northern Minnesota. Miss Stearns accompanied the exhibit, and gave talks about the books and how they might be obtained, and, as a result, thirty-five applications were received. Mrs. Budlong told of the Better Farming Special in North Dakota, on which traveling libraries were exhibited, and Miss Tyler reported that traveling libraries had been sent out on a similar train in Iowa. As to ways of tracing direct results from such advertising, Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, described a special form of application blank used only at county fairs and state fairs. Miss Davis, of Indiana, told of coöperating with Purdue University in furnishing books on domestic science for study courses outlined by the university, and also lending books to correspondence schools. It was agreed that lines of work of various state departments should be more clearly defined, and Miss Tyler emphasized the importance of frequent conferences between departments to this end, saying there was often confusion in the minds of people as to the proper source to apply for material.

Mr. Watson, formerly of California, spoke of interlibrary loans, explaining how the state library supplemented the county library systems in this way.

The discussion on open-shelf versus fixed collection showed a tendency toward more flexibility, and supplementing the fixed group by books on special subjects as requested. Miss Askew, of New Jersey, advocated the open-shelf plan exclusively, as giving better satisfaction and taking less time.

Mr. Dudgeon, chairman of the committee on parcel post, reported that the original bill introduced by Senator Bourne had ample provision for books; but this was cut out by the mail-order houses, who found that parcel post would increase the rate on their catalogs for long distances. Representative Towner, of Iowa, was about to introduce a measure consolidating third and fourth-class matter, and possibly another bill specifically including books in the parcel post rate. Miss Tyler read a letter from Representative Towner on the subject, requesting the support of the League and the A. L. A., and it was voted that the committee prepare a resolution recommending such measures.

On the subject of sublending through local libraries, Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, told of sending 100 books to a local public library from which they were exchanged in neighboring communities, taking advantage of the knowledge of the local librarian. Miss Rawson, of Kentucky, reported that collections of fifty volumes had been loaned to county superintendents, who subloaned them to schools. Miss Davis, of Indiana, said that the same plan had been followed through libraries having rural extension.

The final topic of the afternoon was, How much shall we do for schools?

Miss Davis, of Indiana, stated that they had many requests from schools for books to help teachers, and that they had been obliged to draw the line at furnishing text-books, sending only collections for supplementary reading. Miss Wilson, supervisor of school libraries in Minnesota, stated that from her observation the traveling library was a good solution of the rural school problem, and that Minnesota was hoping for legislation this winter which would make consolidation of school libraries with county libraries possible. There was considerable discussion as to the advisability of locating traveling libraries in schoolhouses, Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, raising the objection that schools were closed so much of the time, and that adults would not go for books. On the other hand, it was reported by Indiana and Illinois that better service was obtained through teachers than through storekeepers, and that many communities had become greatly interested through schools. Miss Marx, of the Iowa Commission, told of their special collection for schools, consisting of the books recommended by the Department of Public Instruction, which are kept on the open shelf, and from which teachers borrow groups of fifty books. Miss Isom, of Portland, Ore., said that their school libraries were provided by a 10 per cent. capita tax, and the books selected from lists compiled by the commission were purchased by the commission. From the Portland library, which was a strictly county library, traveling libraries were sent to rural schools, these schools being supplied in the same way as those in the city.

Miss Ahern summed up the discussion by

saying that it was evident no hard-and-fast rule could be applied. In her opinion, the schools should be helped, and the people in the community would be reached through the children. Library workers were urged through this means to help in developing the use of schools as social centers.

Miss Tyler drew a parallel between the city library and its community and the traveling library and its community—the entire state. She maintained that books should be sent from the traveling library to rural schools when needed, just as the city library provides books for city schools.

"Problems of rural library extension" was the topic for discussion on Thursday afternoon. This round-table was conducted by Miss Baldwin, of Minnesota, with Miss Helen Davis, of Indiana, acting as secretary.

Miss Tyler, of Iowa, led the discussion on "Tax levy, how made and rate," and explained the operation of the Iowa law. Miss Ellen True, librarian of the Onawa Library, contributed much to the discussion from her practical experience in township extension, and Miss Williams and Miss Reba Davis told of the Indiana law. A tax levy of one mill is allowed in both states, which has proved a sufficient and just amount. In Iowa the library board of the central library remains unchanged, while in Indiana the township in which the library is located has two representatives on the library board, the township trustee, being ex-officio a member and having the power to appoint a member. Adjoining townships are not represented on the library board, but the library board is required to make an annual report to each advisory board not later than the 15th of January.

Miss van Buren, of the Wisconsin Commission, led the discussion on organization problems, telling of her experience in establishing a county library in Steele County, Minnesota. She was followed by Miss True, Miss Reba Davis, Miss Wales and Mr. Dudgeon, all of whom agreed that much personal work on the part of the librarian was essential.

Administrative problems, including establishment and management of deposit stations and branches, were discussed by Miss True, Miss Wales and Miss Tyler.

The reference use of the main library by rural patrons was touched upon by Miss van Buren, who found that county extension had brought people to the central library. The use of assembly and clubrooms and maintenance of restrooms in libraries was another topic of vital interest. As to whether a public library should extend service to rural inhabitants, even if township or county did not contribute to its support. there was a difference of opinion, Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, maintaining that this plan often led to county support, while others reported that people were not likely to pay voluntarily for a privilege already granted. A good solution proposed was that the extension privileges might be given for one year without support, in order to show people what the library could do, but withdrawn at the end of that time unless suitable compensation was made.

Miss Ahern, as a member of the A. L. A. committee on coöperation with the N. E. A., announced the meeting in Salt Lake City next July, and read a letter from the president inviting the League representatives to be present at the meetings of the library section; also asking the League to prepare exhibits showing the work of commissions. The matter was referred to the executive board of the League. Mr. Kerr, of Emporia, Kan., urged the importance of such exhibits, explaining the necessity of employing expert service in the matter, in order to show people what commission work means.

The further report of the committee on parcel post was read by Mr. Dudgeon, its chairman:

Whereas, The parcel post measure recently enacted excluded from its privileges all library books, much to the disappointment of the state library commissions which operate traveling library systems and which had strongly urged its enactment when books were included in its provisions, and

Whereas, There seems to be no sound reason why all articles of merely commercial importance should be transported at the lowest rate, while much needed material, educational in its nature, can be transported only at rates so high as to be absolutely prohibitive for general use; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the League of Library Commissions urges the passage by Congress of some measure which will include library books and material at the lower rate of transportation provided by the parcel post, and that we favor either a consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter to secure a rate for books and printed matter equal to that of merchandise, or some other provision giving to books belonging to public libraries the parcel post rates, to the end that those living in rural communities be given access to library privileges.

On motion of Miss Tyler, it was voted that the resolution be adopted and sent to the Eastern Section for approval, to be sent on to Congressman Towner as the action of the League.

Mr. Hill asked that a copy of the resolution be presented to the A. L. A. council and executive board. Mr. Dudgeon added, further, that commissions would be notified by the committee when the time for action arrived, and that the matter would also be presented to the various state library associations.

The final session, on Friday afternoon, was devoted to committee reports and miscellaneous discussion.

The report of the publications committee was presented by Miss Rawson, in the absence of Mr. Dudgeon, the chairman, as follows: A handbook to aid in library campaigns is in progress, and an outline will be presented at the June meeting. The list of periodicals for a small library has been revised by Mr. Walter, of New York, and the A. L. A. Publishing Board has been asked to print it.

Miss Carey reported on a list of books for the insane, which has been compiled by Miss

Jones, of McLean Hospital, from the shelf-list of that library, with assistance from Miss Robinson, Iowa; Miss Waugh,, Nebraska; and Miss Carey, Minnesota. The fiction has been annotated from the standpoint of the hospital attendant, and the non-fiction is of a popular character in good editions. It was suggested that the list might easily be made a list for hospitals, starring books especially recommended for insane patients, and thus be made more generally useful. The need of such a list was heartily endorsed by Miss Tyler and Miss Stearns, and on motion of Miss Tyler, it was recommended that the publications committee of the League give favorable consideration to the publication of this list.

Miss Wales reported for the committee on charter provisions for public libraries that, after conference with the A. L. A. committee, it was decided that it was advisable to formulate general provisions for such charters, rather than outline a definite charter, owing to the variation in laws in different states.

A preliminary report of the committee on federal prison libraries was read by Mr. Watson, as follows:

As a result of the correspondence of your committee with the Department of Justice since the Ottawa meeting, the Attorney-General will include in his recommendations for appropriations for the Department of Justice for the year 1913, $2500 for the library of the Atlanta prison, $2500 for the library of the Leavenworth prison, and $500 for the library in the McNeil Island prison.

These recommendations will be laid before the Appropriations Committee as part of the Sundry Civil Bill during the first week in January.

The Attorney-General having asked the aid of the committee in bringing the matter to the favorable attention of the chairman of the Appropriation Committee, Mr. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, we have directed our effort towards securing the support in the matter of one or two influential friends to whom we thought Mr. Fitzgerald might be inclined to listen. The chairman has also personally written Mr. Fitzgerald.

Respectfully submitted,
DELIA F. SNEED, *Chairman.*

On behalf of Miss Margaret Brown, chairman of the committee on study outlines, Miss Tyler reported that prompt responses had been received to a recent questionnaire as to subjects most in demand, and it was hoped that outlines on several of these subjects might be ready for publication by the next meeting of the League.

The need of coöperation between libraries and booksellers was discussed, Miss Clatworthy, of Dayton, telling of recent successful experiment in getting a department store to hold the exhibit of children's books for Christmas.

Evaluating subscription books and the protection of the small library from agents was found to be a difficult problem, for which the ouly solution offered both by Mr. Watson and Mr. Utley was total abstinence on the part of librarians and book committees.

Mr. Kerr, of Emporia, Kan., Normal School, brought greetings from the Normal School librarians in session and asked the coöperation of the League in securing the publication, through the United States Department of Education, of a school library list, which could be used in all states, and other special lists, and also in outlining a course in library work to be given in normal schools.

It was voted that the plans outlined by Mr. Kerr be referred to the executive board of the League, with the recommendation that the League coöperate with the normal school section, and, further, that the League send greetings to the normal school librarians and congratulations on the success of their first meeting.

In answer to the question, "Can the small reading-room compete with local amusements of questionable character?" Miss Allin told of the establishment of an institutional church in a country community where the reading-room was an important feature; Miss Ellis of the organization of a flourishing boys' club, which began with a small reading-room, and Miss Askew of the establishment of community houses in connection with public libraries. Miss Tyler pointed out the great need of civic pleasure centers, the library being only one side of the work, and asked if any state had made provision for such work. Miss L. E. Stearns told of a Wisconsin law that authorizes a tax levy for recreation centers.

Resolutions of regret were passed for the absence of the president, and expressions of sympathy over the scrious illness of his mother, with the hope of her speedy recovery.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chicago Library Club and to Miss Jane Addams, her assistants at Hull House, and especially the Hull House Players for the very delightful entertainment of the previous evening, the meeting adjourned.

CLARA F. BALDWIN,
Secretary pro tem.

State Library Associations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB MEETING

The Massachusetts Library Club held its eightieth meeting, Thursday, January 23, at Medford. The meeting was well attended, about 300 being present, including many librarians from the adjoining states. There were also present a noticeably large number of library trustees.

At the noon intermission, after the bounteous luncheon, many visited the Royall House, a fine specimen of early colonial archi-

tecture and of historic interest because of its early occupants and its associations with the Revolution. The Medford Library has many interesting features, including a separate building for the children and school departments, and many found inspiration and profit from their visit there. It is regretted that there is usually not time enough for an extended visit to the local library when attending library meetings. The library is the concrete expression of the librarian's personality, which counts for far more than books or building in the work that is done. The librarians left Medford with an enthusiastic appreciation of the courtesies and fine welcome given them by the Medford Library, with inspiration derived from the papers read and from their visit to the library, and with a grateful understanding of the hard work done by Miss Sargent and the committee to make the meeting so marked a success.

The meeting opened with an address of welcome by the Rev. Henry C. DeLong, chairman of the board of trustees of the Medford Library, in which he paid fine tribute to the memory of the former librarian, Miss Mary E. Sargent, whose work, particularly with children, was of inestimable value to the town and had won national recognition. Miss Sargent was among the first to do systematic and sympathetic work with children.

Mr. Belden, as presiding officer, made a graceful response. He then called the attention of the club to the handbook, "Guide to immigrants," by John F. Carr, published at 15 cents a copy in paper, by Doubleday, Page, and prepared under the auspices of the D. A. R. of Connecticut. The book is of great value to the immigrant, explaining to him the history and ideals of the American people, and giving plain and simple directions for becoming a good citizen. It will be particularly helpful in libraries in small communities, where the possibilities for personal work are so great. There are also editions in English Yiddish, Italian and Polish. Other foreign translations are in prospect. The "Guide to immigrants" may be ordered of John F. Carr, 241 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Mr. Belden then presented the resolutions recently adopted at the Chicago mid-winter library meeting, recommending that library books be admitted to parcels post. These resolutions were adopted by the club, and an effort will be made towards the enactment of a law to that effect.

The topic for the morning session was "Government documents." Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., of the State Library, Albany, gave the principal paper. He called attention to the necessity of at least one library in a city or town caring for the city documents, preserving a file of the local papers, collecting books by local people, etc. This collection might be the nucleus for an historical society library. He then outlined, in an entertaining manner, the methods of printing, distributing and acquiring government documents. He explained the methods of the Government Printer and of the Superintendent of Documents, and told why so many libraries were burdened with documents they did not want, and why so many others could not get the documents they needed. The best way to get documents is to apply directly to the bureau that issues them. Failing there, apply to your Representative, then your Senator, and then to the Superintendent of Documents. Congress is trying to stop the wasteful distribution, which partly accounts for the fact that a price is placed on so many documents by the Superintendent of Documents. Mr. Wyer recommended that the average library should treat government documents as ordinary books, and classify them with the rest of the library.

The use of government documents in the libraries at Haverhill, Milton and Worcester was explained by Mr. Moulton, Miss Luard and Mr. Shaw. Mr. Moulton spoke of a simple way of arranging documents without spending much time in cataloging them, using the third edition of the "Checklist of United States documents, 1789-1909, Vol. 1, 1911, as a basis for the arrangement, and checking recent acquisitions on a simple serial checklist, treating the collection, in fact, like a magazine collection. He recommended, when the library was cramped for room, that the documents be segregated, in the main, keeping only the last issue of purely statistical documents and shelving these with the general reference collection. He depended chiefly for knowledge of the contents of the documents on the indexes issued by the departments or bureaus, and on the indexing done in the "Readers' guide." He recommended the A. L. A. handbook, "United States government documents in small libraries," by James I. Wyer, Jr., as the best guide on the subject for small libraries. Miss Luard outlined the plan used in the Milton Library, treating many of the documents as pamphlets, following the plan outlined by Miss Brown described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, August, 1907. Cards are put in the catalog for all subjects of importance, and are then removed when the document is superseded by a later issue. The older documents, when superseded, are discarded, and with them the catalog cards. In this way the collection does not become burdensome through its size. Documents are classed with their subject, either as books and permanently cataloged, or as ephemeral pamphlets. A few long sets are segregated.

Mr. Shaw's paper was from the standpoint of the large library with a large collection of documents permanently shelved and well cataloged. He did not segregate the document sets, and he found them largely used. He mentioned some of the important books and sets which an average library might well own.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Belle Holcomb

Johnson, visitor and inspector of libraries for the Connecticut Public Library Commission, read a helpful paper on the selection of fiction.

At this point, the club, on the motion of Mr. Bolton, voted hearty thanks to the Medford Library and to Miss Sargent for the hospitality enjoyed.

Mr. Lane then gave an account of the new Harvard College library, illustrated by stereopticon. As Mr. Lane's account appears elsewhere in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, further mention here is not necessary.

The annual dinner of the club was held that evening at the Exchange Club, in Boston. An informal reception before the dinner gave opportunity to meet Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody). About 135 were present, including as guests members of the New England Club of Library Commission Workers. The after-dinner address was by Mrs. Marks, whose delightful readings from her poems, particularly her children's poems in "The book of the little past," were greatly enjoyed and were a fitting climax to a happy and profitable day.

JOHN G. MOULTON, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y., has been selected by the Executive Board as the place of meeting for 1913. Later announcements will give further details.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Montana State Library Association held its annual meeting at Missoula, Dec. 26, 27 and 28 at the same time as the State Teachers' Association meeting.

The opening session was held in the Library of the University of Montana, Miss Grace M. Stoddard presiding.

After President Craighead, of the university, gave an address of welcome the roll was called, and each member responded by a brief report of some special work carried on in her library for the year. This proved a good innovation, as it drew the strangers together. A tea at the library closed this meeting.

Friday, Dec. 27. The leading feature of the morning session was an address by Mrs. K. M. Jacobson, of Spokane, Washington, before a joint meeting of the Library and Teachers' Associations at University Hall. Mrs. Jacobson talked on the new movement of library extension for Montana. She also spoke informally with the librarians at the afternoon session. The members of the Library Association took advantage of this opportunity to ask and discuss many questions. Miss Stoddard, the president, gave a report of her study of California County library system, and Mr. Lever dwelt on the attitude of pupils toward county libraries.

Friday afternoon Prof. G. F. Reynolds, of the University of Montana, gave an unusual and charming address on the "New attitude toward English," after which the meeting adjourned.

At six o'clock a banquet was tendered to the members of the Library Association by the Board of Library Trustees at the Palace Hotel.

Saturday, Dec. 28. At the closing session, the business meeting, the minutes and treasurer's reports were read. At the annual election of officers the following officers were chosen for 1913: president, Miss Gertrude Buckhous, of University Library, Missoula; vice-president, Mrs. R. F. Hammond, Havre; secretary-treasurer, Miss Louise Fernald, Great Falls. The program appointment was: Josephine M. Haley, Elizabeth L. Thomson, Anaconda, and Mabel Collins, Billings.

The rest of this session was given to the proposed library bill, which provides for the extension of library privileges to country residents and the betterment of library extension work in general. Miss Gertrude Buckhous, of the University of Montana Library, read the bill, which, section by section, was approved, with certain necessary changes.

Miss Buckhous, the chairman of this committee, has spared no pains to make this bill a success, and it is the hope of all library people in Montana that the Legislative Assembly in January will act upon it favorably. The center of the entire meeting of the Library Association was this contemplated bill, which deserves the support of both country and city residents of Montana.

JOSEPHINE M. HALEY, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association met in Nashville, January 14. While it was not a largely attended meeting, it was a representative one, and prominent librarians from various sections of the state were present. The officers elected were: Miss Manilla Freeman, Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, president; Miss Lizzie Lee Bloomstein, Peabody College Library, Nashville, first vice-president; Miss Alice Drake-Jackson, second vice-president; Miss Margaret Kercheval, Nashville, librarian Carnegie Library, secretary; Mrs. P. P. Claxton, Washington, first honorary president; and G. H. Baskette, Nashville, second honorary president.

In his address, Mr. Baskette spoke particularly of the wonderful field for the library work and of the growth the library interests made in the past few years, and discussed in general the profession of librarian. Mr. Baskette, who has served as president for many years, asked not to be re-elected, but was unanimously elected second honorary president.

Following the address and election of officers, various subjects relating to the work of the libraries and the many problems that confront the librarians of smaller libraries were discussed. Among the topics considered were: "Small town libraries," "The library as

a social center," "Relation of the library to local history," "How to attract the children," and "To what ends and how shall the public library and the public schools coöperate?" The majority of those present took part in these discussions, which were animated and helpful.

In the evening a joint session was held with the public school officers.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Wisconsin State Library Association will hold its annual meeting at Wausau, March 5-7, 1913. The program for the meeting is now being prepared, and promises to be both interesting and profitable. President Evans, of Ripon College, will deliver the evening address. One of the features of the program will be a dramatic reading of Sheridan's "The rivals," which is to be followed by a brief epilogue on the aim and pleasure of dramatic readings by Professor Pyre, of the University of Wisconsin.

A CORRECTION

In the report of the Nebraska Library Association's annual meeting, LIBRARY JOURNAL, December, 1912, is the statement that Nebraska is the only state having an appropriation for the up-keep of institutional libraries.

The secretary of the Vermont State Library Commission states, in correction, that Vermont appropriated a yearly sum for the maintenance of libraries in its penal and charitable institutions late in 1910, which was before Nebraska made its appropriation, and that such work has been regularly carried on with four institutions from the office of the Vermont Library Commissioners.

Library Clubs

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The third meeting of the New York Library Club for the year 1912-1913 was held on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1913, as a joint meeting of the New York Library Club and the Long Island Library Club, at the Ethical Culture Building. After a brief business meeting of the New York Library Club for the transaction of routine business and the election of 32 new members, 31 individuals and one institution, President Hicks declared the joint meeting open for the consideration of the special topic, "The relation of libraries to contemporary movements in education," the third in the series of meetings which the club is devoting to the general subject of the "Relation of libraries to the great movements of the world to-day." President Hicks introduced as the first speaker of the afternoon Professor Ernst M. Henderson, of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, who spoke on "Problems and movements in modern education."

DR. HENDERSON'S ADDRESS

Dr. Henderson said that, as the progress of modern education has pursued a devious way, the fundamental problem at the present time is how to make education scientific. The difficulties in the way of this have been that there has been no agreement as to what the product of education should be, and no way of telling whether education has really accomplished what it was intended to accomplish. Experimental pedagogy, that is, teaching carried on under observed and described conditions, aims to define conditions and to ascertain what causes produce what results, to form a clearing house of results and thus avoid useless repetitions.

Another important modern problem is that of vocational education. In this form of education, which is naturally thought to be the most useful in a democratic community, democratic America has lagged behind the European countries. The reason for such backwardness is that America, recognizing no class distinctions, has tried to apply one best system of education to all children, whereas Europe has tried to adapt education to the child's walk of life and future occupation. The important problems of vocational education are: (1) what to teach—the first vocational curricula were patchworks; (2) how to combine the theoretical and the practical—one interesting solution of this problem being the so-called Cincinnati plan, by which the student spends half time in school and half time in workshops; (3) the question of whether the school shall follow or lead the vocation; (4) the problem of teachers, whether they shall be taken from the schools or from the vocation; and (5) the attempt to fit the individual to the kind of education which he ought to have, not which he wants. To solve this latter question, psychological laboratory tests and observation of the student's progress in his different school subjects have been suggested.

The question of vocational education is one phase of the large problem of the adaption of education to the individual. Other questions of the problem of adaption are: (1) the problem of breaking the "lock-step" which the schools have developed, so that the superior child and the defective child need no longer be forced to attempt the same rate of progress; and (2) the problem of electives.

Another problem is that of moral and religious education. When religious education was abandoned, moral education went with it, and the problem is how to bring it back. Three different opinions are held: (1) that the teachers should be models, and that all education must be utilized to bring out moral ideas; (2) that morality can only be taught in connection with religion; and (3) that definite courses in morality should be given.

The lecturer mentioned briefly the problem of efficiency and economy — how to make

things tell. There are leakages everywhere, but these cannot be stopped until there is more information available. Therefore, constant investigations are necessary. Proposed reforms in methods of teaching, which are important, are teaching of the art of study and the Montessori method.

At the conclusion of Dr. Henderson's paper, Mr. Hicks announced that the rest of the program would consist of a detailed development of two of the problems mentioned by the first speaker—vocational education and the problem of the defective child—and introduced the second speaker, Miss Kate Turner, assistant principal of Erasmus Hall High School, who read a paper on "Vocational guidance in high school."

OTHER ADDRESSES

The choice of vocations, Miss Turner said, is a modern question. In early times there was no choice of vocation, but a gradual change has been going on which has culminated in the present-day complexity of choice. Traditional and family occupations are no longer kept up, and in choosing occupations, certain questions which should be considered are: What do the interests of the individual demand; what do the interests of society demand, and how may these interests be combined? Young people entering an occupation may be divided into four classes: the 14-year old, the 16-year old, the high school graduate and the college graduate. The boy or girl who must go to work at fourteen does so untrained; but the community demands that the 16-year old shall come to it trained, and the task of furnishing such training is laid on the state school system.

The speaker protested vigorously against a too-early choice of occupation. "It is axiomatic that only omniscient power has the right to determine in what way the individual can best serve the community." A firm stand should be made against too early specialization, and tests should never be applied to immaturity. Evening schools should be abolished, and, in the case of a child who must earn something, half work and half school should be substituted. One good result to be expected from such a change would be to save the child from going prematurely into an occupation to which he may not be suited. Even with high school students haste should be avoided.

To make an intelligent choice, students should know about vocations, about the large or small demand for certain vocations, and should be able to recognize the call when it comes to them. Girls are a special problem, as they do not choose from among enough occupations. Nearly all elect to be either teachers or stenographers, and the girl who chooses library work is regarded as most original. This problem is further complicated by the fact that it is not yet known what the twentieth century will demand of women.

High schools are only beginning to try out this question of choice of vocation. Among various expedients, the lecturer mentioned attempts by students to make a subjective study of themselves, work of "placements committee" in guiding students, and talks from experts who speak to students on different lines of work, enlarging their information and giving them some idea of the requirements, opportunity and emoluments of different lines of work.

In conclusion, Miss Turner said that much of the general information about occupations should be given by libraries. The librarian could help here by supplying books for teachers, by devoting bulletins to news from the field, and by becoming a bureau of vocational information.

The president then introduced the third speaker, Miss Elizabeth Farrell, inspector of ungraded classes in the New York public schools, who delivered a most inspiring address on "The problem of backward and defective children in elementary school."

Miss Farrell said that she would not resist the opportunity to enlist sympathy for the defective child, and to that end would assume ignorance of the problem on the part of her hearers, and by telling them elementary facts of the case would try to bring them over to her side.

The question of the defective child is a large question. No field of literature is growing just now as the literature of eugenics is growing.

In New York there are 7000 mentally subnormal children, made so either by disease from which they have only partly recovered, or by the inheritance of a defective physical or nervous system. These children are the dregs, they are at the bottom, and most of them must remain there; but they can be helped to become a useful, or, at least, a harmless element of the community, rather than the dangerous element which they have been in the past. The schools have only recently become democratic enough to consider defective children. Defectives, as a class, have been heard of only in the last six years. Before then such children were recruiting the prisons. Of the inmates of the Elmira Reformatory, 40 per cent. are defectives.

Miss Farrell described the criminal record of a typical defective, and asked the question, "What are you going to do about it?" The answer, she said, must be, "Prevent it!" As a means to this end, there is the ungraded class in the schools. The school offers a chance for a continuous observation of a child's life. It gives the defective child training, care, doctors, fresh air, etc. The school must teach the defective child how to use what ability he has, and must not lose hold

of him when he leaves the school. Perhaps the solution of this latter problem will be farm colonies, to which the defective child must be graduated, to live usefully under supervision.

At the conclusion of Miss Farrell's address, Mr. Hicks called upon Dr. Bardwell, District Superintendent of Public Schools, for discussion. Dr. Bardwell said that he spoke to the club as a representative of the people's university. Libraries, he thought, should see that knowledge percolates into the home. We cannot yet be sure how the problem of vocational guidance is to be solved, but libraries can help to make attractive and available certain fundamental information about (1) demands of different occupations, particularly those in the community in which the library or the school is located; (2) emoluments; (3) attractiveness and desirability of different occupations; and (4) information which parents ought to have about the effects of children's diseases.

After the passing of a vote of thanks to the speakers and to the authorities of the Ethical Culture School, the meeting adjourned. A very interesting exhibit of books for school libraries, which had been prepared by the Library School of the New York Public Library, was displayed during the meeting, and tea was served at an informal reception after the adjournment of the formal meeting.

ISADORE G. MUDGE, *Secy.*

ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

The January meeting of the club was held at the library of the Rochester Theological Seminary on January 10. Twenty-two were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The report of the treasurer was read and approved.

The question of the place and date of the next meeting was left open, to be decided later by the executive committee.

A report was presented by the committee on a union list of periodicals, which stated some of the details which the committee are planning to cover in that list. Newspapers and proceedings and transactions of societies are to be considered as periodicals. Each library is requested to list every periodical which it has upon its shelves, whether or not it is on the present subscription list. The entries are to be made on cards, in conformity with a sample card which will be furnished by the committee.

The Theological Seminary is the third of the libraries of the city about which the club has had the opportunity of hearing, in accordance with the plan for the members, so far as possible, to become familiar with the history and work of the libraries in the district. Prof. W. R. Betteridge, the librarian, gave an account of the history of the library, which was founded in 1850, the same year in which the seminary was opened. It had, for the nucleus of its collection, the library of Neander, the church historian, which was bought at auction and presented to the library. Since then it has increased, until it numbers about 39,500 volumes. Owing to the system of classification which was begun in 1907, under the direction of Miss Julia Pettee, the collection is rendered much more available and convenient for consultation than is the case with theological seminaries in general.

After adjournment, the members had the opportunity of inspecting the library, the reading-room and the exhibits.

ETHEL F. SAYRE, *Secy.*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

A stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Monday evening, Jan. 13, 1913. After the usual business of the evening was disposed of, the president, Mr. Ernest Spofford, was compelled to announce that the speaker of the evening, Mr. John Thomson, who was to have given an illustrated address on "London," was unavoidably detained by sudden illness. Mr. Frank D. Baugher, librarian-in-charge of the Widener branch, very kindly offered to deliver his illustrated address on "Panama," and while all regretted not being able to hear Mr. Thomson, the lecture on Panama was enjoyed by everyone. Mr. Baugher proved he knew the Canal subject thoroughly; the slides were made from photographs which Mr. Baugher had taken on a recent visit to Panama. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Baugher at the close of his lecture.

The meeting was followed by the usual reception, a happy ending to a very successful meeting, with an attendance of one hundred and sixty-five persons.

The next meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held on Feb. 10, 1913, at which time Mr. Edward W. Mumford, of the Penn Publishing Company, will deliver an address on "The librarian and the bookseller."

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secy.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club entertained the librarians attending the mid-winter meeting at Hull House on Thursday evening, Jan. 2. Special cars took the guests from the Sherman House to Hull House, where an informal reception was held, and the visitors were given an opportunity to see Hull House and to hear at first hand of its many activities. After the reception the guests were entertained by the Hull House players, who presented "The pigeon," by Galsworthy. Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham gave a short account of the players, and Miss Addams spoke of the work Hull House has done in developing the talents of the people in the neighborhood.

HELEN HUTCHINSON, *Sec'y.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The school resumed work Jan. 2, all but one or two students being present at the opening.

During the first ten days of the term Miss Murray, of the library staff, gave a demonstration lecture on rebinding and repairing books, Mr. Arthur Bailey, of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Library, spoke to the school twice on "Binding materials" and "Binding processes," and Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, spoke on "The possibilities of the high school library." The students met both lecturers at a social meeting after the afternoon lectures.

On Jan. 13 and 20 Mr. Weitenkampf, of the staff, spoke to the juniors on "Prints" and "Book illustration," both lectures being accompanied by slides.

The seniors in administration are having a series of lectures on civic questions by Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the School of Philanthropy. Each lecture is followed by an hour's seminar, and the school is gradually acquiring civic material in the shape of pamphlets and reports to accompany this course. Early in the month the class was divided into four groups and each assigned to visit a well known settlement.

A course in Italian (partly bibliographical and technical) is being given to the seniors in the other two courses by Mr. T. E. Comba, formerly instructor in Italian at the Pratt Institute Library School. The little new manual of Sig. Fabietti, editor of *La Coltura Popolare*, is being used as one of the textbooks.

The bibliography of Joan of Arc, prepared by a senior student, was printed in the souvenir volume of the Joan of Arc loan exhibit, shown at the rooms of the Numismatic Society. It is the first example of students' printed work and the beginning of a collection of such work which the school expects to make.

The "School and library exhibit" owned by the school was shown at the meeting of the New York Library Club on Jan. 9. Several requests have been received for it from educational bodies, to be complied with in due season.

Two students, one a senior doing unpaid practice, and the other a junior, who has been a teacher, are having practice in one of the city's high school libraries, in addition to the regular practice in the New York Public Library.

The following periodicals are subscribed for by the school at present: Cultural and literary—*Atlantic Monthly, Dial, Literary Digest, New York Times Sunday Book Review, Poet-lore, Revue critique des livres nouveaux.* Current Affairs—*American Review of Reviews, Independent, Nation, Outlook, Survey.* Educational—*La Coltura Popolare, Educational Review, Zentralblatt für Volksbildungswesen.* Professional—*A. L. A. Booklist, Bindery Talk, Blätter für Volksbibliotheken, Bulletin of Bibliography, Bulletin of Bibliographical Society of America, Library, Library Assistant, Library Association Record,* LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Library World, Public Libraries, Publishers' Weekly, Revue des Bibliothèques, Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi, Special Libraries, Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen,* and bulletins issued by state libraries and state commissions. Numerous booksellers' and publishers' periodicals are received as well.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL — CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The Christmas holiday vacation began on Dec. 20. On the 9th of the month the students had the very great advantage and pleasure of being present at the celebration of Uncle Remus's birthday in the lecture room of the library. The school had secured Miss Clara Wimberly for the occasion, and sixty children were there to hear her tell Uncle Remus stories. These favorite stories produce quite an amazing effect on an audience of small listeners, and furnish a most interesting example of the eagerness with which a group of children will welcome folk-lore stories which are part of their birthright.

On Dec. 14 the class entertained at a Christmas party, the guests being the members of the library staff. The little Christmas trees, garlands, and other Christmas decorations were afterwards lent by the class to the Anne Wallace Branch, and were used at a Christmas story hour which Miss Harriet Webster, '09, the librarian, had arranged for some 300 children.

The second term began on the morning of Jan. 2, and will close for the Easter vacation on March 21. Directly after the school assembles on March 26 Mrs. Lee Scott (Edna Lyman) will begin her course in instruction in Children's work and the art of story telling. This course has been somewhat altered for the present year and will cover more ground. Mrs. Scott will be in residence for two weeks, and during that time the students will be entirely under her instruction.

ALUMNI NOTES

Eunice Coston, '12, who had been since graduation librarian of the West End Branch of the Birmingham Public Library, has accepted a position in the Library of the University of Georgia as assistant cataloger.

Minnie Murrill, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute at Montevallo, Alabama, beginning her duties in January, 1913.

Marion Bucher, '06, librarian of Agnes Scott

College, Decatur, Georgia, completed during the summer months an interesting piece of extra work. This was the cataloging of a very valuable and varied collection of works on Freemasonry, which had been willed to the Free Masons of Atlanta by the late Julius Brown.

Jane Brown, '12, librarian of the Public Library, Cordele, Georgia, was sent to the meeting of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs in Atlanta, Oct. 22-25, as the alternate delegate from the Woman's Club of Cordele.

Jessie Hutchinson, '09, has resigned her position in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, and has gone to Brooklyn to be an assistant in Pratt Institute Free Library.

Amelia Whitaker, '12, who acted as children's librarian in Savannah, Georgia, June-November, 1912, has been appointed acting head of the children's room in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Principal.*

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

On January 7 the school resumed its work, after the holiday vacation of two weeks. The mid-year examinations will be held January 13-22, inclusive.

Since the last report, the following lectures have been given by workers from the field: December 11, Miss Mary Downey, president of the Ohio State Library Association, on "Value in library work"; and December 18, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, librarian of the Seymour Library, of Auburn, N. Y., on "Industrial books and library extension among the factory population."

The senior class in bookbinding spent the afternoon of Dec. 13 in observation at the bookbindery of A. J. Wallon & Son.

On December 14, the class in printing visited a modern newspaper plant, where the linotype composition and the making of stereotyped plates were points of special interest. Later, the printshop of Lyman Bros. was visited for monotype composition and color work.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Ethel Ball, B.L.E., '11, has accepted a leave of absence from the New York Public Library, in order to take a substitute position in Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

Miss Dorothy Lyon, ex '05, until recently assistant librarian of the Little Rock Public Library, Little Rock, Ark., has been chosen its librarian.

Miss Vesta Thompson, '10, has resigned her position in the Attleboro Public Library, Attleboro, Mass. She gives up active work for the present.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director.*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On the evening of December 19, a farewell reception was tendered Mr. William R. Eastman in the quarters of the State Library School. The faculty and students of the school, the section heads of the State Library, the staff of the Educational Extension Division, a number of Mr. Eastman's colleagues in the State Education Department, including Assistant Commissioners Wheelock and Finegan, and a few other friends and former colleagues, were present. The students and his friends on the library staff also presented appropriate gifts, which Mr. Eastman accepted in a pleasantly reminiscent talk.

Since January 1, Miss Martha T. Wheeler has resumed charge of the course in "Selection of books." Miss Mary E. Eastwood, who conducted it in Miss Wheeler's absence, is devoting her entire time to the "Best books" list. Mrs. Julia S. Harron, who temporarily assisted Miss Eastwood, has gone to her new position as library editor of the Cleveland Public Library.

The course in "Loan work" was again given by Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz, second vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library and formerly director's assistant of the New York State Library.

Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division of the State Education Department, gave a talk on "The library and the school," as a part of the seminar work in that subject, on January 13.

Several of the students are attending the lectures on "Russian novelists," given by Prof. William Lyon Phelps at the Albany Historical and Art Society, under the auspices of the Woman's Club of Albany.

ALUMNI NOTES

Lilian J. Callahan, '10, has resigned her position as assistant in the New York State Educational Extension Division, to become librarian of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, at Gardner, Mass.

Ruth Rosholt, '12, has been appointed cataloger in the Minneapolis Public Library.

F. K. WALTER, *Vice-Director.*

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Twenty-four members of the class have elected to do practical work in the Brooklyn Public Library during the coming term. They are assigned, alternate Friday afternoons and evenings, to twelve of the branches, two of them being scheduled to a branch. This arrangement proved so valuable last year in giving the students a first-hand knowledge of branch library work that the school is more than glad to include this privilege among the opportunities offered by the course.

Miss Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave the school two lectures in January on "The administration of a cataloging department"; and Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave three lectures —"The personal relations of the staff with the children," "Planning and furnishing the

children's room," and "The administration of the children's room."

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Jessie Kneeland, '07, resigned from the Pratt Institute Library, on January 11, for an extended period of travel with her family.

Miss Rebecca Adams, '10, has been made assistant in charge of the children's room at the Hamilton Fish Park branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Sally M. Akin, '10, has gone to the public library of Homestead, Pa., as cataloger.

Miss Lily Dodgen, '12, has been appointed to the position of assistant librarian in the public library of Savannah, Ga., and is to have charge of the children's department in the library.

Miss Elizabeth Forgeus, '12, has been made an assistant in the Cleveland Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School opened for the winter term on Thursday, Jan. 2. The junior courses taken up this term are:

"Cataloging," Miss Randall; "Lending systems," Miss Welles; "Book numbers," Miss Mann; "Shelf listing," Miss Mann; "Story telling," Miss Whiteman; "Book selection," Miss Smith, Miss Willard, Miss Ellis, Miss Knight, Miss Bullock; "Seminar for periodical review," Miss McCurdy.

The senior courses now being given are: "Book selection," Miss Bogle, Miss Smith; "Cataloging," Miss Smith; "Reading lists," Miss Smith; "Social conditions," Miss Strange.

The junior students are scheduled each Monday morning during the winter term for practice in adult routine work in the Central Lending Division and in the branch libraries.

Miss Frances Gray, Miss Estella Slaven and Miss Marion Redenbaugh have completed the course in the Training School, and have been appointed to positions on the staff of the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library.

Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library, and a member of the staff of lecturers of the Training School, gave a series of ten lectures Feb. 3-8. Seven of the lectures were on Book selection, and one each on Administration of children's rooms, Organization of children's departments and Work with normal schools.

On Jan. 22, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, of the New York Public Library, lectured before the school on Work with children in the New York Public Library.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Bernice Bell, '13, has received the appointment to the position of head of Children's department of the Louisville Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

Miss Nora Giele, '10, has been appointed librarian of the Free Public Library at New Castle, Pa., where she has been children's librarian.

Miss Bertha Livezey, '12, has resigned her position as children's librarian of the West End Branch, Carnegie Library, to become a member of the staff of the St. Louis Public Library. Miss Grace Starkey, '11, has been appointed to succeed Miss Livezey at the West End Branch.

Miss Alma McGlenn, '10, has accepted the position of librarian of the Carnegie Library of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the last few weeks the students have begun their visits to the various libraries in the city in connection with the course in library administration. These have included two visits of new and unusual interest, one to the law library, which is now located in the fine new building of the county courthouse, a recent addition to Cleveland's group plan of public buildings, and the other to a blouse factory, where a station of the Cleveland Public Library is located. Here was seen not only the operation of a large factory, but a glimpse of social welfare work as conducted for the employees.

The members of the class were invited to attend two of the lectures on "Children's literature," given by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen before the training class of children's librarians of the Cleveland Public Library. The school had the pleasure of a call from Dr. and Mrs. Hjelmquist, of Sweden, on the occasion of their recent visit to American libraries. Dr. Hjelmquist spoke informally to the students. On Jan. 6 Professor Arbuthnot, of Adelbert College, lectured to the class in Book selection on the "Literature of economics."

ALUMNI NOTES

We wish to correct the statement made by us in a previous issue to the effect that Miss Agnes Burns, '07, had been appointed assistant in the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Public Library. She is assistant librarian in the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Public Library.

Miss Ethel B. Copland, '12, has been appointed cataloger in the Fresno (Cal.) Public Library.

Miss Harriett E. Neufer, '10, has resigned her position in the Miles Park Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, and was married on Dec. 24 to Mr. George Grover Spitser, of Grafton, Ohio.

Miss Mary R. Norton, '10, who has been ill nearly all of the time since her graduation died at her home in Cleveland on Dec. 23.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, *Director.*

Reviews

Ladewig, Paul. Politik der Bücherei. Leipzig, E. Wiegandt, 1913. VII., 427 p.

This work must prove of interest to American librarians not only because of frequent reference to American library practice, but also because it reflects in a very large measure the best German thought relative to library economy.

Dr. Ladewig distinguishes three types of libraries: for the learned, the archive depository and scientific library; for the general public, the general municipal library; for the uneducated masses, the popular library (*Volksbücherei*), which has to create the desire for reading before satisfying it.

This classification may be open to objection, but the author's development of his theme along these lines is always suggestive. He says, for instance, with regard to national depository libraries, that completeness is a chimera, and that they must be supplemented by smaller regional libraries.

The chapter on library buildings is one of the most interesting in the book. He advocates for the future library the skyscraper, or tower construction, urging that it furnishes us with ideal conditions of light and quiet for readers, while it reduces to a minimum the expense of maintenance. From the artistic point of view, too, a tower may be made a subject of decorative treatment of great beauty.

Dr. Ladewig makes the distinction between clerical and scientific assistants, and suggests that university trained assistants, who are largely in the majority in German libraries, be relieved as much as possible from the drudgery of work which can be done equally well, if not better, by lower-paid assistants. The clerks and boys who enter the service as pages should also be given opportunities for advancement. There should be a chance for them to receive training in office methods, in bookkeeping, typewriting and bookbinding. He thinks, too, although perhaps with less reason, that they may do some cataloging.

Many will regret that the author gives no bibliographical references, but, in spite of this, the work as a whole must prove an invaluable supplement to Gräsel's Manual.

Szabó, E., *comp.* A Fővárosi Könyutár Osztályozása. Atdogozott Decimális Klasszifikáció. (I. Bevezetések. Rövidített Osztályozás. Közös Alosztasok. II. Altalanos Munkak. Bolcselet. Vallas. Egyhaz.) 38+[78] p. O. (A Fővárosi Könyvtár Közleményei 9. szám [Publications of the Municipal Library of Budapest. No. 9.])

These two *fascicules*, issued under the editorship of Dr. Szabó form the first parts of the first complete translation of the Decimal Classification into Hungarian. Dr. Szabó has always been an ardent supporter of the work of the Institut International de Bibliographie and, unless we are mistaken, edited the first translations, in abridged form, of the D. C. into Hungarian. These complete tables are therefore a natural outgrowth of his earlier work. In his preface he calls attention to the fact that the tables are primarily a classification made for his own library, the Municipal Library of Budapest; and that, with that purpose in mind, the original D. C. tables—or rather the tables of the *Manuel du repertoire bibliographique universel* of the Institut, which were his more immediate source—have undergone considerable modification. He calls attention to the over-detail of certain minor subdivisions of the D. C. tables and the serious lack of detail in other and much more important subjects, and acknowledges his indebtedness also to the "careful and ample classifications of the Library of Congress" and the catalog of the German Reichstag.

Part I. covers the editor's introduction, abridged tables, and certain tables of general subdivisions; Part II. the D. C. classes: General; Philosophy; Religion. Each *fascicule* is provided with a separate index. F. R.

Periodical and other Literature

Mass. Institute of Technology Bulletin contains a list of the Institute's 12 departmental libraries, briefly noting contents.

Public Libraries, January, includes: "A plea for the classics," by Rev. J. Cavanaugh; "Rights of users of a college and university library, and how to preserve them," by Willard Austin; "Some features of work in a college library," by E. A. Peppiette; "From a loan desk," by F. Stimson; and "The student in the foreign library," by W. A. Read.

Special Libraries. December, contains an announcement of the first meeting of the Eastern District Special Libraries Association, held in Boston Jan. 1, 1913; "Responsibility districts"; "Select lists of references on the commerce court"; list of publications of legislative reference departments; list of current references; and a short report of the Boston Co-operation Information Bureau.

Independent, January 16, has an article by William Aspinwall Bradley on the educational value of prints, and a descriptive account of the Boston Museum collection.

ENGLISH

Library Association Record, December 16, has four lessons in a Short course in practical classification; "The cost of education and its effect upon the library movement"; Edward Edwards centenary, biographical sketch.

Library Assistant, January, includes "Residual errors in great English authors," by J. Rendel Harris; "Increasing facilities for borrowing books," by W. G. Fry.

Library World, December, includes "The centenary of Edward Edwards," by H. T. C.; "A novel library experiment," by A. Cecil Piper; "A British library itinerary, III.," by James Duff Brown.

Librarian and Book World, January, has a series of notes on "Small libraries and small incomes: what can be done with them," by Edward Wood; "The best books," annotated and classified by Arthur J. Hawkes; "Library architecture," by T. Edwin Cooper; "Edward Edwards: a centenary": "Women's work in libraries," by Margaret Reed.

FOREIGN

Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothecaires Français, September-October, includes "New publications concerning the French libraries," by A. Vidier; and "The problem of indexing," by Ch. Lustrac.

Revue des Bibliothèques, December, includes "The inventory of the theological writings of the 12th century not included in the Latin pathology of Migne," by A. Noyon; "A fragment of history of the library of the 'College d'Autun' at Paris," by Charles Beaulieux; and "A critical study upon the manuscripts of Auzias March," by L. Barran-Dihigo.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, December, includes "The libraries on the Bugra," by C. Nönenberg; "The German National Library and the Royal Library," by P. Schwenke; "Schleiermacher's letters," by Heinrich Meisner; and "International watermarks," by Ernst Crous.

SEPARATE ARTICLES

BILL DRAFTING.

Bill drafting. J. McKirdy. *Sp. Lib.* N., '12, p. 177-182.

Greater care and skill in the drafting of our laws is necessary. A permanent body of men, skilled in drafting legislative bills and thoroughly familiar with the laws — specialists in law making — can best be entrusted with this work. The ideal draftsman must have the faculty of expressing clearly and succinctly his ideas, a knowledge of the law of his state and an acquaintance with its constitution. He must study standard works on the construction of statutes and then practice untiringly. The draftsman must clearly distinguish between the subject and purpose of his bill. He should supplement the legislator's suggestions with knowledge of his own. He should understand the latest political and social theories as well as local conditions, and should study the decisions of the various courts, and the laws of other states and countries. He must guard against mere copying. In bill drafting a rough outline should first be made. Sentences should be short, title should be as brief as possible, and should not be drawn until the end. Other general rules: Certain terms which lie at the heart of the subject of the bill should be defined, nouns should be used in preference to pronouns. The question of whether a sentence should be in the affirmative or negative form should be considered. Provisos should be kept out of the bill. Preambles should be avoided if possible. Especial care should be taken to make the intent of penal and criminal statutes clear. Distinction between mandatory and directory statutes and provisions should be understood. The draftsman should always be prepared to explain the reasons for the phraseology and arrangement of his bill, and to explain the effect of it if it become a law.

CHEAP BOOKS.

The public library and the cheap book. Norman Treliving. *Lib. Assist.* D., '12, p. 225-230.

An enormous number of cheap books are yearly bought by the general public. This may mean (1) that the number of books issued from public libraries has seriously declined; (2) that a new reading public has been created; (3) that there has been a combination of partial decline, and creation of more readers. The third point is probably nearest the truth. Since the public can now procure cheap books the library may be able to concentrate on purely educational lines. In the discussion which followed the following points were brought out: Cheap books lead to an improvement of the reading habit, not necessarily to its increase. The librarian may serve the public by familiarizing himself with the various cheap series. The average cheap classic is unsuited to library circulation.

COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Some features of work in a college library. E. A. Peppiette. *Lib. Asst.* D., '12, p. 230-237.

The college library differs from the public library in that it meets the needs of a limited class of readers. Its frequenters are (1) ordinary students, (2) research students and members of teaching staff. But besides the books dealing with various courses and those used by research workers, masterpieces of English and foreign literature are necessary. In this direction the librarian may guide his readers. Temporary runs on certain books may be met by limiting the time of each borrower. Scientific books, soon out of date, should not be duplicated, but new editions should be purchased as soon as issued. A card or sheaf catalog in classified rather than dictionary form usually meets all requirements. The departmental or seminar libraries are best managed from the main library. The number of books a person may borrow is regulated according to his standing in the college. There is need of some system of coöperation between public and college libraries whereby users of the former may be admitted to the latter. While some college libraries are flourishing, others are hardly capable of existence. The librarian should create enthusiasm among mem-

bers of his committee and governors of his college. Fortunately the day of the untrained librarian is over. A knowledge of municipal and non-municipal library work should be required for a full diploma.

COLLEGE READERS.

Rights of the users of a college and university library and how to preserve them. Willard Austin. *Pub. Lib.* J., '13, p. 6-10.

The users of a college library are roughly divided into two classes, the mature teacher and the immature student; they often need different sorts of books and oftener books needed for research are needed for general reading. Flexibility in the use of a library is the key to the greatest usefulness—the ideal being the ability to shift anything from the place where it is little needed to a place where it is much needed at a moment's notice, regardless of the character of material or the position of the person needing it. The positive knowledge that a particular book will be found in the library, in the same place at all times, is an ideal much overestimated. Classes of readers are defined and characterized, and the following recommendations are given for a middle course between keeping the library entirely in the building and complete freedom of use; an adequate code of rules, particularly in order to get books returned; penalties other than money fines for irresponsible students, and a system of notation indicating for each work its character and relation to other material in the library.

CENTRAL CATALOGUE.

Concerning the Central Catalogue. Dr. v. Mzik. *Zeitschr. f. Os. Ver. f. Bibliotheksw.* S., '12, p. 148-151.

Dr. v. Mzik makes certain objections to the central catalogue of Germany. It is too expensive; it takes no account of Swiss and Austrian libraries; it excludes certain books. A change is necessary. It seems imperative that the Austrian and Swiss libraries should be included.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

Centenary of Edward Edwards, 1812-1912. H. T. C. *Lib. World.* D., '12, p. 162-164.

Life of the man who laid the foundations of the public libraries movement in England. He was behind Ewart and Brotherton, the men who took the largest part in passing the first Public Libraries Bill.

Edward Edwards. C. W. Sutton. *Lib. Ass. R.* D. 16, '12, p. 615-624.

Biographical account in some detail by the librarian of the Manchester Public Library, office held by Edwards.

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES.

The cost of education and its effect upon the library movement. Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. Ass. R.* D. 16, '12, p. 603-613.

The question of public education in England has a direct bearing upon the public libraries through the pocket book of the ratepayer. The increase in the tax for education beyond the limit originally set makes the ratepayer suspicious of any increase for libraries. The author finds that English ratepayers dislike the extension of library work. He is willing to reply that library work, strictly so-called, is all the library wishes to do. It needs more money, however, to have that work better done. Suggestions and criticisms of system of education, and methods of coöperation on the part of libraries.

ENGINEERING LIBRARIES.

Engineering library efficiency. W. D. Johnston. *Sch. of Mines Quar.*, N., '12, pp. 26-31.

Notes gathered by examination of college catalogs, reports, etc. Building conditions are inadequate in many schools and colleges. In some cases a part of the general library is considered sufficient. Often the smaller engineering schools have the better libraries. Wisconsin and Minnesota are making improvements in their engineering departments. In the large universities, about 5.3 per cent. of book expenditure is for engineering literature; 24 per cent. of this is for periodicals. Few people have endowed engineering libraries. Notable exceptions are Dr. Corthell and Prof. Thomas Egleston. Journals of interest in various courses are usually shelved in the general reading-room, or duplicated in the department reading-room. Seating capacity varies from one seat for every 3.66 students at Pennsylvania, to one for every 32.1 students at Missouri. Average, 1 to every 13. It is generally held that engineering libraries should be subject to supervision of university librarian, and cared for by a trained and experienced assistant.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES.

The student in the foreign library. W. A. Read. *Pub. Lib.*, Ja., '13, pp. 14-15.

Description of German libraries; slow in their methods. The author admires the seminar library. The library of the British Museum is described, especially the reading-room. There follows an account of a visit to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with a description of some of its most famous manuscripts, and an account of the "Scriptorium" of Sir James Murray at Oxford, where the new English Dictionary is being made.

GERMAN CENTRAL LIBRARY.

German national library and royal library. P. Schwenke. *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothek.* D. '12, p. 536-542.

Mr. Schwenke tries to prove that Germany should have a central library at the Royal Library in Berlin, which seems best fitted for that purpose. It has more books than any other library in Germany; it always has been willing to send these books to any part of the empire. There is only one drawback — lack

of money. It is impossible to buy all of the new books which are published throughout the course of the year. Publishers should coöperate by sending free copies of all books published in Germany. They now send these copies to the Archivs des deutschen Schriftums und des deutschen Buchhandels at Leipzig. By doing so they make the task of the Royal Library a more difficult one and defeat their own ends. Mr. Schwenke frequently quotes a pamphlet by Adolf Harnack dealing with the same matter. The paper is an argument against the *Deutsche Bücherei* to be established in Leipzig.

LIBRARY TRAINING.

Education of the modern librarian. Dr. F. Eichler. *Zeitschr. des Os. ver. f. Bibliotheksw.* N., '12, p. 130-158.

The modern librarian should be well educated. He should not know only about books; he should also know the value of their contents. Too little has been done to prepare librarians for their work. France and America lead the way in this respect. Germany must follow. The librarian should have a doctor's degree, he also should have a practical experience of at least two years in one of the large university libraries. Lectures should be given at the universities dealing with library matters.

LIBRARY REPORTS.

As to public libraries. (Editorial in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* for Jan. 21, 1913.)

Referring in complimentary fashion to the good work done and valuable ideas gained at such library conventions as that at Ottawa, the *Republican* yet asks why "the report of a meeting so obviously profitable and stimulating need run to such inordinate length? Here are 370 large, closely printed pages, turning which one occasionally comes upon an expression of regret that librarians have no time to read. How could they expect to have time for books if they undertake to read such things as these? The matter would hardly concern the public but for the general tendency in the same direction—governmental as well as professional bodies suffer from the modern facility in stenography and printing; the blue pencil has not kept pace with modern inventions. Why should the entirely perfunctory words of introduction to each lecturer or participant in a discussion be recorded? And for that matter, most papers presented at such gatherings would profit greatly if the first few hundred words of deprecation and apology were cut out; at a convention such modesty is all very well, but in the permanent report what is of consequence is the ideas expressed."

LOAN DESK WORK.

From a loan desk. F. Stimson. *Pub. Lib.*, Ja., '13, p. 13.

Records must be accessible. There should be *one* place for search, and the method easily traced by others than the charging clerk. A dummy should indicate the location of books permanently withdrawn. Records should be brought up to date daily. At the University of Cincinnati all charging is done on small slips, filed either temporarily in a small tray or permanently in a larger one, and upon cards filed by the reader's name (students and professors in one list). There is another record, under date, of books withdrawn for a limited time—more than three days or so. This is a very simple method, and, for the purpose, on the whole, satisfactory.

SHEAF CATALOG.

Improving the sheaf catalog; a note. F. Haigh. *Lib. World,* N., '12, p. 152-154.

While the sheaf catalog can be easily kept up to date, and is in book form, it possesses this slight disadvantage—it is difficult to provide a suitable title in the small space allowed on the back. This solution is offered: Remove the 2-inch by 1-loch xylonite label and substitute a strip of leather 5 inches by 3½ inches, which will overlap at the sides and thus be less likely to peel off.

TRAVELLERS' LIBRARIES.

A novel library experiment. A. Cecil Piper. *Lib. World.* D., '12, p. 165-166.

The Vicar of Midhurst, Sussex, has placed in the two railway stations of that town bookcases holding about a dozen books on various subjects. The following notice is placed above them: "These books belong to the Vicar of Midhurst, and are entrusted to the care of those who use them. Travellers are welcome to take a book with them on their journey if they will kindly replace it on return, or send it by post to the stationmaster." The scheme has met with much favor and success.

WATERMARKS.

International research of watermarks. Ernst Grous. *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* D., '12, p. 551-552.

Emphasizes the value of watermarks in settling the date of manuscripts, and seconds the proposal of M. E. de Witte, of Brussels, to create an international catalog of watermarks.

Notes and News

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. — The Central Building Committee of the Brooklyn Public Library sent, on Jan. 11, 1913, to the Hon. Wm. A. Prendergast, comptroller, for the corporate stock budget committee, Finance Department of the City of New York, and to the president of the Borough of Brooklyn, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Central Library Building, after further and full consideration, again record the opinion, already expressed in the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library, Jan. 21, 1909, and in the vote of this committee July 12, 1912, in favor of completing the Flatbush Avenue wing of

the Central Library, in order that the investment of the city may be utilized at the earliest practical date, that the valuable collection transferred by the old Brooklyn Library to the Brooklyn Public Library system and now housed under dangerous fire conditions in the Montague street building may be safeguarded, that the administrative work of the library, now carried on under difficult conditions chiefly in the rented building on Brevoort Place, may be efficiently centered, and that the service of the library through the central building may be given to the Brooklyn public as soon as possible; and

Resolved, That the municipal authorities be respectfully urged to provide in the corporate stock budget for the completion of this wing, at the estimated cost of $1,165,000, the amount to be available in the years 1913 and 1914, as the progress of the work may demand."

COLORED BRANCH LIBRARIES.—Public libraries for negroes have already been established in Nashville and Atlanta, and branches are soon to be built in Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La. Part of the money necessary for the purchase of the Louisville site was raised by the colored people of that city, and the building, a Carnegie gift, will be erected at a cost of about $18,000. The New Orleans project has also been made possible by Mr. Carnegie; the land has been purchased, and work is to begin directly.

THE LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, by the terms of a decision handed down by Judge Shackleford Miller, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, is to have direct control of the property of the Polytechnic Society of Louisville. This organization, which once maintained a library there, before the time of the public library, and has handed over its income to the Public Library for some time, has had as its only other power the right to elect certain trustees. The society will now disband, and the property, worth some $400,000, will revert to the library.

PAMPHLETS ON DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT.—Mr. William H. Baldwin (1415 Twenty-first street, N. W., Washington, D. C.), an economist, will send to libraries desiring them reprints of a number of articles by him on the subject of family desertion and non-support laws. on which subject he has become an authority. The titles of the pamphlets are as follows: "The present status of family desertion and non-support laws"; "Family desertion and non-support laws in Pennsylvania"; "Non-support laws and the Chicago Court of Domestic Relations"; "Extradition for family desertion"; "Must a man, charged in Pennsylvania with misdemeanor on account of desertion or non-support of his wife or children, be tried by a jury?"

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.—Equipped with a printing press, a reading-room and four other rooms designed for the comfort of the sightless, the National Library for the Blind is settled in new quarters within a few blocks of the White House. The printing press will be operated by blind printers and pressmen, and the output will be books and pamphlets designed for those whose sight is gone. One of the main objects is the education of the sightless in the art of setting Braille type and in printing and binding their own books, which are read by the "touch" system. The books will be placed in circulation and sent throughout the United States to other societies for the blind. The national organization's new home is the gift of Mrs. R. McManes Colfcll, of Philadelphia. The circulating library has been started with a collection of books presented by the Perkins Institute, of Boston, and by the School for the Blind, at Halifax, N. S. In addition, Baroness von Schenck, in Mexico, has promised to send the institution one book cach month.

A LIBRARY COMMISSION FOR OKLAHOMA.

The Oklahoma legislature is to consider, this session, a bill providing for a state library commission on the plan in operation in other states—a small organization to aid in the organization of new libraries, to secure a trained librarian to act as secretary and organizer, to provide for traveling libraries, to conduct a summer training school for librarians, and to secure a higher degree of efficiency in the administration of libraries throughout the state.

LOUISVILLE LAW LIBRARY.—The Louisville (Ky.) Law Library was installed, January 10, in its new quarters in the Inter-Southern Building. Through the courtesy of the management of the building, half of one floor has been leased for the use of the library, at the nominal rate of $1 per annum. Judge C. B. Seymour, president of the Law Library Association, has paid the rental for the next twenty years.

HARVARD LIBRARY.—Work of tearing down Gore Hall, the old library of Harvard University, is now in progress, the contract having been awarded to Elston & Swift, of Boston. The structure must be entirely removed within forty-eight days, so that work on the crection of the new Widener Memorial Library may be started carly in March.

NEWSPAPER COÖPERATION.—An interesting example of coöperation betwcen a public library and a newspaper is seen in the relation of the Washington *Star* to the public library of the District of Columbia. The lists of new books bought for the library appears first of all in the literary columns of the *Star*, and the type is saved and used again for the bulletin of the library.

ST. PAUL'S NEW LIBRARIES.—Two public structures costing approximately $1,500,000, including the land they are to cover, are to be erected in St. Paul, Minn. They are the public library and the reference library of James J. Hill, the latter to be Mr. Hill's gift to the city. According to the designs by E. D. Litchfield, a New York architect, the structures will be patterned after the library building of J. P. Morgan. Both structures will be

under one roof, and will have two entrances, one on Fourth street and one on Washington street. Funds for the library were raised by popular subscription. It is estimated to cost $600,000, while $700,000 is the estimate of the cost of the Hill reference library. The façade of the structures will be in marble, granite, and white stone of modern architecture. Construction will be commenced this spring.

NEW BRANCHES.—Two new branch libraries were opened, Jan. 1, 1913, in Evansville, Ind. Dr. Edgar Young Mullens, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and trustee of the Louisville (Ky.) Carnegie Library, made an address.

SCHOOL MEMORIAL LIBRARY. — Julia Tutewiler, of School 27, in Indianapolis, Ind., saved from her own allowance a sum to buy books for the school library in memory of a little nine-year-old sister who died last year. The library, newly dedicated, will be known as the Belle Caroline Tutewiler Library.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE LIBRARY.—The Carnegie Library of Montgomery, Ala., sends regularly assignments of books to the exchange of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, for the use of operators whose hours on duty prevent them from calling at the library, and for others who wish to draw books.

A MUNICIPAL LIBRARY.—In Columbus, O., there is a movement afoot for the creation of a municipal library for the use of public officials.

A SELF-SUPPORTING LIBRARY. — The George Smith Public Library, of Junction City, Kan., is supported entirely by the rental of shops in its first story. The original gift went to build the building, and no provision was needed for endowment or support by the town. The plan is reported as working well.

LIBRARY TRUSTEE HONORED. — A testimonial dinner was given at the University Club, Madison, Wis., Jan. 13, 1913, to Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, trustee of the Madison Public Library. Addresses were given showing Mr. Hutchins' wide range of activities in connection with library work: "Mr. Hutchins and the early days of the library commission"; "Mr. Hutchins and the township libraries"; "Mr. Hutchins and the state park movement"; "Mr. Hutchins and the anti-tuberculosis crusade"; "Mr. Hutchins and the University Extension Division"; "Mr. Hutchins and the legislative reference work."

A LIBRARY PAGE.—The Louisville *Times* is printing every Saturday a page of interesting library news, anecdotes and readable information of the library world, edited by Malcolm W. Bayley.

"THE LAST LEAF," a volume of reminiscences by Dr. James Kendall Hosmer, who was president of the A. L. A. in 1903, will be of particular interest to librarians. It contains recollections of Civil War commanders, great scholars of Germany and England, and the famous figures in American literature. The book is of the same charm as Senator Hoar's autobiography and Andrew D. White's reminiscences.

A. L. A. MID-WINTER MEETINGS.—At the mid-winter meetings of the A. L. A. in Chicago, there were present 134 representatives from 18 states, the District of Columbia, and two provinces of Canada. Illinois led with 34, New York and Ohio sent 11 and 10 representatives, respectively.

SUFFRAGE traveling libraries, according to present plans, are to be sent out to follow up the woman suffrage organizers' visits to towns and villages in New York state. This work is under the direction of the Equal Franchise Society, which maintains a free circulating library and reading room in New York City. The collection is still in its infancy, containing at present 250 volumes.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARY. — The Public Library at Fort Wayne, Ind., has opened a Business and Municipal Department, and transferred to this department its large collection of technical books, magazines, pamphlets and public documents. The department occupies three large rooms on the second floor of the library building and books are circulated from it. The library purposes making the department a bureau of information and an educational center for the industrial, technical, scientific, business, and professional men and women of the city. It also aims to collect and make available for the use of the city officials and general public literature of all kinds relative to questions concerning the government and general welfare of a modern city.

WAYNESBORO, VA., is the third city in that state to take advantage of the state public library law. The public library has grown out of the training library furnished by the state. Under the terms of a bill passed by the General Assembly of 1899-1900, the council of any incorporated town shall have the power to levy a tax, not exceeding 1 mill on the dollar annually, for the purpose of maintaining a public library. Although the bill was passed fourteen years ago, few Virginia towns have shown any desire to take advantage of it. However, through the medium of the traveling library, Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, the state librarian, has succeeded in creating sentiment for public libraries in various sections of the state, and other towns are expected to follow the example of Waynesboro.

FICTION AT PRATT INSTITUTE.—The duplicate pay collection of fiction at the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn is reported as follows:

"In our last report we announced the revival of the plan of purchasing duplications of the best new fiction to issue at a nominal price to those who felt it a hardship to wait for the regular shelf copies. It belongs to this report to show the success of the experiment by a statement of its actual working out from its beginning, Feb. 4, 1911, to the close of the first complete fiscal year thereafter:

Total earnings of the collection	$283.73
136 volumes transferred to regular shelves	
1 copy lost and paid for	
90 volumes in collection June 30, 1912	
227 copies purchased at a cost of	237.70
Net cash profit	$46.03

"Though financial advantage to the library formed no part of the argument advanced for this experiment, it is essential that the venture should involve no loss. To produce a small balance annually, and to contribute regularly additional copies for our free circulation, are incidental advantages that accentuate the propriety of the duplicate pay collection.

"It might seem that a supplementary collection of novels like this would facilitate fiction borrowing to the point of perceptibly increasing our 'fiction percentage.' It is deserving of comment that our proportion of fiction issue in 1911-1912 was actually less than during the previous year before the existence of the scheme."

Evansville, Ind. Two new Carnegie libraries, in the East Side and West Side, were formally opened to the public on New Year's day. Appropriate dedicatory exercises were held from Jan. 1 to Jan. 4. The program included an address on "Books and people," by Edgar Young Mullens, D.D., LL.D., of Louisville, Ky., a meeting of section 1 of the Indiana Library Association, and story hours for the school children of the city by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of the University of Chicago. The exercises were preceded by receptions to the city officials and citizens, held in the library buildings and the junior high school.

Patten Free Library, Bath, Me. A story hour was instituted Jan. 4, 1913. Posters were bulletined the day before, announcing "Fairy tales, children's room, Saturday, 2 o'clock.". As a result about one hundred boys and girls were on hand at the appointed hour. The story was told by one who has had valuable practical experience in this line of education on the East Side, New York City. At this first trial of the story hour, the room was by no means large enough to seat half the children, and many came who had never been inside the library before.

THE public library of Grand Rapids has established twenty-five libraries in the public schools of the city. From a total of 15,000 volumes, a circulation of 78,457 was reached. The children's librarian and other members of the library staff visit the schools during the year and talk with the teachers and children about the use of the books. There are opportunities for the teachers to bring their classes to the library for instruction in the use of a library. Six school buildings have branch libraries for both adults and children.

San Francisco. The Sturge Library, named in honor of Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Sturge for their work of more than a quarter century among the Japanese on the Pacific coast, was formally opened in December. The library comprises 1300 English and 800 Japanese books and several hundred unbound sets of periodicals.

THE home circulation from the New York Public Library was, in 1912, 7,669,664. Brooklyn, with its 4,380,779, follows, and Chicago has leaped to a circulation of 3,762,858, with a home circulation of 2,904,889.

Philadelphia. Academy of Natural Sciences has issued its proceedings of the meetings held March 19-21, 1912, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary. The proceedings include reminiscences of the recording secretary, Dr. Nolan, famed in A. L. A. circles.

Geneva (Neb.) Public Library. The Carnegie library building, which cost $12,000, was dedicated January 9.

Cleveland Public Library has opened a municipal reference library in the city hall.

Librarians

BOSTWICK, A. E., has been elected president of the City Club of St. Louis.

CAMPBELL, Thomas A., for thirty-five years librarian of the law library in the Equitable Building, in New York, died, Jan. 9, 1913, in the Prospect Heights Hospital, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was sixty-four years old.

FLEXNER, Jennie N., Western Reserve, '09, who has been classifier in the Louisville Free Public Library, has been appointed head of the circulation department of that library.

GLEASON, Celia, for 24 years connected with the Los Angeles Public Library and 14 years assistant librarian, resigned Dec. 24 to become county librarian in the newly established library of Los Angeles county.

GORGAS, Mrs. Amelia G., for thirty-four years librarian at the University of Alabama, died Jan. 3, 1913, in Tuscaloosa, aged 88.

HAMMOND, Otis G., after several years' service as assistant state librarian of New Hampshire, has been appointed superintendent of the New Hampshire Historical Society, with executive charge of all departments. The new building, costing $500,000, was presented

to the society by Mr. Edward Tuck, a native of the state.

THE New York *Sun*, in its issue of Jan. 12, 1913, has a column editorial, headed "A library that does things," an enthusiastic appreciation of Mr. John Cotton Dana's work at Newark, and of his paper, *The Newarker*, which, says the *Sun*, plays "the part of a wide-awake, good-natured, alert and intelligently patriotic citizen."

NOTZ, Cornelia, has been appointed librarian of the San Antonio (Tex.) Public Library. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and took a post-graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1904 she was graduated from the Drexel Institute Library School, and took up library work in various public and school libraries in Wisconsin. Before coming to San Antonio she was connected with the Yale University Library. Her predecessor, Miss Edwards, was married on Nov. 20 to Mr. E. H. Dittmar.

PAGE, Annie F., of Hallowell, Me., recently completed forty years of service as librarian in that town. From the small collection of books, kept in a room over a store, and owned by a stock company and used only by paid subscribers, she has watched its growth to its present 11,000 volumes. A feature of the library is a valuable collection of imprints, books printed in Hallowell, old newspapers and ancient books, gathered solely by Miss Page.

PRINCE, Henry C., of Madison, Me., has been appointed state librarian by Gov. Haines.

ROBINSON, Prof. Otis Hall, assistant librarian, 1866-1868, and librarian, 1868-1881, of the University of Rochester, died in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1912, aged 77 years. Prof. Robinson, besides discharging the arduous duties of a professor in a small college, classified, cataloged and brought to a high grade of efficiency the library under his charge, in very large part by his individual labors. In some lines of library work he was among the pioneers. He made in manuscript for the books of the library up to 1880, an index on the lines of the A. L. A. Index to general literature, first published in 1893, and a supplement, for the periodicals in the library for 1852-1880, to Poole's Index of 1852. In order to keep these and their annual additions in alphabetical order he devised a loose-leaf binder 35 years before loose-leaf binding came into commercial vogue. The card catalog which he made was one of the first half dozen ever formed, and the first in America to employ the rod through the cards to hold them in place. He was an active participant in the first A. L. A. Conference, at Philadelphia in 1876, and a contributor of articles on library matters to the Convocation of the University of the State of New York and to the United States Report on Libraries of 1876, in one of which the binder above mentioned is figured and described. Since 1903 he had been professor emeritus.

STOLLBERG, Luella E., Western Reserve, '08, who has been first assistant in the Glenville Branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has resigned, to accept the position of head of the children's department of the Toledo Public Library.

TODD, Cora W., for the past two years children's librarian of the Jackson (Mich.) Public Library, has resigned, to take a similar position in the Rosenburg Public Library, of Galveston, Tex.

WATSON, William R., formerly librarian of the San Francisco Public Library and assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, has been appointed chief of the educational extension division of the New York State Education Department (or head of the traveling library). He succeeds William R. Eastman, who retires after twenty years in the place. Mr. Watson's professional record includes service from 1907 to this year in San Francisco, during its trying but successful reconstruction period since the disaster.

WHITNEY, James Lyman, the honored librarian of the Boston Public Library, who died September 25, 1910, left a total estate of $219,797, according to the appraisal recently filed, showing that he left bequests to 416 employees of the Boston Public Library ranging from $25 to the librarian to $1 each to assistants in the library. Mr. Whitney left his residuary estate to be divided between the library, the Bostonian Society, the towns of Concord and Goshen, Mass.; the American Library Association, American Antiquarian Society, Harvard, Yale, the Russell Trust Association at Yale, Massachusetts General and Boston City hospitals, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and the grand nephews and nieces.

WOOTEN, Katharine, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed as a member of the Georgia Library Commission, to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Frank O. Foster. Miss Wootten will serve as chairman of the commission.

WYMAN, Alice, daughter of Dr. W. S. Wyman, of Tuscaloosa, has been appointed librarian of the university to succeed Miss Ora I. Smith, who recently resigned to accept a position in the state historical library of Wisconsin.

Gifts and Bequests

Baltimore, Md. A site for a Carnegie branch library has been given by Mrs. Leon Lauer, in memory of her husband. The location is on North avenue, between Smallwood and Bentalou streets.

Boston, Mass. The public library has received $2000, a bequest contained in the will of Frank Clement, of Newton.

Corsicana, Tex. Capt. James Garitt, Capt. C. H. Allyn and S. A. Pace have presented the Public Library with a fund of $700.

Chardon, Okla. Andrew Carnegie has given $8000 to the town for a public library building. The town is to provide a site and maintenance and the Progress Club the books.

Clinton, N. Y. $2000 for the purchase of Latin books has been given to the Hamilton College Library by Robert M. Pomeroy, of Buffalo, as a memorial to his father. The library receives also $2500 from Thomas R. Proctor, of Utica.

Danville, Ky. Central University receives $30,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building. An equal sum for endowment was raised from other sources.

Fostoria, O. Public Library Association receives $1700 as residuary legatee of the estate of the late Louisa McClean.

Frederick, Md. Mrs. Margaret E. S. Hood has bequeathed the city a site valued at $15,000 for the public library, to be available only when the C. Burr Artz trust fund of about $100,000 is in the hands of the trustees.

Lynn, Mass. The public library has received $10,000—a bequest from the late Joseph N. Smith.

Minonk, Ill. By the will of David Felger, the town receives a site and $20,000 for the erection of a public library, to be known as the Felger Library, in memory of Christopher and Sarah Felger, parents of the donor.

New Brunswick, N. J. Mrs. Grace T. Wells, widow of Dr. Wells, '78, has given Rutgers College Library $1500 for the purchase of French books.

Newark, N. J. Through the Board of Trade, Harry Swisher has given $1000 to the public library, with no stipulation, except that the investment shall be of a permanent character and known as the Mabel Montgomery Swisher Memorial.

Newport, R. I. Mr. George Gordon King has given to the People's Library, for a new home, his brick house, with 24,000 square feet of land. The large house is of Italian architecture, situated in a park of nine acres, and is in perfect condition, fireproof, and well adapted to library use. Such interior alterations as are necessary will be made soon.

Nashville, Tenn. Vanderbilt University receives by bequest from Dr. W. J. Vaughn, formerly of the chair of mathematics, the gift of his library, containing books on mathematics and many Russian works.

Ovid (N. Y.) P. L. is to use for new furniture a gift of $300 from Mrs. Benedict, of Pasadena, Cal.

Providence, R. I. Public Library is to receive $5000 under the terms of the will of Isaac C. Bates.

Scotland, Conn., receives a $500 bequent from Burton E. Leavitt, in memory of his great-aunt, Lucy Ainsworth.

Spokane, Wash. Sylvester Heath has given two lots valued at $7000 for a site for a branch library.

Springfield, Mass. The Springfield Street Railway Company has given $1000 toward the site of the Memorial Square branch of the city library. The branch is to be very near the car barns, headquarters for six or seven hundred men. There will be collections of volumes of special interest to street railway men. The library has also received a bequest of $1000 from the late George W. Tapley.

Wallingford, Pa. Dr. H. H. Furness, the Shakespearean scholar, left $5000 to the Free Library at Wallingford under condition that the name be changed from "The Horace Howard Furness Free Library" to that of the "Helen K. Furness Free Library." The bequest is to be used for a new building, a site for which has been given by Dr. William H. Furness, 3d.

Wellesley, Mass. Professor George H. Palmer, of Harvard, on the anniversary of his marriage to Alice Freeman, former president of Wellesley, sent to the College Library a set of first editions of translations of Homer's "Odyssey" and "Iliad," including a first-edition copy of nearly every translation of the "Odyssey" that has been made into English up to the publication of Professor Palmer's own translation.

Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., is the recipient of the Esther Nilsson memorial fund for library purposes, given by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nilsson, of Dayton, Wash., in memory of their daughter, a former student of the college.

York, Pa., receives by the will of Milton D. Martin funds for the erection of a public library to cost $125,000, and for its maintenance the income of $60,000 more. The bequest becomes operative upon the death of his wife.

Library Reports

Albion (N. Y.), Swan L. Lillian Achilles, lbn. Accessions 483; total 11,671. Circulation 34,719. Expenditures (for books and periodicals) $569.88.

Amsterdam (N. Y.) Free L. Mrs. Howard R. Moore, lbn. Accessions 1184. New registration 812. Circulation 70,922. Receipts $6743.97; expenditures $6387.18.

Atlantic City (N. J.) P. L. A. P. Abbott, lbn. Total number of volumes 25,347. New registration 2743; total 12,115. Circulation 157,837.

Ansonia (Conn.) P. L. Ruby E. Steele, lbn. (16th rpt.—year to S., 1912.) Accessions

771; total 17,977. Circulation 54,842. Registration 2383. Expenditures $4000 (salaries $2392, books $587).

Beverly (Mass.) P. L. Martha P. Smith, lbn. (57th annual rpt.) Accessions 1575; net growth 1162; total 30,362. Total, including branch and school library, 36,180. New registration 774; total registration since 1900 8945. Circulation 94,381. Receipts $8019.66; expenditures $7934.96. The new building, large enough for 80,000 volumes, will be open to the public about June 1. In the reference room, public document room and reading rooms there will be immediate access to 10,000 volumes.

Bristol (R. I.), Rogers Free L. Geo. A. Arnold, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 401; net increase 355; total 19,048. New registration 231; total 2035. Circulation 18,875. Receipts $2124.81; expenditures $1942.97; balance $181.84.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. W. F. Seward, lbn. Total number of volumes 30,214. Registration during the year 3736; total registration 15,345. Circulation 171,994 (non-fiction 50,116). Sixty-seven traveling libraries were sent to the public schools. Traveling libraries have also been installed in the fire stations, the Slovak Parochial School, at the Y. M. C. A. and many factories. The library has coöperated in promoting a vocational guidance bureau. At the public meeting, the mayor was requested to name the members of such a bureau, and upon his action the organization will be ready for work.

Boston Medical L. J. W. Farlow, lbn. (37th rpt.—year to N. 12, 1912.) Accessions 3212; total 75,022. Attendance of readers 12,187. Expenditures $23,998 (salaries $7397, books $1937, periodicals $2330; binding $1050).

Brown Univ. L. H. L. Koopman, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je., 1912.) Accessions 8095. Circulation 6345. Volumes cataloged 12,384. Two special collections, aggregating 10,000 volumes, have been added. They consist mainly of books on South America, some of them very rare, and on rivers and harbor engineering.

A feature of this library is its long series of publications of the leading engineering societies of the world. Attention is called to the number of treatises, reports and maps relating to the regulation of rivers and creation of harbors.

The cataloging of the German Seminary Library has been completed; 9000 cards were written.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. Frank P. Hill, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 75,424; total 735,848. Total registration 294,535. Circulation 4,380,779 (juvenile 1,562,783). The Brooklyn Library has been developed upon an unusual plan—that of a system of branch libraries, without a central library or a large collection of books as a nucleus. The aim of the first trustees was that the "borough should ultimately be covered by small libraries, not more than a mile and a half apart." This plan has been realized in large measure. Fully equipped branches have been located in all the densely settled sections of the city, in many instances less than a mile apart, while in the more sparsely settled districts stations have been provided containing a smaller collection of books and open fewer hours than the branches, or deposit stations in stores, under the care of proprietors, but under the direction and supervision of the library. In addition to these agencies for the distribution of books, clubs, schools, factories, fire and police stations, department stores, recreation centers and playgrounds, orphan asylums, homes for the aged, and similar institutions are reached through the department of traveling libraries.

The library system consists of 28 branches, 3 stations, 10 deposit stations, 11 factory sections, 3 stations in department stores, and 275 institutions to which traveling libraries are lent. Seventeen of the branches are housed in buildings given by Andrew Carnegie. Most of them are adequate, with the notable exception of the Brownsville section. Last year, 600 buildings, each planned to house from four to twelve families, were erected there. The better to serve this community, the Carnegie committee is about to erect another building within six blocks of the present branch. This new building will be devoted entirely to the service of children under high school age. So far as we know, it will be the first branch in this country especially planned as a children's library. The building will be so arranged that, with little alteration, it can be turned into a branch to be used both by adults and children.

The librarians of New York, Brooklyn and Queens Borough libraries presented to the Board of Estimate certain recommendations as to the possible and desirable coöperation between schools and libraries. Work has been done under a special coöperative plan with the Pratt Institute Library School. The following recommendations were presented: New buildings at Ridgewood and Tompkins Park; the purchase of more rare and expensive books; addition to endowment fund; ask the Board of Estimate for an appropriation for central building, for books; more assistants for reference work.

Charlotte, N. C. Carnegie L. (10th annual rpt.—1912.) Mary B. Palmer, lbn. Accessions 812; total 6704. New registration 409; total 1049. Circulation 32,367. Receipts $4000, not including fines. Expenditures $4033.24.

Cincinnati, O. University of Cincinnati L. Charles Albert Read, lbn. (Annual rpt.—1911.) Accessions 2263; total cataloged 57,426; total 63,426. Number of student approximately 1400. Expenditures $2000. The librarian finds the appropriation inadequate for the needs of an institution of that size, and to

support his arguments appends tables showing the amounts spent by representative institutions for the purchase of books, the number of students and the amount spent per student for the acquisition of books. He divides 47 institutions into three groups, the first comprising colleges and professional schools, the second the larger universities, the third other universities of about the same standing as the University of Cincinnati. In the first group the sums per student range from $2.30 at Wellesley, $3.10 at Smith, $5 at Mount Holyoke, $7.70 at Williams, $9.10 at Amherst, to $14.60 at Bryn Mawr and $78.30 at the General Theological Seminary, New York. Omitting the latter, the average for this group is $6.30.

In the second group the sums range from $3.80 at the University of Pennsylvania and $4 at Columbia, to $6.70 at Harvard, $8.30 at Princeton, $12.60 at Johns Hopkins, and $15.90 at Leland Stanford. The average in this group is $6.91.

The third group shows that universities of usual standing spend $5.17 on an average per student. In this computation were omitted Clark University, which has special book funds, the University of Nevada, which can spend $8000 for 300 students, and the College of the City of New York, which spends 30 cents per student. The University of Cincinnati evidently intends to increase its average as soon as possible.

University of Colorado (Boulder, Col.) L. C. Henry Smith, lbn. (Biennial rpt.—1910-1912.) Accessions 11,489; total 63,487. Circulation 29,034 (not including use of reserve books or reading room). Expenditures $13,521.99.

Dallas Public Library, under an arrangement recently made with the city, is to have a municipal reference department.

Davenport (Ia.) P. L. (Rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 4530; total 35,935. Circulation 172,335 (10,897 German, 229 French, 71 Swedish, 61 Bohemian, and 4 Danish).

Elizabeth (N. J.) Free P. L. Charles A. George, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1912.) Accessions 5243; total 37,650. New registration 2836; total 11,224. Circulation 171,248. Receipts $27,713.79; expenditures $26,021.44. The new main building, given by Mr. Carnegie, at a cost of $102,703.53, was opened in October. A branch library, also given by Mr. Carnegie, has been begun.

El Paso (Tex.) P. L. Maud Durlin, libn. (Rpt.—1912.) New registration 1384. Circulation 57,865 (juvenile 12,780).

Special stress has been laid upon the strengthening and development of the children's department. New books were added to replace the worn and discarded copies, and visits were made to most of the public schools by the librarian, with the view of acquainting the children with the library and of meeting the teachers upon their own ground, in order to coöperate in their work. Stories were told in the lower grades, and the children invited to attend the story hour, which was conducted weekly at the library on Friday afternoon.

Evanston, Ill. Northwestern University L. Walter Lichtenstein, lbn. Accessions 4779; pamphlets 3118; total 88,433. Circulation 78,644. Registration 1358. Average number using reading room per day 594. Receipts $9153.09. Expenditures $11,779.55. The librarian reports a very crowded condition in the reading room and the shelves.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. Mary B. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 2125; total 48,567. New registration 1622; total registration 10,777. Circulation 120,617. Receipts $20,223.03; expenditures $13,779.27.

Fresno (Cal.) P. L. Sarah E. McCardle, lbn. Accessions 1834; total 13,881. New registration 627; total 4121. Circulation 43,874, from July-December. Receipts $7313.34; expenditures $5250.47.

Helena (Mont.) State Law L. Ashburn K. Barbour, state law lbn. (Rpt. — 1911-12.) Accessions 1937; total approximately 30,000.

Huntington (N. Y.) L. Mrs. Mary F. Gaines, lbn. Accessions 519; total 9209. Circulation 14,260.

Kingston (N. Y.) City L. Marion Herbert, lbn. Accessions 334; total 7728. Circulation 44,934. Reading-room users 24,374. Receipts $4474.32; expenditures $4522.57.

Lansing (Mich.) P. S. L. E. Jennie McNeal, lbn. (11th rpt.— year to Aug., 1912.) Accessions 2713; total 22,066. Circulation 71,248. Receipts $8916. Expenditures $6521 (books $1113, binding $305, salaries $2312).

Little Falls (N. Y.) P. L. Mabel E. Richards, lbn. (Rpt. — 11 mos., from Feb. 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913.) Accessions 621; total 8505. New registration 343; total 1600. Circulation 26,185.

Long Beach (Cal.) P. L. Victoria Ellis, lbn. (11th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1912.) Accessions 4354; total 23,967. Circulation 223,022(an increase of 22,469 over 1911). Registration 10,300. New registration 5231. There are four branches and one deposit station. Receipts $20,380.17; expenditures $16,221.

Long Beach has an estimated population (exclusive of tourists) of 20,000, and library cardholders represent about fifty per cent of total number of residents.

Madison (Wis.) F. L. Mary A. Smith, lbn. (37th rpt. — year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 2719; total 27,006. Circulation 144,762.

Registration 14,405. Expenditures $19,839 (salaries $5613, books and periodicals $2571, binding $817).

Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L. Martha Elizabeth Pond, lbn. (Rpt.—year June 30, 1912.) Accessions 895; total 10,453. Registration 4799. Circulation 38,329. Receipts $6874.09. Expenditures $4089.37. Active publicity work is carried on by this library in the press of the town, and much attention is paid to personal work, displays and bulletins in the library.

Marietta (O.) P. L. William D. Cotton, lbn. Accessions 496; total 14,161. New registration 565; total 2491. Circulation 30,888 (periodicals 1571).

The library is at present housed in the high school building, already overcrowded. The need of a separate building is plain.

Massachusetts. State L. C. F. D. Belden, lbn. (3d rpt.—year to N. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 10,513. Expenditures $27,509 (salaries $15,010, books $6158, binding $1288).

During the 1912 legislative session the daily average of state officials and legislators using the reference rooms reached 40. Other states and even foreign countries are making more and more demand. The use made by the public is notably increasing. 3400 cards are now available to the card index referring to the messages of the governor. 6714 books and pamphlets have been sent out from the duplicate collection in exchange with other libraries. 615 booklists on selected topics are now in use. In considering the making of a card catalog open to public use, it has been found that the cost for printing would be 50 cents per book title. It has therefore been decided to use typewritten cards except where L. C. and Harvard cards can be purchased. It is believed that the completed card, ready for deposit in the tray, would cost on the average 10 cents. This estimate is based on the fact that during the last year 5645 lead-pencil title cards (21,000 books) were prepared at an average cost of 6 cents. This striking difference in cost of cataloging is due to a new system of handling the work. The expert cataloger dictates the substance of the cards to an amanuensis, instead of doing all the mechanical work himself. Experience has demonstrated that by this method the work of three catalogers can be done by one. During the past year the librarian issued, as prepared by C. J. Babbitt, a "Hand-list of American statute law."

Mount Clemens (Mich.) P. L. Agnes L. Snover, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 544; total 9235. Circulation 31,296. Registration 4601. Expenditures $4165 (salaries $1323, binding $326).

New York, N. Y. Cooper Union L. F. A. Curtis, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 48,695; total 226,425. Attendance 585,766. Expenditures $15,730.

Olean (N. Y.) P. L. Maud D. Brooks, lbn. (6th annual rpt.—1912.) Accessions 850; net gain 179; total 10,468. New registration 1032; total 5186. Circulation 59,590. Careful publicity work, including special lists sent to shops, factories, clubs, city officials, schools and professional workers, is being done.

Oakland (Cal.) F. L. Charles F. Greene, lbn. (34th annual rpt.—1912.) Accessions 5781; total 58,287. New registration 8348; withdrawn 703; total 49,417. Circulation 481,285. Receipts $95,670; expenditures $95,069.47.

A municipal reference library of about seven hundred books, pamphlets and periodicals has been organized, and extensive correspondence conducted with other cities. It is eventually to become a branch library and to be housed in the City Hall. The library finds most useful and economical the employment of expert bindery workers in mending books and advising as to rebinding, etc. Two such women mended, respectively, 8263 and 8812 books during the year.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Mercantile L. Accessions 3918. Circulation 125,156. Members 2680. Expenditures $4707.49.

Phoenixville (Pa.) P. L. Elmira W. Pennypacker, lbn. (16th rpt.—year to Jl., 1912.) Accessions 496; total 9691. Circulation 29,716. New registry 450; total 1631. Expenditures $2352 (salaries $951, books $630).

Portland (Ore.) Library Assn. (49th annual rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1912. Total number of volumes, 144,522. Total registration 56,667, not including children borrowing through the schools. Circulation 1,036,894. Receipts $148,621.31; investment funds $114,605.11; expenditures (for books, general administration, central library and library extension) $118,396.63. A gift of $60,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the construction of four new branch library buildings, and sites for three branches, valued at $18,900. The new main library building is in use; two branches are housed in beautiful and convenient buildings made possible by the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and by the president of the Library Board, who contributed the sites; two more are in process of construction upon sites given by the citizens of the community, and the site for a fifth has been given by Mr. M. L. Holbrook and plans for the building are under consideration; eight small branches are established in rented buildings; thirteen deposit stations may be found in parts of the country where the population does not warrant larger service, and traveling libraries have been placed in car barns, engine houses, institutions, Sunday schools and with clubs. In addition, both city and county schools have been provided with classroom libraries. The circulation has increased 836 per cent. since 1902. One means of advertising the library has been made possible through the courtesy of the People's Amusement Company. Two lantern slides have been provided for each of the eleven

moving picture theaters operated by this company; one slide states that the story of the picture may be obtained at the Public Library; the other slide gives the location of the central library and branches. These slides are shown during performances which include literary films, and at the same time the library posts on its bulletin board a notice of such films. This advertising is proving so successful that similar arrangements are being made with other companies operating moving picture theaters.

Placards setting forth the practical value of the library to various classes of people have been posted in all possible public places, stores, mills, waiting-rooms, hotels, barber shops and pool-rooms.

In North Portland arrangements were made with the local collector of water rents to distribute library applications and book lists, and when the Gas Company in that section gave a demonstration of cooking for a week, at each session the speaker kindly advertised the branch's collection of cook books.

At St. Johns the librarian made almost a house to house canvass questioning nationality, occupation and organization and furnished exact information, which is of inestimable service in building up the resources of the branch.

Members of the library staff have talked on library matters before many clubs and organizations in both city and county, and the library has been represented by booths at the Child Welfare exhibit, the County Fair, the Industrial Fair at St. Johns, and by a case of special editions at the annual meeting of the Oregon Congress of Mothers.

Since April non-fiction has been reserved without charge, and by telephone or postal; this has occasioned an increase of nearly 25 per cent. in the use of the cards.

Only four of the ten books permitted the vacation issue may be fiction. Very few borrowers wished for fiction alone, and few borrowed the full complement of ten books. 999 members availed themselves of this privilege, borrowing 5292 books. The vacation privilege was extended throughout the year to traveling men whose headquarters are in Portland. On the signature of the firms they represent, books are issued for the time requested. No fiction is included, as trains and hotels supply novels generously.

The development of the three high school libraries, the introduction of a course of instruction in the use of the library and the extension of the work to Sunday schools, parochial schools and private schools are the striking features of the year's activities. Thirty-five schools were provided with classroom libraries, fifty-seven, including high, trade, night and summer schools, with traveling libraries.

Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) P. L. J. C. Sickley, lbn. (Rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 2444; total number of books 50,122. New registration 1732; total registration 7031. Circulation 100,617.

Redlands (Cal.) A. K. Smiley P. L. Artena M. Chapin, lbn. (18th annual rpt. — 1911-12.) Accessions 1761; net growth 1458; total 21,689. New registration 136; total 5408. Circulation 94,784. Receipts $15,381.47. Expenditures $15,511.97. This library is doing good work with all departments, has a stereoscope circulation of 25,024, and a pay collection for the newest fiction which nearly pays for itself.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. Hourly book delivery, something not heretofore attempted by the library, and impracticable, of course, at a distant station, is now available at the new downtown station on the second floor of the Grand-Leader Building. Messengers leave the central library at ten minutes before each hour, and reach the station on the hour. Books ordered at the beginning of a shopping trip may therefore be obtained at the station at its close. These facilities are intended to remove objections to the new location of the central building, and the indications are that they are doing so.

The report of the Municipal Reference Branch for October and November shows that in those months 16 different departments of the city government used the library for purposes of more or less extended investigation. Other cities and outside organizations making similar inquiries numbered 21. Investigations have been conducted by research and correspondence on the governor's power of removal of city officials, municipal home rule, municipal outdoor baths, state registration of nurses, marriage laws, moving-picture censorship, firemen's salaries, food screening, and street-car heating and ventilation. Information on a very large variety of other subjects connected with municipal administration, but not requiring such extended investigation, is asked for and furnished daily. The librarian attends assembly meetings with some regularity, and is thereby enabled to discover and anticipate the needs of members; in some cases investigations have been completed before the arrival of the official request. A subject index is now kept of all important pending bills, showing the stage of each, the number and the date of introduction. Other useful indexes are in progress, and a full collection of clippings on municipal subjects is kept up to date. These resources are at the disposal not only of city officials, but of any interested citizen.

The library holds a visitors' night monthly. At present they occur on the second Thursday of every month. On these nights, special guides are present to show guests around the building, which is opened and lighted in every part, including those not usually accessible to the public. These occasions have met with favor, and will be continued so long as they appear to do so. About one hundred guests have been received and entertained on each evening between 7.30 and 9.30, apart from regular users of the library.

The photograph room of the library offers

facilities to those who wish to reproduce by photography plates or diagrams from books that may not be removed from the building, or that have been borrowed from other cities by interlibrary loan. Architects, engineers, draughtsmen and patent attorneys will find this useful. The library furnishes utensils, but users are expected to provide their own chemicals and plates or films. It is preferable that each user should have his own camera, but the library has a 5 x 7 camera for loan, if desired. Application should be made to the librarian or the building superintendent.

The library borrows, for its readers, books from such out-of-town libraries as are willing to lend them, especially from the Library of Congress at Washington. There is no expense, save that of transportation, which is paid by the user. The library has, for the use of persons contemplating such a loan, a "repertory" card catalog, showing, so far as cards have been printed, the contents of the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library of Chicago, the Harvard University Library and the University of Chicago Library, as well as occasional books of interest in other large libraries.

The second staff meeting of the St. Louis Public Library for the current season took the form of an anniversary celebration of the opening of the new library building, and was held in the central library on the evening of Monday, January 6. Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, secretary of the Civic League, delivered an address on "Public service as a fine art."

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. Robert Rea, acting lbn. (Rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 18,413; net accessions 12,731; total 120,105. New registration 980; total 38,454. Circulation 821,-162. Receipts $105,650.25. Expenditures $79,-840.90 (books $15,343.19, periodicals $1930.17, binding $6124.98, a percentage of nearly 30 per cent. of the total income).

The library has only 9063 less circulation than the largest figures ever recorded before the destruction of the library in April, 1906, when it had 40,352 more volumes. An automobile delivery to the branches and deposit stations has been instituted. The work of the main library and its branches has far outgrown the facilities of the system, and the erection of a new main library building and branches is contemplated. Under a gift of $750,000 from Mr. Carnegie, $500,000 is available for the proposed main building, and such a site is being selected that the new building may be a part of the group of public buildings which are to form the new civic center.

San Jose (Cal.) Free P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1912.) Nell McGinley, lbn. Accessions 3008; total 23,529. Circulation 100,202. Receipts $8897.03. Expenditures $8895.55. Of the fourteen California cities supporting public libraries, the population of which ranges from 10,000 to 44,000 inhabitants, San Jose received the lowest per capita appropriation for 1912. The library, however, shows an increase in circulation of 15,438.

Sag Harbor (N. Y.), John Jermain Memorial Library. Mrs. Olive Pratt Young, lbn. Accessions 1137; total 7968. Circulation 47,-396 (30,050 adult, 17,346 juvenile). Sixty-five per cent. of the population are subscribers. Registration 2230. Mrs. Russell Sage has endowed the institution, which was built by her in memory of her grandfather.

Savannah (Ga.) P. L. William Harden, lbn. Accessions 4008; total 45,850.

Traverse City (Mich.) P. L. Alice M. Wait, lbn. (Rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 719; total 12,074. Circulation 40,286. Reading room 14,651. New patrons 690. Total registration 5031. Receipts $4177.84. Expenditures $3701.47. Total number of children at the story hour 1962; average attendance 63.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. C. M. Underhill, lbn. (20th annual rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 5929; net growth 3661; total 68,310. New registration 1047; total 2351. Circulation 194,308. German 1456; Italian 649; Yiddish 870; Polish 1535; French 252; juvenile 46,615. Attendance at 28 story hours 890. Exhibitions 6. Of the 559 volumes taken out under special vacation privilege 215 were non-fiction. The library maintains a branch with a circulation of 21,454 and several stations.

Vineland (N. J.) P. L. (Rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 696. New registration 579. Circulation 44,225.

Waco (Tex.) P. L. Gertrude Matthews, lbn. (12th annual rpt. — 1911-12.) Net accessions 1053; total 13,679. New registration 1203; total 1648. Registration in delivery stations 424. Receipts $4375.47. Expenditures $4419.61.

Warren (O.) P. L. Cornelia G. Smith, lbn. (Rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 1080; total 15,011. Circulation 26,474. Receipts $4121; expenditures $3347.23. Branches have been established in the Mahoning Lamp Works and the Trumbull Magda Lamp Works, and a duplicate pay collection in the main library.

Watertown, N. Y. Flower Memorial L. S. A. Hayt, lbn. (Rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 579. Registration 803. Circulation 78,314. The closing of the library on weekday evenings has greatly reduced the circulation.

Woburn (Mass.) L. George Hill Evans, lbn. (Rpt.— 1912.) Accessions 970. Circulation 60,022. New registration 742; total reg-

istration 3884. The average number of lendings for juveniles was 8½; for other books .83.

ENGLISH

Aberdeen P. L. G. M. Fraser. lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 2155; net accessions 748. Total lending stock 38,132; referenee dept. 47,988; total 77,129 vols. and 8991 pamphlets. New registration 3108; total registration 11,515. Circulation 359,497. Receipts £3360 15s. 3d.; expenditures £3461 15s. 3d.

Bolton, Eng. County Borough L. Archibald Sparke, lbn. (59th rpt.—year to Oct. 11, 1912.) Accessions 4931; total 129,489. New registration 2145; total 34,422 (18,153 ordinary tickets, 10,033 juvenile, 6236 non-fiction, all exclusive of circulation of the 14 school libraries). Circulation 508,484. Estimated number using all departments 1,203,176. Receipts £6072 18s. 9d.; expenditures £6717 14s. 5d.

Bradford, Eng. B. Wood, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Aug. 12, 1912.) Accessions 8416; total 168,792. Circulation 861,775. Borrowers 18,138.

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AMERICAN LITERATURE. Pancoast, H. Spackman. An introduction to American literature. 2d ed., rev. N. Y., Holt. c. '12. 16+2+438 p. (bibls.) front. pors. 12°, $1.12.

AMERICANA. Anderson, W. H. Library of Nathaniel C. Reynal, of White Plains, N. Y. Part 1, Rare Americana. N. Y., 8°, pap. (No. 985; 869 lots.)

ANGHIERA, Pietro Martire d'. De orbe novo, the eight Decades of Peter Martyr d'Anghera; tr. from the Latin, with notes and introd. by Fs. Augustus MacNutt. N. Y., Putnam. 2 v. (5 p. bibl.) pors. fold. map, 8°, $12.50.

ANTE-NICENE CHURCH. Warren, F. E. The liturgy and ritual of the ante-Nicene church. 2d ed., rev. N. Y., E. S. Gorham, '12. 16+317 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (Side-lights of church history.) $1.50.

ANTHROPOLOGY. Munro, Rob. Palæolithic man and Terramara settlements in Europe; being the Munro lectures in anthropology and prehistoric archæology in connection with the University of Edinburgh; delivered during February and March, 1912; with 75 pls. and 174 figs. in the text. N. Y., Macmillan, '12. 23+507 p. (bibl.) $5.50.

ARCHITECTURE. Ries, Heinrich. Building stones and clay-products; a handbook for architects. N. Y., Wiley. c. 15+415 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. pls. maps, (2 double) diagrs, (1 double) 8°, $3.

ART. Whitman, Alfr. Print collector's handbook. 6th ed., rev. and enl., with additional chapters; ed. by Malcolm C. Salaman. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 21+376 p. (bibls.) il. 8°, $4.

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——Quaritch, Bernard. Catalogue of rare and valuable books, including works on Africa, America, Bibles, bibliography, early printed books, European history and literature, fine arts, mss., palaeography and fassimiles of mss., and a selection of important new books. London. 8°, pap. (No. 321; 608 titles.)

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BYZANTINE CHURCHES. Millingen, Alex. Van. Byzantine churches in Constantinople; their history and architecture; il. with maps and plans. N. Y., Macmillan, '12. 29+352 p. (bibl.) 8°, $9.50.

CHINA. Chung Yu Wang. Bibliography to the mineral wealth and geology of China. Phil., Lippincott, '12. 63 p. il. pls. maps, 12°, $1.25.

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COAL. Rey, Jules. Catalogue de la houille blanche; Table décennale de la houille blanche, ouvrages scientifiques, rélatifs a la houille blanche, hydralique électricité, législation, électrochémie, cement, papier. Grenoble, France. p. 30-80, pap.

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Van Nostrand, '12. 14+119 p. (2½p. bibl.) 8°, $2.50.

COTTON PLANT. Balls, W. Lawrence. The cotton plant in physiology and genetics. N. Y., Macmillan. 16+202 p. (bibls.) il. 8°, $1.60.

COUNTRY LIFE. Carney, Mabel. Country life and the country school; a study of the agencies of rural progress and of the social relationship of the school to the country community. Chic., Row, Peterson. c. 22+405 p. (bibls.) il. 12°, $1.25.

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FORBIDDEN BOOKS. Betten, Fs. Sales. The Roman Index of forbidden books, briefly explained for Catholic booklovers and students; with a summary of the Index. 3d enl. ed. St. Louis, Herder. 6+69 p. 35 c.

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GASCONY. Marsh, Fk. Burr. English rule in Gascony, 1199-1259, with special reference to the towns; a thesis submitted to the faculty of the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts of the University of Michigan, 1906. Ann Arbor, Univ. of Mich. c. '12. 11+178 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, (Historical studies.) $1.25.

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HOUSE DECORATION. Rothery, Guy Cadogan. Staircases and garden steps. N. Y., Stokes. 12+250 p. (4½ p. bibl.) D. (House decoration ser.) $1.50.

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—— Am. Sch. of Home Economics. Handbook of health and nursing; a complete home-study course, comprising Household bacteriology, by S. Maria Elliott; Personal hygiene, by Maurice Le Bosquet; Home care of the sick, by Amy E. Pope. Chic. (bibls.) il. pls. 12°, $2.

—— Bibliographie des livres Français de médicine et des sciences, 1900-12. Paris, Section de Médicine du Syndicat des Editeurs. 134 p. 8°, pap.

—— Deuticke, Franz. Klinische Medizin, Alte Arzte, Geschichte der Medizin, Anatomie, Physiologie, Zoologie, Anthropologie, Neurologie, Psychiatrie, etc. Vienna. 8°, pap. (No. 92; 1687 titles.)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Beard, C. Austin. American city government; a survey of newer tendencies. N. Y., Century Co. c. 9+420 p. (4½ p. bibl.) pls. 8°, $2.

NORTH AMERICA. Willis, Bailey. Index to the stratigraphy of North America; accompanied by a geologic map of North America, compiled by the United States Geological Survey in coöperation with the Geological Survey of Canada and the Instituto Geológico de México under the supervision of Bailey Willis and G. W. Stose. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 894 p. (25 p. bibl.) Q. (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey, Professional pap.) pap.

NURSING. Dock, Lavinia L. A history of nursing from the earliest times to the present day; with special reference to the work of the past thirty years. In 4 v. vs. 3, 4; ea. with 34 illustrations. N. Y., Putnam. c. '12. 16+340; 7+338 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, $5.

OLD BOOKS. Merlino. Livres anciens. Rome. 8°, pap. (No. 20; 206 titles.)

ORIENTAL LITERATURE. Morice, Eugene L. Books on British India and the Near East, China, the Far East, Australasia; being a fine collection of rare and valuable books and pamphlets on their antiquity, arts, customs, commerce, history, etc. London, W. C. 8°, pap. (No. 17; 1033 titles.)

OSBORN, HENRY FAIRFIELD. Ripley, H. Ernestine. Bibliography of the published writings of Henry Fairfield Osborn for the years 1877-1910. Lancaster, Pa., New Era Pr. 26 p. 8°, pap., gratis.

PANAMA. Forbes-Lindsay, C. Harcourt Ainslie. Panama and the canal to-day; an historical account of the canal project from the earliest times, with special reference to the enterprises of the French company and the United States; with a detailed description of the waterway as it will be ultimately constructed; together with a brief history of the country and the first comprehensive account of its physical features and natural resources; with 53 il. from recent. photographs and 5 maps. New rev. ed. Bost., Page. c. '12. 3+5-13+474 p. (5 p. bibl.) pls. fold. map, 8°, $3.

POETRY. Schiller, Johann Christophe Friedrich von. Kabale und liebe; ein bürgerliches trauerspiel; ed., with introd., notes and appendix, by W: Addison Hervey. N. Y., Holt.

c. '12. 108+279 p. (10 p. bibl.) por. pls. 12°, $1.25.

Politics and religion. Humphrey, E. Fk. Politics and religion in the days of Augustine. N. Y., [The author, 110 West 34th St.] 5-220 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, $1.50.

Psychology. Brett, G. Sidney. A history of psychology, ancient and patristic. N. Y., Macmillan, '12. 20+388 p. (bibls.) 8°, $2.75.

Public documents. N. Y. P. L. *Bull,* D., '12. List of city charters, ordinances and collected documents. Pt. III. p. 885-947, 4°, pap.

—— United States. Superintendent of Documents. Checklist of United States public documents, 1789-1909, congressional: to close of Sixtieth Congress; departmental: to end of calendar year 1909. 3d ed., rev. and enl.; comp. under direction of the Superintendent of Documents. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. '11. 8°, $1.50.

Reed, Walter. Kelly, Howard Atwood. Walter Reed and yellow fever. New and rev. ed. Balt., Medical Standard Bk. Co., [307 N. Charles St.] c. '06. 19+310 p. (3 p. bibl.) pors. 12°, $1.50.

Religion. Lectures on the history of religions. St. Louis, B. Herder, '12. 5 v. (bibls.) 12°, ea., 60 c.

Religious literature. Cambridge (Mass.) Church L. Assoc. List of books recommended for Sunday school and parish libs. by the Church Lib. Assoc. 22 p. 12°, pap.

Science. Schöningh, Ferdinand. Bücher aus allen Wissenschaften; Deutsche Literatur Arnim, Brentano, Goethe, Schiller; Französische und englische Literatur; Philosophie, Geschichte, Biographien Kunst, etc. Osnabrück. 8°, pap. (No. 143; 1570 titles.)

Social economics. Winder, Phyllis D. The public feeding of elementary school children; a review of the general situation, and an inquiry into Birmingham experience; with a preface by Councillor Norman Chamberlain. N. Y., Longmans. 11+84 p. (2 p. bibl.) 8°, (Birmingham studies in social economics and adjacent fields.) pap., 75 c.

Sociology. Devine, E. T. The family and social work. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 163 p. (5 p. bibl.) 12°, 60 c.

—— Ellwood, C. Abram. Sociology in its psychological aspects. N. Y., Appleton. c. 13+416 p. (8 p. bibl.) 8°, $3.

—— Griggs, E. Howard. Human progress; a study of modern civilization; a handbook of eight lectures. N. Y., Huebsch. 52 p. (4½ p. bibl.) pap., 25 c.

Spiders. Comstock, J. H. The spider book; a manual for the study of the spiders and their near relatives, the scorpions, pseudoscorpions, whip-scorpions, harvestmen, and other members of the class *Arachnida,* found in America north of Mexico; with analytical keys for their classification, and popular accounts of their habits. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Page. c. '12. 15+721 p. (16 p. bibl.) il. 8°, $4.

Sporting books. Anderson, W. H. Library of Nathaniel C. Reynal, of White Plains, N. Y. Part 2, Sporting books. N. Y., 8°, pap. (No. 986, 324 lots.)

Theological books. Higham, Charles & Son. Useful and otherwise valuable theological books of all kinds, chiefly modern and second-hand, including many items. London, E. C. 8°, pap. (No. 515; 2455 titles.)

Travel. Rey, Jules. Étrennes du touriste, éditions de grand luxe illustrées en phototypic relative aux Alpes, au pays de Jeanne d'Arc, aux pays de Napoléon; éditions scientifiques de la Houille Blanche. France. 16 p. pap.

Venezuela. Dalton, Leonard V. Venezuela; with a map and 34 illustrations. N. Y., Scribner. 320 p. (27 p. bibl.) 8°, (South American ser.) $3.

Zoology. Stiles, C. Wardell, *and* Hassall, Alb. Index catalogue of medical and veterinary zoology: subjects, *Cestoda* and *Cestodaria.* Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 467 p. 8°, (U. S., Hygienic Laby. bull.) pap.

Humors and Blunders

Dear Mr. H.: This little Christmas thought
Goes to you with all friendly memories fraught;
May the New Year for you and yours be bright,
May your new building take on form and height.
May branches thrive for you on every hand;
May funds be plenteous as the seashore sand;
May legislators smile upon your need;
May press and public yield you well-earned need;
May your old news files cease to crack and shrivel,
May you upon the golf links beat the divvil!
May all good things—and more than these I'm tellin'—
Be granted you.

Affectionately, H———.

H. G. H.

Library Calendar

FEBRUARY

10. Penn L. C., Philadelphia.
10?-15?. Western Mass L. C., Northampton.
28-Mr. 1. N. J. L. A. and Penn L. C., Bi-state annual meeting.
5-7. Wis. L. A., Wausau.

MARCH

Mr. Old Colony L. C.
Ma.?-Je.? Mass. L. C. annual meeting at Williamstown.
Je. 23-Aug. 1. Penn. Summer School for Library Workers.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

See page 145

VOL. 38 MARCH, 1913 NO. 3

"No matter who you are, or what your work or business is, we can help you—come to us," is the summation by a newspaper writer of the tenor of the annual report of the New York Public Library, and though not from an interview with Dr. Billings, as might be inferred from the text, pithily expresses both the spirit of the library and of the American public library system. New York's circulation for 1912, 7,969,664, gives an average of 2.6 volumes per capita for the estimated population of 3,061,000 in its immediate bailiwick of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond boroughs; almost exactly the same as last year, and slightly better than the 2.4 of the Brooklyn system. This is somewhat below the average in smaller places, and there is still a vast unexplored field of readers before the metropolitan libraries. As the library of the largest circulation in the world, the record of the New York Public Library is of unique interest, and its report is really of national importance.

IT is proverbial that a book owned is worth many times a book borrowed, and it should be an axiom that the purpose of the public library system is to promote good reading, outside as well as inside its jurisdiction. Pride of circulation has led some librarians so far as to suggest that there is no reason why people should buy books when they can obtain them for nothing from the public library. This overlooks, or, rather, antagonizes, the proper view of the purpose of the public library: that it should not spend the public money where private means can better accomplish the end. The library is only a part of the larger system of public education in which not only the school and the college, but the bookstore and the personally owned book are also a part. Mr. Mumford's paper on the relations that should exist between the librarian and the bookseller is altogether in the right direction. Coöperation between the librarian and the bookseller can be very fruitful of good result, and it is unfortunate that for one reason or another the two classes have come to look upon each other askance. There was once a proposition that the library should become a local bookstore, and thus do away with the commercial element in bookselling. But this would be going far afield, and would involve the library system in the losses as well as gains of trade. Far better is it that the librarian should be the wise guide of the bookseller in helping him to select the best books, especially those for children, and that the bookseller should feel that the librarian is behind him rather than against him in promoting good reading through the sale of the best books. Mr. Mumford brings together much of the experience of libraries in such coöperation, and his paper is full of suggestions that should be heeded.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL training in college and, indeed, in the schools, is not at all a question of professional education, though it is the library profession which should emphasize its need. There are certain courses in education which are both labor-saving and time-saving-and instead of increasing the amount of work and the number of hours required for education, really diminish these. Amongst such, the knowledge of how to find and how to use a book is of the first importance. This study should not be overlooked in the grammar grades, for the key to the library should be furnished all the more to children who will never get to the high school or the college, but who, nevertheless, should use books all their lives and should, consequently, be told how to use them to best advantage. Otherwise not only is an enormous amount of time wasted, both by the user of books and, incidentally, by the library staff in serving him, but a person may not even know that certain lines of information, pertinent to and practical in his life, may be had from books, quite aside from the inspiration which also should be had from books. The knowledge of the use of logarithms is a similar example of a subject auxiliary to the study of mathematics, which means an enormous saving in practical life; and the slide rule is another device which is literally a tool for intellectual work. These, however, are much more technical, and do not cover so wide a field of usefulness as does bibliographical training. This corresponds, in fact, to the value of typewriting and stenography as labor-saving devices; and it is especially interesting here to note that President Woodrow Wilson has, throughout

his life, made practical use of shorthand and typewriting, putting his addresses in form through shorthand, as he has recently done in the case of his inaugural. The libraries should be ready to advise students of all grades to avail themselves of such helps as these, because in this way there will be more time for reading and better reading.

Efficiency, a word now rather fashionable, may mean either social or mechanical effectiveness on the part of the worker, and it is perhaps the human side which should rightly be emphasized in library relations. This cannot be determined by any mechanical, physiological or even psychological tests, for the relation of one human being with other human beings cannot be gauged by any apparatus. Yet there is a standard by which such efficiency may be measured, and the report paper which Mr. Bostwick has prepared is a very useful illustration of what may be done in this direction. Such efficiency records as these are useful, first of all, to the executive in relation to appointment and promotion, but they have another usefulness, though this is difficult to make effective without disturbing social equilibrium. To an individual worker who wants to know how to better personal work and improve his personal position, the opinions of his immediate chief and coworkers are most valuable; and, therefore, such records should be of peculiar value to the person whose character and work are thus passed upon, if that person is sufficiently broadminded to take advantage of, instead of to resent, such evaluation. While it is the human side of efficiency that has to be emphasized, yet there is a good deal on the mechanical side, with respect to the use of labor-saving and time-saving methods and devices, of which account should be taken in libraries. In this field, Mr. W. P. Cutter has for some time been making observations, and, happily, it is his intention at a later date to put his results before the library profession.

The plan for developing the legislative reference features of the Library of Congress and the establishment of a Bill Drafting Bureau, either within or without the library, is again before Congress, and is likely, if not in the present session, at least during the next Congress, to become law. The bill for this purpose, presented by Senator La Follette, is in itself a model of bill drafting, for it makes the necessary provision and gives the necessary power in the simplest form, without cumbering the bill with administrative details which can be best worked out in the course of the development of such bureaus. This administrative detail in legislative measures has been a curse to the economic organization of governmental bureaus, and Post Office legislation has been peculiarly obnoxious in this way. Senator La Follette's bill provides for a Bill Drafting Bureau outside the Library of Congress, and whether or not such a bureau should be under the direct supervision of the legislature, inviting the possible dangers of partisanship, or be connected with the official library, now almost universally non-partisan, is fairly a matter of question. A bill for creating a Bill Drafting Bureau in connection with the State Library has been introduced in the New York Legislature by Assemblyman Hinman, and New York is likely before very long to follow the good example of Wisconsin and other states. The Hinman bill is, however, open to criticism, as going overmuch into detail, and a simpler measure would be preferable.

As a library post, *i. e.*, a lower rate for books, is not made part of the postal appropriation bill, it is to be hoped that it may be brought forward at the extra session of Congress, and that enough pressure will be brought to bear upon Senate and House to insure its adoption. Under the parcels post bill, the Postmaster-General was given wide power to modify everything except classification, but in this respect his hands were tied. Books were excluded from parcels post advantages because the parcels post was specifically confined to fourth-class or merchandise matter. Books should certainly have the benefit of the parcels post rates, but in the farther zones the inclusion of them would increase instead of decrease the present rate. A practical proposition is that to make books and other printed matter four cents a pound, giving them also the benefits of the parcels post where this would be an advantage. Librarians should be on the alert to use their influence in this direction, for such a rate would be of benefit to the whole people, directly as well as through the agency of the libraries.

EFFICIENCY RECORDS IN LIBRARIES

By Arthur E. Bostwick, *Librarian, St. Louis Public Library*

In an article entitled "Service systems in libraries," printed in the June number of this journal, the present writer gave the result of his experience in formulating and establishing such systems of service in four large libraries, and, incidentally, stated his conclusion that such systems should always remain in the control of the library authorities.

While the plans therein described work satisfactorily from an inside standpoint, they are defective in one particular—that of complete record. This is most important in case of investigation by competent authority. While direct control of a library service system by an outside body, such as a municipal or other civil service board, is objectionable, there can certainly be no objection to the requirement, by municipal charter or state law, that the library service be organized and operated on the merit system, which requirement presupposes occasional inquiry to ascertain whether, and in what degree and form, this is the case. Now, in the event of such investigation, it will usually be easy to produce the records of examinations, with marked papers, tabulated marks, and the action based thereon. When it comes to personality and efficiency, such records are not easy to get. Even where libraries assign marks in these subjects and combine them with the results of the written tests to obtain a final mark on which promotion is based, there is nothing to show how the marks were obtained, and the investigating authority might not unnaturally conclude that here was an opportunity to nullify the merit system. Evidently all data on which appointment or promotion is based should be matters of record, otherwise a perfectly well-ordered merit system cannot be demonstrated to be such to one who has a right to know; and, of course, in the last analysis, every citizen has this right in the case of a public institution.

What appeared to be needed was some regular report on the efficiency of every employee, which should be taken into account in assigning marks or in some other way, in making promotions, made in such permanent form that it could be filed as a record. Such reports are, of course, constantly made orally and acted upon, without any record being preserved. They are occasionally made in recordable form, perhaps most often in the case of apprentices or members of training classes. In some cases derelictions or unfavorable reports alone have been recorded, but a complete report on personality and work made regularly and filed permanently is a thing that has not come under my observation, although, of course, it may exist.

Having decided to adopt some such form of report in the St. Louis Public Library, the librarian laid the matter before the weekly conference of department heads and branch librarians. Had the question been the advisability of the adoption of such a form, the sentiment of the meeting would probably have been against it, but the announcement was simply that the librarian had decided to require regularly thereafter, in shape suitable for filing, information regarding the efficiency of assistants that had hitherto been received irregularly and by word of mouth. A staff committee was appointed to draft a form of report, and the reports of progress of this committee, with the incidental discussions and conferences, occupied nearly a year, during which time everyone on the staff became thoroughly familiar with the plan and either agreed with the librarian regarding its advisability or had some reasonable and well-considered ground of opposition.

The librarian had in mind a short form, containing a few important data. The committee brought in a long one — somewhat longer than that finally adopted, which is given below. Their reason, as stated, was that it is easier to answer a large number of questions that require hardly more than the words "yes" and "no" in reply than a few, each of which calls for the writing of an essay, however brief. This reason appealed to all and finally prevailed. It means practically the presentation of the information required, ready-made, and its adoption or rejection by the person making the report. Discussion in the meeting was chiefly on the more personal items of information, such as those about neatness of dress, etc.; also about others whose propriety or clearness was ques-

tioned, such as that regarding loyalty to the library. Some of these were finally stricken out, but most were retained. It was also noted that in many cases the information asked for could not ordinarily be obtained. A department head, for instance, may be intimate enough with one of her assistants to know whether she has a real appreciation for literature, but in most instances this would not be the case. Many such questions were retained on the ground that answers, if possible, would be of value, and, if not, could simply be omitted.

After the forms had thus been put into shape they were duplicated and a copy was given to each department head, with instructions to show it to all her assistants, discuss it with them, and report at the next meeting. The reports showed that the reception of the form had depended chiefly on the department head, either through manner of presentation or through personal influence. In some departments the plan seemed to be viewed with equanimity, while in others there was a considerable amount of suspicion, distrust and dislike of the whole scheme. It was next announced that anyone on the staff desiring to discuss the matter with the librarian would be given an opportunity to do so at a specified meeting. This was well attended, and it appeared that much of the feeling was due to misunderstanding. It was explained that no new method of making promotions was contemplated, and that personality and efficiency would be taken into account neither more nor less than before, but that the reports from which the librarian derived his information on these points would be required in writing, thus safeguarding both the appointing officer and the appointees. There seemed to be a strong feeling on the part of some that personal feeling might actuate some department head to make a false report, and that while, of course, such report might be made even more effectively if rendered orally, it would be a pity to have it permanently on record. There was no answer to this except that the likelihood of such a misleading report would probably become known to the librarian, who could reject or modify it.

In due course of time, a sufficient number of blanks were distributed, filled and handed in. They were then discussed again at a meeting, and questions that had come up in the practical rendition of the reports were brought up and settled. A filled report regarding the work of every classified assistant in this library is now on file in the librarian's office.

The conditions under which these reports are made and held are as follows:

Every question must be answered or the reason for not doing so must be stated.

The reports are to be made out regularly on the first of each year, or oftener at the librarian's request. Each is accessible only to the librarian, to the reporting officer and to the assistant reported on, except when a transfer is to be made, when the head of the department to which the assistant is to be transferred may also consult the record.

Since the reports were made out only about half a dozen assistants have requested to be shown their records. Some others were allowed to see them before they were handed in. Such excitement as there was regarding the matter has now abated, and the matter has been relegated to its proper plane in the scheme of library things. This is due, probably, very largely to the plan of conducting the whole matter on a free and open basis, in consultation with the staff at every point, and also to the length of time that was allowed to elapse between steps. Publicity and deliberation are the two necessary things in a procedure of this kind, and both are commended to librarians wishing to adopt this kind of record.

There is no doubt in my mind that some efficiency record is necessary and valuable, and that a full record, including the usual high percentage of good things with the possible proportion of bad ones, is preferable to a mere blacklist, on which only the bad is recorded.

The blank, as finally adopted, is reproduced herewith.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

RECORD OF EFFICIENCY

Name
(Inverted, in full)
Branch or Department.
Length of service in dept. or branch.
Present grade of assistant.
Entered the library

A. Personal qualities.
1. Physically strong enough for the work?
How much time lost while in department and why?

2. Knowledge of books
   Improving in this?
3. All around information?
4. Appreciation for real literature.
5. Resourceful? Systematic?
6. Self-possessed in a rush or emergency?
7. Executive ability? Decision?
8. Accurate? Quick? Adaptable?
9. Industrious? Careless?
10. Obliging to fellow-workers?
11. Punctual? Times tardy? Excusable?
12. Forgetful? Inclined to gossip?
13. Neat and appropriate in dress?

B. Relations with the public.
   1. Uniformly courteous? Dignified?
   2. Inclined to entertain personal visitors?
   3. Effective in work with adults?
   4. Effective in work with children?

C. Grade as excellent, good, fair, or poor.
   1. Library hand.
   2. Printing.
   3. Typewriting.
   4. Shorthand.

D. Did the assistant improve while with you?
   In what way?
   In what did she fall short?

E. If the assistant had weak points, did you call her attention to them?

F. What did you especially like about the assistant?

G. Do you consider the assistant fitted or unfitted by personality, education and practical efficiency to work in any one of the following departments? Grade her work as excellent, good, fair or poor, stating also length of service at each kind of work.
   1. An all-around branch assistant in this library?
   2. A children's librarian?
   3. A reference department assistant?
   4. A catalog department assistant?
   5. A desk assistant?
   6. A clerical assistant?
   7. An assistant in other lines? (specify)
   If you do not consider the assistant so fitted, give particular reasons.

H. Is the assistant loyal to the library?

I. Has the assistant enthusiasm in her work?

J. Would you be satisfied to have the assistant in your (Branch) (Dept.), not considering the fact that you might prefer some one else?

L. Remarks.

Signature
Title
Date]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGE*

By Kendric C. Babcock, *Specialist in Higher Education, United States Bureau of Education*

The phase of this topic which I wish to discuss deals with the general instruction of individual college students in bibliography and the use of the library, rather than with a few lectures by the librarians, or with the technical bibliographical instruction in courses devised for the training of librarians or professional bibliographers. Courses of the latter kind are given in several universities, sometimes as a regular course running through one or more years, sometimes as a summer session course which a regular student may elect for credit toward a degree, if he so chooses. Syracuse University, for example, conducts a library school, in which were registered, in 1911-12, 41 students. It offers a variety of combinations of courses and degrees; (1) a two-years' technical course for college graduates leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science; (2) a one-year technical course for college graduates leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Economy; (3) a four-years' combined academic and technical course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Economy; (4) a three-years' certificate course, consisting of two years of academic study, followed by one-year's technical course; (5) a two-years' technical certificate course. Just what is the difference between a Bachelor of Library Science and a Bachelor of Library Economy a layman like myself is hardly competent to judge. The University of Michigan illustrates the summer course in library methods, which runs through eight weeks, and by special permission may be allowed to count for two hours of university credit if satisfactorily completed. None of these, however, touches the great body of new students.

Mention should also be made of the usual courses of lectures on the use of the library. These are sometimes optional and sometimes required of all students. A course of this kind was recently given at Columbia University, in which Mr. Johnston lectured on "The libraries of New York City and their uses," Mr. Hicks on "Why we have a university library," and Miss Mudge on "The keys to

* Presented at the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Columbia University, Nov. 30, 1912.

the resources of the library." No matter how excellent the lecture courses in bibliography may be, they fail to meet the need for general bibliographical instruction. Ten lectures in bibliography by Mr. Keogh, of Yale University, or lectures of one hour a week, on "Historical and practical bibliography," by Professor Davis, of the University of Michigan, are presumably excellent and stimulating. But these are evidently optional courses; new students coming into the university are not certain to elect them. Similarly, handbooks like the "Rules and regulations of the library," the "Handbook of the library," issued by the University of Chicago, and the "Reader's manual" of Columbia University, are valuable so far as they go, but they do not go far enough in the way of definite instruction, and there is no certainty that they will gain the attention of all students. A modification of an old proverb has been suggested by a wise college president of to-day, who said that though you may lead a colt to water, and yet cannot make him drink, you can at least create in him a thirst. So with the use of the library. A student may be lectured to on how he may use the library, and may never make the attempt to use it. His thirst should be created early, and the means of satisfying it made easy and illustrated experimentally.

The place of the library in the work of all departments is one of increasing importance. The library is a resource or reservoir from which the student should draw constantly for information and inspiration, whether his interest lie in history, literature or science. Every month of delay in instructing him in the meaning and use of the library lessens the efficiency of his course. The importance of knowing how to use the library is peculiarly great for scientific students and engineering students, whose best material is frequently in the form of magazine articles, pamphlets, proceedings of learned societies, and technical papers prepared by experts. Discrimination in the use of different editions is highly essential. Nothing is more out of date than a five-year-old text-book on electricity or physical chemistry. For promoting economy of time and of energy, and as a means of accuracy and rapid progress, the student should very early learn how to get from the library the latest and strongest presentation of a given topic, and to get it expeditiously.

Every new student should be required to take some course in which is given definite practical instruction in the handling of library tools. It is not enough to instruct those who happen to choose history or literature. Such a course, moreover, should not only be required, but it should constitute a definite part of the work required for a degree. Perhaps the best way of securing its recognition would be to give it a definite credit toward a given degree. Objection will be promptly made that this suggestion involves adding to the already full college curriculum, one hour to the 120 required for the degree; but an equally prompt rejoinder may be made that the importance to both the literary and scientific student of early, intimate, personal knowledge of the use of the library is equal to the importance of physical training or an hour of composition. In all three, understanding and skill must supplant ignorance and clumsiness. The president of a large state university, who was himself educated in a large, endowed university, recently confessed that he had never known that there was such a thing as "Poole's index" until he was a senior. I recall a student, a senior in engineering in a large state university in which there were no department libraries, who asked me how he could draw a book from the library, saying that he had spent nearly four years in the institution and had never drawn out a book.

In my investigation in various parts of the country, relative to the standing of colleges, I have found difficulty in estimating the efficiency of the library, though it is often quite obviously low. Various tests may be applied—the number of volumes, the number of those which are live books, the number of public documents, the quantity of junk, the annual budget for care and increase, the number of students drawing books, the number of books loaned, the use by students of the reading-room and of the reserve books or special libraries. Answers to some of these inquiries from library authorities have been distinctly vague and unsatisfactory. Observation shows that the use of the library is a fluctuating quantity—a place of social gathering, a study room for the preparation of class exercises, like mathematics, an opportunity for reading newspapers and magazines, or a veritable hive of workers, a workshop with tools wearing out under steady use. The

number of students drawing books may be misleading, in view of the large probable use of special libraries and departmental collections; but the number of students entitled to draw books from the Cornell library, for example, as stated in the last annual report of the president, 601 of a total registration of more than 4500, seems rather small.

This plea for required accredited instruction in bibliography is not based wholly upon theory. It certainly would not be satisfied by chance instruction through the insistence of departmental heads or enthusiastic instructors in different departments. Several institutions have already tried the scheme and find that it works well. They have reasoned rightly that the work should be under the direction of the librarian and carried on by his trained assistants, and that when so done it is entitled to recognition. Three progressive institutions will illustrate the procedure. The Oregon Agricultural College has been carrying on a course in library practice: "This course teaches by means of lectures and practical problems the use of catalogs, indexes, etc. . . . All degree courses—freshman year, first semester, one credit, one recitation." The importance of such a course in an institution like the Oregon Agricultural College is greater than it would be in one having higher standards of admission and receiving students better trained in handling books and periodicals, since the institution requires only two years of a high school course for admission, and is therefore compelled to do some of the work ordinarily done in the high school. I had a long conference with the librarian of this institution about her plans for instruction, and they seemed to be highly practical and commendable. Another institution, a distinctly standard university, the University of North Dakota, offers a course in practical library work: "One credit. One hour a week. First semester. Required of all freshmen. Elective for others." The Ohio State University last year enlarged the bibliographical instruction given by its library staff, introducing a course in "Agricultural bibliography. One-half credit hour. A required course for students in the College of Agriculture." These are schemes for excellent bibliographical instruction at work and working satisfactorily.

Stress should be laid upon the importance of having this work done through the library and under the direction of expert and thoroughly trained persons. While the men in each department may rightly be expected to instruct advanced students in the bibliography of special or narrow fields of their general subjects, there should not be imposed upon them the unnecessary common burden of elementary bibliographical instruction. If it is impossible to secure a definite hour of credit for the work, it is quite feasible to have set aside an hour from the course in English and another from the course in history, even if grudgingly yielded by departmental heads, for instruction by the library force. If the librarian and his assistants are not interested in this sort of instruction, it is high time for the president to put into the library staff at least one person who is both interested and competent to forward a movement for securing the maximum use of the library by freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors.

This scheme of instruction involves, of course, on the part of the instructors, ingenuity, resourcefulness, and a thorough knowledge of students, of fields of study, and of the library. It means laborious, individual instruction, often to numbers which are appallingly large; but my experience and observation make me believe in its essential importance, especially for all new students. No small part of the success of these courses will depend upon the adaptation of the assigned topics to the interests and tastes of the individual student. If he be an agricultural student and interested in potato bugs, let him have a topic on potato bugs; if he be a classical student interested in the archaeology of Pompeii, let him have a topic in that field. In similar fashion, topics of historical, political or economic interest will catch other students. At any rate, make sure that the topic will connect with the interest of the student and that the library exercise will not be a mere grind. For several years, while I was on the faculty of the University of California, the librarian gave a few general lectures upon the use of the library, but with each new class it was necessary for me to go to the library and actually to put them through a course of practice in the use of the catalog, periodical and other indexes, reader's guides, etc. It was gratifying not very long ago to hear an active young lawyer of Los Angeles say that he thought one of the most valuable

things which he got out of his college course was the stern training which he received in bibliography, in the matter of making exact references, and in searching independently for material on given topics. By way of illustration, he opened the drawers of a cabinet of notes and showed how the results of this training were applied in his daily work.

As a practical suggestion, I should like to urge that the fee or deposit sometimes required of students before drawing books from the library should be abandoned altogether. If a fee for the use of the library be required of any student, it should be required of all students. At the beginning of his course, a dollar looks as big as the new moon to a freshman, and he will hesitate some time before voluntarily depositing two of them against the remote possibility of wanting to draw out a book from the library. Even such a simple barrier should be promptly removed.

By way of summarizing this cursory discussion, there is great need for systematic bibliographical instruction. It should be individual, differentiated to fit the tastes of the student, free from special fees, required, not elective, and accredited toward a degree. The burden of the general practical instruction should be placed upon the library staff, coöperating with the instructors in the different departments. To the latter should be left the technical specialized instruction in divisions of the work looking toward independent investigation and research.

THE LIBRARIAN AND THE BOOKSELLER*

By Edward W. Mumford, *of the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia*

You may wonder why one who is neither a librarian nor a bookseller should discuss in this way your relation to each other. However, there is nothing so difficult to discourage as advice. You remember that Alphonso the Wise regretted that he had not been present at the creation of the world, for he felt confident that he could have offered some excellent suggestions. He shared the fate of all advice dispensers, for Carlyle records that of all his wisdom nothing remains except this evidence that Alphonso himself thought well of it.

But you simply can't discourage us advice-givers. We recall the French proverb, "Don't stick your finger between the bark and the tree." But we calmly proceed to do it, in order, if for no other reason, to find how far apart they are. And so here is a publisher putting his fingers adventurously between those two essential parts of the book distributing system—the librarian and the bookseller. The excuse, if there must be one, is that he wishes to emphasize the fact that, after all, they are part of the same vital growth, both necessary to the public and to each other.

Although they work in the same field, it seems to be evident that the librarian and the bookseller do not understand each other. In spite of many instances of warm personal friendships and of active coöperation between individuals, contact with both sides makes it evident that, as a whole, each class regards the other with a very real distrust and even suspicion.

The librarian, freed, as he believes, from all taint of commercialism, looks with ill-concealed contempt at the bookstore window filled with shrieking "best-sellers" and Sunday supplement juveniles, and wonders what sort of man can peddle that harmful stuff and sleep well o' nights. And the bookseller, bewildered by a doctrine which, if accepted *in toto* by his community, would leave him, he fears, with reduced business and vanished profits, is just as vehement on his side in condemnation of the impractical librarian, who may have his head in the clouds, but who the bookseller firmly believes has seldom more than one foot on the ground.

This attitude of mutual disrespect is naturally fostered by the differences born of bargaining between two parties, one of whom has little to spend and the other very little to make. Their differences have naturally been emphasized in recent years by the gradual introduction of the net-price system, which, although it means the salvation of the book trade, has naturally worked a hardship

* An address delivered before the Pennsylvania Library Club, Feb. 10, 1913.

to the library. The result of all this has been that when committees of librarians and booksellers meet it is usually to wrangle over discounts or to listen to grievances, such as the perennial complaint that librarians, trustees and their families are illegitimately supplied with books for private use at library discounts.

It is a pity that these differences have been allowed so long to color the attitude of the librarian and the bookseller toward each other and to prevent their active coöperation. After all, are not their interests very much in common? The bookseller certainly realizes that his welfare depends upon the education of his community, and the library is constantly demanding recognition of its place as a part of our system of public education. The bookseller begins to see that his business needs the support of a large class of book owners, and booksellers to-day are consciously trying to increase the numbers of such persons near them. The Booksellers' Association of Philadelphia was instrumental in having published, recently, a series of brief interviews with well-known people on the importance of reading and owning books. This plan has been warmly commended by publishers and booksellers, and a plan is now being perfected for publishing next fall a series of such interviews in every important American city. This should benefit the library as well as the bookstore.

Both as citizen and as merchant, the bookseller has a very direct, practical interest in the formation of private libraries. To what extent is the public library interested in promoting them?

When the librarian, in his most cheerful, optimistic and expansive mood, looks forward to the future of his profession, what does he see? Is his vision that of a people served by the public library alone, with vast collections and splendid buildings, with many branches and finely subdivided activities, so anticipating every need that the private library becomes entirely unnecessary? Or does he behold a people taught by him, among other educational influences, to love books, own them and use them familiarly? When he sends out his "home libraries" and "traveling libraries," when he fosters "study clubs," etc., to what does he see them ultimately leading? Are they simply the means of multiplying readers' cards and circulation, or is it the hope that they will stimulate the beginnings of carefully selected private collections as well?

Librarians, we have noted, emphasize the claim of the library to be regarded as an integral part of our public educational system. One of your magazines reiterates the claim on the cover of every issue. The aim of all sound education, however, is to make the pupil in time independent of his teacher and to stimulate in him a desire to educate himself. Is it your aim to persuade patrons to acquire their own tools, hoe their own row, and come to the library for an occasional piece of special apparatus? Or is the library intending to lend all the tools and promote the entire cultivation of the field by a sort of literary communism?

Perhaps the attitude of the library is so well understood among you who work in it that it is a mere commonplace, requiring no statement in the library journals, in convention talks, or in text-books such as Mr. Dana's excellent "Primer." But some of us outside of the library who would like to have you put yourselves a little more definitely on record.

The seventh report of the New York State Education Department, 1911, begins thus, under the head of "Educational extension": "Gibbon, in his 'Memoirs,' says: 'Every man who rises above the common level has received two educations—the first from his teacher; the second, more personal and important, from himself.' It is with this second education that the Division of Educational Extension is concerned. The aim is to give to every inhabitant of the state a fair chance for reading and study, not only in school, but outside of the schools, and to this end promote the most liberal supply of good books at the public expense."

A member of the New York State Library force says that the "house libraries" circulated by that organization are often sent to families who ask for them openly, with the intention of examining them for private purchase. But the report itself says nowhere explicitly that the ultimate aim of its educational extension work is to induce people to buy their own books, and a mere outsider might readily infer that there is no such aim.

A Pennsylvania library, in a recent circular to the public, says: "How often do you want

your books after you have read them? Why buy your books, when you can borrow them at a nominal cost?" It is true this is not a public library, but is one supported by subscription. But is not this attitude practically that of a great many public libraries in this and other states? Is the library really interested in promoting the book-owning habit?

It is a frequent observation that we Americans are becoming less and less readers of serious books. Certainly it is true that even among our educated classes the habit of book-owning is much less strong than it was a generation ago. One sometimes sees published a picture of the "library" in a rich man's new house, magnificent in its appointments for comfortable loafing, but with no sign of either a bookcase or a book. And among our friends of less means we frequently note that the apartment house seems to be as unfriendly to a book collection as it is to a baby. One cannot but wonder whether the impressive library statistics of circulation, mean increased book loving as well as book reading. Is the possession of a private library still the mark of your true booklover?

Surely you still feel with Sydney Smith that there is "No furniture so charming as books." Hazlitt, you remember, speaking of Richardson's novels, says: "Nor could I ask to have anything better to do than to read them from beginning to end, to take them up when I choose and to lay them down when I was tired, in some old family mansion in the country." Could that essay on "Reading old books," with all its delicious intimacies, have been written by a man who had known books only in the public library?

And Andrew Lang only re-echoes Cowley and many another gentle spirit when, in his "Ballade of true wisdom," he pleads for "a houseful of books and a garden of flowers." These ideals are surely not utterly old-fashioned and outworn in our day? And this being recognized, if you do still believe that the finest flavor and the highest value in books is found only by him who owns them, how far are you willing to go to encourage the book-owning habit? And this brings us back to the bookseller, whom you perhaps thought had been forgotten, but who has been waiting for us all through this discussion.

For your attitude toward the bookseller is necessarily colored by the degrees of your interest in promoting private libraries. If you are interested in having people buy more books and better ones, why are you not anxious to see that there is a place where they can do it? If you preach book buying, why are you not concerned also about bookselling? There is little use in prescribing rare drugs to a community that has no apothecary, and it would seem to be about as futile to urge buying of good books in a town that has no real bookstore.

There are many such towns in the United States; moreover, it is rather a striking fact that there are many towns where the library seems strong, and which yet are universally known among publishers as "poor book towns." There are hundreds of prosperous American communities where there is no bookstore worthy of the name, and where it is impossible to find most of the books that the library would recommend for purchase in any given field. What are you doing to help your patrons find readily the medicine you prescribe for them?

As a necessary first step, how close and cordial are your relations with your local booksellers?

A great deal can be accomplished in any community if the bookseller and the librarian learn to know each other personally and make it their business to understand and appreciate each other's point of view. Especially in the small town will a close association of this kind become valuable, although there is much that can be accomplished in the larger cities also.

Not long ago the manager of the book section for a department store in a New England town read an article condemning cheap and poor children's books. He realized that it was aimed at exactly the kind of books that he was selling most freely. Through a friend he sent some of these books to the local children's librarian, whose report, of course, confirmed his fear that they were not wholesome. Since then he has not pushed so hard the sales of such books, and has paid more attention to the better books for children.

But why had not the librarians in that town reached him before? Why had they not thought it worth while to impress him with their point of view? Why was it necessary for *him* to come to *them*, and to come stealthily, through the medium of a third party?

No quarrel over discounts and prices should

be allowed to hold the librarian and the bookseller apart. The library's means, of course, are usually too small for its work, and it must be careful to buy economically. The library should, however, almost invariably, buy through its local booksellers, even though it may sometimes be at a slightly increased cost. Many a library order passes over a local man's head, simply for a difference of one or two per cent. discount—perhaps considerably less than fifty dollars on the entire year's order. That fifty dollars will be well spent if it gains the hearty coöperation of the bookseller for things that the library wants done in its community.

Not long ago the president of the library board in a middle western town gave orders that no more books should be bought from the chief bookseller in that town because his prices were too high. This bookseller had enough spunk and sagacity to take his invoices for books directly to the president, who, upon examining them, was immediately convinced that the prices charged the library were reasonable, and a quarrel in which the bookseller could have caused the library some inconvenience was averted.

There are many instances of quarrels of this kind, pushed to the bitter end and maintained for years, which could have been avoided as easily. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that the local bookseller is a local taxpayer, and is helping to support the library, and on this account alone should have first consideration as against outsiders.

But if the bookseller and the librarian thoroughly understand each other, what can they accomplish that is not ordinarily being done?

The possibilities are faintly foreshadowed by what has been already achieved in the juvenile field, where the library has clearly recognized an obligation to promote the sale of more and better books. Many libraries make Christmas exhibits of children's books, and perhaps print lists of them for the guidance of parents and other buyers. This Christmas exhibit should be an invariable feature of the year's work, and I believe it could be profitably extended to other departments of the library and perhaps to other seasons of the year.

In order to make such an exhibit or list most effective, however, it is necessary that the library and the bookstore should coöperate in it. It is a little absurd to issue a list showing publishers' prices only when they differ so widely from the prices at which the books can actually be bought. Why should not the bookseller, working with the library, issue the list over his own name, putting in the prices at which he will supply the books, and making it a point to have the books in stock? An arrangement of this kind is very much more apt to be effective in promoting sales.

In many cases it should be possible to make the library's exhibit at the bookstore, where it can be seen by people who are in the buying mood. Here is an excellent opportunity for the library to advertise. The St. Louis Public Library, before moving into its present palatial building, used a temporary structure where it had six large plate-glass windows on the ground floor, overlooking a busy sidewalk, and used "these spendid display spaces for the exhibition of all sorts of tempting literary wares, with results gratifying to the head of the circulating department." When the library moved into its new building it missed the pulling power of those windows. With a cordial relation between the library and bookstore, it would often be possible to use the bookstore's display window for the library's advertising.

Practical coöperation is already an accomplished fact. Miss Cornelia Marvin, in a recent letter, says that the Public Library Commission of Oregon is trying to "coöperate with all bookdealers in the state, and make exhibits of books, and distribute lists at the fairs, Chautauqua assemblies, meetings of clubs, etc." You doubtless know of cases where the bookseller has furnished many of the books for the library's Christmas exhibit. A typical instance of coöperation is that of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, which, in holding its exhibit last fall of children's books recommended for purchase, sent its list in advance to the leading local booksellers for their criticism, and, after revision, returned the list to the booksellers with the request that they stock the books.

The public library of Peru, Indiana, went still further. The librarian reports: "We told our bookmen we would have a very attractive display of gift books for children at the library some time in November, and would be

happy to place the collection after the library display in their stores, if they would allow us to do so; that we would send someone from the library who *knew the books* to be in charge of the collection. In each book we wrote the price and grade to which it was suited. This proved a time-saver. The orders came, of course, and the merchants were delighted. So were we; for these men have always contended they could not sell the books we have suggested they put in."

The suggestion from Washington, that the library's list of books recommended for purchase should be submitted to the bookstore, is a practical and shrewd one. It is a simple fact that many books the librarian likes cannot be profitably stocked by the bookstore. Some of them are regarded by their publishers as text-books, and a discount of only one-fifth or one-sixth is allowed to the bookseller. This is not enough to enable him to stock the book. The bookseller's advice on cheap editions of good books is also valuable. And during a friendly discussion of such a recommended list, the librarian will have many opportunities to lay down principles and arouse enthusiasm for them. Enlist the bookseller in your war, and he will be an able ally, for he will fight for both pocketbook and principle, and has many opportunities for effective advertising that are denied to you.

The basis of any campaign must be knowledge of the facts. Many a bookseller to-day is eager for more knowledge of books. You can teach him a great deal if you once gain his confidence and friendship, and I am not sure that he cannot teach you as much. Some effort has already been made to use the library's knowledge of children's books in the stores. One Philadelphia bookseller has made the experiment of employing a young lady with library training as a special assistant during the Christmas buying season, and has been satisfied with the results. This is worth trying elsewhere. And it should be practicable for the juvenile clerks in many a large bookstore to take an hour or two a week during the quieter business months under the instruction of the children's librarian in the local public library.

Through coöperation the library may extend its influence to new fields. An eastern bookseller last fall made up an exhibit of children's books, which went, in turn, to three private schools in his city. The school, in each case, displayed the books and invited the parents to see them, with excellent results to the bookseller. Why could not a city library reach in this way every private school, and perhaps many of the public schools, with fall exhibits of books furnished by the bookstores, the sales being promoted by printed lists showing actual prices?

Coöperation of this kind was shown recently at the annual conference of the Home and School League of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Free Library prepared the exhibit of children's books, the publishers furnished samples, a local bookseller put on the retail prices, and the league printed and distributed the list to teachers and parents. The library does, of course, talk frequently to mothers in connection with its Christmas exhibit and at other times, and urges the formation of children's libraries of the right sort. But such work could be made doubly effective with the bookstore's coöperation.

If the public libraries of only one-half the towns in America, in coöperation with their local booksellers, would start next fall a campaign for better children's books, enlisting the clubs, churches, the teachers and good citizens of all classes, the public conscience could be awakened in one year to a realization of the evils of modern juvenile stories, and the present flood of bad books would be checked.

Does all this look too "commercial"? I hope we have learned in America not to let that word frighten us.

An article in *Public Libraries* for April, 1911, showed the right spirit. I'd like to shake hands with that librarian, who is said to have achieved results, but who remains modestly anonymous. She sent to the children in her town letters that appeared to be personal. They were in sealed envelopes, and were delivered by the public school teachers. The letters invited children to make lists of the books they would like to read. Good books to own were also skilfully suggested, and the children were invited to come and learn from the library how to earn money to buy them. She suggested neighborhood snow clubs to clean pavements by team work for pay, small gardens for flowers and vegetables, etc. And she was not afraid to sell the books herself. "New books," she said in her letter,

"will be ordered the first day of each month. Tell the librarian which book you want to buy, and she will have it ordered for you. You need not pay for the book until it comes."

Her explanation probably would be that there is not a good bookstore in her town. There must be very few cases where it would not be better not only for immediate results, but, on account of future development, to let the local bookstore, however meager, do the actual selling. But certainly, while the bookseller might feel that a librarian like this is treading on his toes, he can hardly accuse her of not having her feet on the ground.

There would seem to be no reason (except the length of a working day, you will say) why the library as an aid in the selling of good books should stop with juvenile publications. Miss Clara W. Hunt says: "Possibly the public libraries have made grown people feel less the necessity of owning their books, but I am positive that they have had the opposite effect upon thoughtful people who are guiding the reading of children." Is it true that through your labors grown people feel that private libraries are no longer necessary?

Miss Lucia T. Henderson, of Jamestown, N. Y., says, on the other hand: "I know of many books bought for the library which have met with so much favor that several copies have been subsequently bought by our readers —Browning and Shakespeare—topics such as South America, Italian art, poetry and technical books, as well as fiction and juveniles."

Miss Alice S. Tyler, of the Iowa Library Commission, says: "Often a book that is first read from the public library proves to be so acceptable and worth while to the reader that he desires to own the book."

A New England librarian commented, recently, on the fact that many patrons, upon being urged to buy books, naturally hesitate to do so because they have not had the opportunity to see them. And the same librarian comments on the fact that there is not a good bookstore in her own town. This may be partly the fault of the library itself, and this instance only illustrates again the futility of urging the buying of good books unless you take some practical means of bringing the book and the buyer together.

It is no doubt a matter of common observation that the library is often urged to purchase expensive books by patrons who could well afford to own these books themselves, and the librarian is not a little indignant at having this cost forced upon him. Here again is a good reason for a close relation with the bookstore. Turn over such people to its tender mercies for the good of their souls and the lightening of your own burden.

Why should you not push home every argument for book owning by the confident statement that the way to examination and purchase is easy? A dealer in the west, who has enjoyed the benefit of active coöperation with the children's department of his local library, advertised last fall a selected list of books for a physician, a list for nurses, one for a mother, a suggestion of gifts to a clergyman, to a lawyer, etc. It never occurred to him or to the library that they might coöperate on lists of that kind also.

There are indicated here but a few of the ways in which the librarian and the bookseller may be mutually helpful. Once convinced that it is worth while, you will find many new opportunities for efficient public service. Whether you turn at all in this direction depends largely, as has been said, on how strongly you believe in private book ownership, and how far you are willing to go to achieve practical results. You can, if you will, have a powerful effect. With your intelligent coöperation, the handicap will be removed from many a town that has to-day no good bookstore. With your help, bookstores now hardly worthy the name will become powerful factors in progress, civilization and the awakening of civic pride.

And, finally, have you not a selfish reason—if library work is ever selfish—for seizing every opportunity to encourage bookbuying? When private ownership has been multiplied threefold, tenfold, or even a hundredfold, is it not safe to say that your importance will only be increased in direct ratio? You have surely nothing to lose. The student who cannot afford all the reference books, or the textbooks and periodicals in his field, must always come to you. The clubwoman, with her paper to prepare, and the high school lad, with his all-important debate subject, will still besiege you. Newark, N. J., and other wideawake libraries will still continue to operate translation bureaus and gather information for the use of local industries and enterprises. And

the poor, in spite of modern formulas for abolishing poverty, will probably be always with us.

But will there not also come with it all a tremendous widening in the influence of the library over a community that has learned to love and appreciate books, and needs the library as guide, arbiter and friend in choosing them and in making the best use of them? As William Wirt says, "Only a small percentage of our population are book-minded," and in spite of all your study progress and real achievement, you have as yet barely touched us —you libraries. Even so intelligent a community as that of Springfield, Mass., cannot claim more than one-third of its population as public library users. Baltimore's largest public library is said to reach only five per cent. of the city's people, and Boston library users are estimated at thirteen per cent. of the population. What would be the percentage if every Massachusetts family owned and loved and used Dr. Eliot's "five-foot shelf" in good editions, or Sir John Lubbock's "one hundred best books," or a list of twenty-five books that the Boston Public Library itself might prepare with due regard to the circumstances of each case?

So even to the library's continued growth and importance is it due that you should give effective aid to bookselling. You have not, I am sure, forgotten the words of that very practical citizen, who was both librarian and bookseller—Benjamin Franklin: "A borrowed book is but a cheap pleasure. To know the true value of books, and to derive the greatest benefits from them, a child should feel the sweet delight of buying them; he should know the preciousness of possession."

When the librarian and the bookseller, with Franklin's words as a common creed, shall stand shoulder to shoulder, there will be fewer but better books published, more good books owned and read, and greater prosperity for you both.

A FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING BUREAU

Mr. La Follette, on February 3, introduced in the Senate a bill providing for a legislative drafting bureau and a legislative reference division for the Library of Congress. The bill was read twice, referred to the Committee on Library, and reported by Senator Root, with amendments, February 4. The amended text follows:

A bill to create a Legislative Drafting Bureau and to establish a Legislative Reference Division of the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created a bureau to be known as the "Legislative Drafting Bureau."

Sec. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the direction of an officer, to be known as the "chief draftsman," to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without reference to party affiliations, and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. He shall receive a salary of $7500 per annum, and shall hold office for the term of ten years unless sooner removed by the President upon the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee of both Houses of Congress, acting jointly.

Sec. 3. That there shall be in said bureau such assistants as Congress may from time to time provide. They shall be appointed by the chief draftsman solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties.

Sec. 4. That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress, or of eight Members of the Senate or of twenty-five Members of the House of Representatives. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, acting jointly, may, from time to time, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of the said bureau, *including provision for drafting and revision upon such other requests as may be deemed advisable.*

Sec. 5. That the chief draftsman shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the said bureau, and shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report as to the affairs of the said bureau for the preceding fiscal year, which shall include a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures.

Sec. 6. That the Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to establish in the Library of Congress a division to be known as the "Legislative Reference Division" of the Library of Congress, and to employ competent persons therein to gather, classify, and make available in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, to render such data serviceable to Congress *and committees and Members thereof* and to the Legislative Drafting Bureau, and to provide in his annual estimates for the compensation of such persons, for the acquisition of material required for their work, and for other expenses incidental thereto.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

LAST month we printed in the report of the librarian of the University of Cincinnati a summary of an investigation made there as to the relative amounts spent by different colleges and universities in the purchase of books per student. We have received the results of another comparison of figures made by W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, on the basis of total library expenditure, and his table, which we print herewith, shows what proportion of university expenditures are devoted to their libraries and what is their cost per student enrolled. The figures are based upon the returns made to the United States Bureau of Education in the year 1908, are limited to institutions whose total expenditure exceeded $250,000, and arranged in the order followed in the Bureau of Education reports.

Institution	Total endowment	Student enrollment	Library expenditures	Per cent. of total	Expenditure per capita
California University	$1,770,920	3,305	40,600	.022	12.27
Stanford University	854,812	1,738	36,578	.042	21.04
Yale University	1,157,686	3,433	48,946	.042	14.20
Northwestern University	899,565	3,997	14,410	.016	3.60
Illinois University	1,408,762	4,376	51,568	.036	11.78
Indiana University	322,410	2,051	11,103	.034	5.41
Purdue University	428,159	1,805	7,343	.017	4.06
Iowa State College	425,121	1,684	5,365	.012	3.18
Iowa State University	572,479	2,315	11,260	.019	4.86
Kansas State University	405,939	2,044	13,350	.032	6.53
Kansas State Agric. Coll	396,806	2,192	6,020	.015	2.74
U. S. Naval Academy	820,728	854	9,500	.011	1.11
Mass. Inst. of Technology	537,196	1,415	10,985	.020	7.76
Harvard University	2,386,424	4,012	114,165	.047	28.45
Michigan University	1,123,910	4,554	55,601	.049	12.20
Michigan Agric. Coll	407,547	960	4,349	.010	4.53
Minnesota University	1,424,984	4,159	37,931	.026	9.12
Mississippi Agric. Coll	379,522	1,005	5,056	.013	5.03
Missouri University	639,196	2,536	21,687	.033	8.54
Washington University	585,328	1,744	10,609	.018	6.08
Nebraska University	607,526	3,237	23,046	.037	7.11
Nevada University	291,015	347	3,700	.012	10.66
Dartmouth College	496,962	1,218	14,555	.029	11.11
Princeton University	411,910	1,301	41,947	.101	32.24
Cornell University	1,421,165	3,734	49,840	.035	13.34
New York City College	494,000	3,921	4,712	.009	1.19
Columbia University	1,777,545	2.993	79,650	.044	26.61
New York University	408,315	3,418	9,330	.022	2.69
Syracuse University	1,096,163	3,081	14,054	.012	4.56
U. S. Military Academy	1,148,492	507	14,684	.012	28.96
Cincinnati University	255,377	1,264	10,843	.042	8.57
Western Reserve University	298,799	914	11,278	.037	12.33
Ohio State University	727,869	2,256	20,750	.028	9.20
Oberlin University	265,525	1,848	10,661	.040	5.76
Oklahoma University	309,503	743	3,043	.009	4.09
Pennsylvania University	1,084,015	3,931	30,954	.036	10.16
Pennsylvania State Coll	507,051	1,151	7,800	.015	6.77
Brown University	406,929	025	34,646	.085	37.45
Clemson Agric Coll	289,190	690	1,900	.006	2.75
Texas University	250,230	2,287	12,685	.048	5.54
Texas Agric. Coll	346,495	576	739	.002	1.27
Virginia Polytechnic	255,016	546	2,454	.009	4.49
Virginia University	502,000	1,306	18,452	.036	13.2[illegible]
Wisconsin University	1,149,557	3,585	50,670	.044	14.13

WORK AND READ

DOES THE ARTISAN APPRECIATE GOOD LITERATURE—YES!

THE artisan—and I happen to know him well—is not such a dull fellow as some people would have us believe. With the exception of those who are sons of well-to-do folk, and who, in consequence, have received a more or less sound educational grounding, artisans are too often thought to be incurably ignorant, and quite incapable of appreciating anything better in the literary line than the sporting journal and the most sensational newspaper.

Now, though artisans in general have only had the benefit of an ordinary board school education, it does not necessarily follow, as superficial judgment indicates, that they have no appreciation of, nor love for, the best in literature. If one would know the full richness of the man in this capacity, as in that of others, one must eat and drink with him; in fact, live the daily round with him, year in, year out.

To have done so has been my fortune, and with the knowledge of facts in my brain, I can safely assert that the craftsman is no dullard. He may be no genius, but neither is he a blockhead; he may not be highly educated in the scholastic sense, but neither is he sprawling in ignorance.

I have known several who knew something about Latin, some who read and spoke French, and others, again, who were well versed in

sociology, in science, or in philosophy; indeed, I once had an artisan in my employ who gave me a lucid and accurate summary of Nietzsche's philosophy in a few minutes— but, of course, such men are not typical of the majority. Nevertheless, though the latter statement must be granted, the fact need not be deplored; for, apart from bread-winning considerations, such knowledge and such studies are not particularly favored by any other class, and, at any rate, be he student or not, the artisan is almost always a reader, and has generally the capability for appreciating the best literature.

To say so in sober print may seem somewhat absurd to the man whose knowledge of the craftsman's literary taste is founded on seeing him read the "spicy" newspaper, but without bother I could bring a multitude of facts to defend the assertion. Moreover, such reading is no proof that the artisan lacks the power to appreciate good books; nay, when one comes to know him intimately, one finds that this seeming lack is due to his not knowing what to read more than to anything else.

The truth is that literature, whether in the form of fiction, poetry, or drama, is appreciated as much by him as by other members of the community, and when his reading falls below zero in regard to the classical attainment of the authors read, as I regret it often does, this is because he has not been taught what are the books most worth reading—what are the books, the great books within the domain of the literature of power.

But—and this is the point worth noting—it is only necessary to give him a great book and a mediocre one to find that he will almost invariably prefer the former. How this comes about in his case and not in others that might be mentioned is another question, and may be answered as the reader will. Suffice it for me to prove my case by citing a few facts drawn from many within my personal experience.

For instance, some years ago I lent two or three of Shakespeare's plays to a young artisan, without any knowledge whether he would read them through. To my surprise, he came to me shortly after, wishing to know which plays he should read next; he had enjoyed those lent him so much that he wished to buy some, but was not sure which were best worth buying. "Ah," he said, "I wish I had known years ago that Shakespeare's books were so good. I know now what I've been missing." He was a very intelligent fellow, but, poor man, he had been reading worthless rubbish for years, and not till then did he see the force of getting what had been vaguely known to him as the best literature.

The same man, I may add, had also "The cloister and the hearth" on loan, and on concluding the reading he threw the book on the table, exclaiming, as he did so, "I don't know how any man could manage to write a book like that! It's simply wonderful!" Needless to say, some weeks later the beginnings of a library were formed by him with Shakespeare and Charles Reade.

Again, I knew another artisan who was quite enamored with what is, perhaps, the most tantalizing of Meredith's novels, "The egoist"; while still another appreciated Hardy, and acclaimed his "Pair of blue eyes" to be a work *par excellence*, the most interesting book he had ever read. Neither of these men had previously read good books, but on their being introduced to those great writers they at once saw their past folly.

As amusing, however, as any of the discoveries of the unguided literary instinct of the artisan, is the case of two house painters who were working in a nobleman's library in the west of Scotland, and found there FitzGerald's edition of "Omar Khayyám." It was during their meal hour; so the book was pulled out and looked into. The first verse was attractive, the second not less so, with the result that every dinner hour saw the men in the room before recommencing work, the one reading to the other. The nobleman's edition was a sumptuous one, and when the job was finished the men were in perplexity with regard to parting from their favorite, and ventured to speak to me on the subject. Each wanted a copy of the poem, but the cost!—ah, that was the drawback. Straightway, to their delight, I guided them to one of the many cheap reprints.

Still another craftsman I knew was devoted to Goethe, Tennyson, Shelley, Burns and Keats, and almost every good piece of literature he could procure. Speaking of Goethe, reminds me of an older man, twice married and with a large family, who appreciated to the full "Faust," "The sorrows of Werther," and similar works. More than once I dropped in upon him in his reading, but always found he had some exclamation of pleasure on his lips; indeed, this was so marked that I felt he was one for whom the best literature had an irresistible charm. When reading Shakespeare he seemed to inhale the very spirit of the great Elizabethan age, and he was wont to say with a headshake, "Ah, those were the good old days. Fine to have been alive then!"

But perhaps that is enough. Let it just be said that the facts I have cited point with no uncertain index to the appreciation of good literature by a large class of hand workers, and that though their appreciation may, strictly speaking and to the literary critic, be little more than mere enjoyment, it is none the less of much significance.

After all, too, though the delicate literary craftsmanship of a Stevenson, a Hardy, and a Tennyson may often be lost on the average artisan, it does not matter much. Great literature is not merely a matter of technique; it is an appeal to the soul of man, and it is in this latter way that it mostly attracts the class spoken of—truly not an ignoble way, if not the æsthetic and learned way.—James H. Galloway, in *The Book Monthly*.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY OF STOCKHOLM

THE opening of a library for children in the city of Stockholm marks a significant step in progress toward an international development of library work with children. The idea of establishing a children's library in Sweden originated with Dr. Valfrid Palmgren, who was sent by the Swedish government to visit public libraries in the United States in the fall of 1907. Dr. Palmgren spent about three months in this country. On her return to Sweden she at once began an active campaign of writing and lecturing and instruction of those who have since assisted her in developing public library work in Sweden.

The Swedish Government has printed two reports prepared by Dr. Palmgren as a result of her investigations. The first was descriptive of the work in American libraries. The second dealt with plans for public libraries to be developed in Sweden. Without waiting to finish these reports Dr. Palmgren gave several courses in library instruction and applied herself to the task of raising sufficient funds to equip and maintain a children's library until such time as it should justify its existence. In December, 1911, the Children's Library of Stockholm was formally opened with a collection of about two thousand books on open shelves, with tables and chairs made according to measurements taken in America, and with a staff of assistants selected and trained by Dr. Palmgren herself.

It may be of interest to other children's librarians to know that I visited the Children's Library of Stockholm last August and found it in every respect a model children's room, complete in equipment — including a very clearly written card catalog—and most attractive in arrangement and decoration. It is well situated in a shopping district and occupies the floor above a shop known as the London Bazaar where one was tempted to linger by most fascinating Swedish dolls and wooden toys. A walk through the neighboring streets revealed the accessibility of the library to many classes of children.

From my talks with the children's librarian, and later with Dr. Palmgren, I learned that certain problems of a children's library are about the same in one country as in another. There, as here, it had been necessary at times to limit the use of the room to prevent overcrowding, the reference work among school children was growing steadily and there was very lively interest among parents and teachers concerning the selection of books for children. In Sweden, as in other European countries, there is a notable lack of children's books classified as non-fiction. It was the belief of the children's librarian that very much more non-fiction would be read if the books existed in a form attractive to boys and girls. Adult non-fiction was read to some extent, but not nearly to the extent that it is read in this country, where books of non-fiction written for children serve as a direct stimulus of interest in non-fiction written for adults.

Requests have come from Sweden and other countries for advice as to books suitable for translation, especially for books dealing with American history, travel and description, citizenship, mechanical and scientific subjects, and amusements.

Translations of "Little women," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Tom Sawyer," and other American stories are very popular.

The educator of the European child who is to remain in his own country presents a very different problem to the children's librarian than is presented by the average teacher of the immigrant child who is to be made into an American in our own public schools. Graded lists and formalized instruction are of very little use in dealing with this problem. Out of the needs expressed by visitors and out of the experience now gathering in other countries, as well as our own, we should be able to accomplish some bibliographical work of very considerable interest.

We have done the pioneering in establishing children's libraries. The challenge is now given to show what we have done and are doing and are going to do with the children's books we have placed in those rooms, both in relation to our communities and to those of other countries. It is at once the most inspiring and the most difficult stage of development in the work. Probably no one of us will attempt to answer the question of a young woman who asked what statistics could be furnished by American libraries as to the *moral value* of children's reading. Work with children as well as special literature for them has always been haunted by the moralist, the didacticist or the sentimentalist, but there has never been a time when the standards of human interests and requirements in different countries offered so strong an antidote to these sources of weakness, nor so vigorous an incentive to the production and uses of more robust literature and art.

ANNIE CARROLL MOORE.

ARE THE CLASSICS READ?

THE City Library of Springfield, Mass., experimented recently to see if modern readers are really as dull mentally as their supposedly neglectful attitude toward the classics would imply. Once give the classics the advantage of at least as much bulletin notice as that given recent fiction, and let us see what will happen, was the librarian's fair-minded scheme. This is how it worked:

"Last May the city library placed in its delivery room a selection of more than one hundred classics in English form. These included some of the most famous writers of all ages and countries—Homer, Plato, Horace, Dante, Goethe, etc. They were plainly labelled 'clas-

sics' so that there should be no misunderstanding as to their character. Newspaper notices called attention to the books, but aside from this they were not advertised in any way.

"From the first the collection was a pronounced success. It seemed to attract all classes of readers. Young and old, rich and poor, men and women, could be seen standing in front of the case and examining the volumes. In a month so many of the books were in circulation that it was found necessary to replenish the supply. When in the fall the volumes were sent back to their places in the stacks, only two had not been taken out by readers. Curiously enough one of these was a most readable work—Trevelyan's 'Life of Macaulay.' The other was Leigh Hunt's 'Essays.' Many of the books showed a surprising popularity. The 'Odyssey' was drawn eight times; Dante's 'Divine comedy,' seven times; Epictetus, six; Rousseau's 'Emile,' six; the 'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam,' six; Molière's plays, six; Plato's 'Republic,' four; Goethe's 'Faust,' four. A number of books for which the library attendants are seldom asked circulated freely. Thus Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur' went out four times; More's 'Utopia,' six; 'Little flowers of St. Francis of Assisi,' seven; Pliny's 'Letters,' three. Among more modern writings some of the favorites were Carlyle's 'Sartor resartus' with a record of eight circulations; Borrow's 'The Bible in Spain,' eight; Amiel's 'Journal,' six; Cellini"s 'Memoirs,' four; and Newman's 'Apologia,' four. The English poets made a very good showing with six circulations for Shakespeare, five for Spenser's 'Faerie queene,' four for Scott. four for Browning, three each for Tennyson, Burns, Byron, and Keats, and six for Rossetti. The English essayists, including the older ones — Bacon, Addison, Lamb, and the moderns — Arnold, Ruskin, Emerson, Pater, etc., were frequently chosen. Since many of these books were taken for four and six weeks and a considerable number for even longer periods on the summer vacation privilege, it will be seen that the great majority were in practically continuous use; in fact, there was seldom more than a scanty supply to be found on the shelf.

"While placing this comparatively small number of classics in a prominent place undoubtedly increased their circulation, it does not by any means follow that they would not have been borrowed otherwise. There is a steady call for most of these works year in and year out. It was a noticeable fact that when the books for the collection were brought together, in many cases it was difficult, and in some impossible, to find a copy that was not shabby from use.

"Not content with this excursion into the business of booming the classics, the librarian investigated the regular normal circulation among his old masters. For larger libraries with larger reference departments, a fair average circulation, aside from fiction and juveniles, is one issue a year for each volume owned. A selection of classic titles was investigated, exclusion of books likely to be taken out by school children for supplementary reading, and the following figures show some of the data discovered:

"From May, 1911, to May, 1912, the library's various copies of the 'Odyssey' in English went out twenty-two times; Goethe's 'Faust' twenty-six times; Plutarch's 'Lives,' twenty-onc; Dante's 'Divine comedy,' twenty. Some of the others stood as follows: Rousseau's 'Emile,' fourteen; the 'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam,' twelve; Byron's 'Poems,' twelve; Pope's 'Poems,' twelve; Spenser's 'Poems,' eleven; Chaucer, eight; Molière's 'Plays.' seven; Rossetti's 'Poems,' seven; Bacon's 'Essays,' nine; Carlyle's 'Sartor resartus,' seven; the 'Niebelungenlied.' five; 'Little flowers of St. Francis of Assisi,' five; Cellini's 'Memoirs,' four; 'Confessions of St. Augustine,' three.

"In very many instances these records show less than the actual number of circulations because the slips containing the charging records had become filled and been replaced. But the figures given above clearly indicate that the classics, far from being dead, are, so far as the public library use is concerned, considerably more than holding their own with the other books, for the whole list circulated more than seven times as often as the average. It must also be borne in mind that these are the books most likely to be found in private homes and so less frequently sought at the public library. Often men and women who go to the public library for the latest biography, travel, or essays, turn to their own books when they wish for a quiet evening with the masters of literature.

"It is impossible for any one to say how much the classics are read, but that they are not so much neglected as some people think is capable of proof. Since even moderate effort to promote their use is attended with so much success, the library feels encouraged to turn still further energies in this direction. It is planned to repeat the experiment another year, when special pains will be taken to furnish clean and attractively bound copies of the books."

A. L. A. EXECUTIVE BOARD

The committee on nominations, of which Judson T. Jennings is chairman, includes, besides the members noted in the February LIBRARY JOURNAL, Miss Clara F. Baldwin.

LONDON AGENCY

THE American Book Import Business and the Subscription Agency for American Periodicals, conducted for many years past by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., of London, has been transferred to and amalgamated with the American Book Agency of Arthur F. Bird, of 22 Bedford Street, Strand, from which address the business will in future be conducted. The forcign subscription business of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will hercafter be handled by this firm.

OUR NATIONAL ARCHIVES

According to an article by W. G. Leland in the *American Historical Review*, the United States, although lavish in appropriations for the purchase of historical papers and for the publication of historical documents, has signally failed in the duty of preserving and rendering accessible the national archives. This article is devoted to a review of this failure and its consequences, and a consideration of the remedies to be adopted.

The archives of the federal government, consisting of letters, orders, reports, accounts and other documents produced in the course of transacting the public business, are of inestimable value. They constitute the chief protection of the state against unfounded or ill-founded claims, are principal source for argument in international discussion, are the basis on which titles to millions of acres of land are founded, and have immense historical value. Mr. Leland considers some of the archives of the various active departments most interesting historically.

The custody, use and preservation of these records is in charge of the head of each department, who is required by law to furnish facilities for study and research to scientific investigators. But the astonishingly rapid accumulation of archives and the failure of Congress to provide a place for them have brought about a disastrous state of congestion.

The archives are now "in cellars and subcellars, under terraces, in attics and over porticos, in corridors and closed-up doorways, piled in heaps upon the floor or crowded into alcoves; this, if they are not farmed out and stored in such rented structures as abandoned car-barns, storage warehouses, deserted theatres, or ancient but more humble edifices that should long ago have served their last useful purpose."

The danger from fire is an ever-present one. Damp and dust, extremes of temperature, lack of ventilation and rough handling are destroying many priceless documents. Autograph hunters, searchers for revenue stamps, and other vandals have made serious depredations. Many papers are hopelessly lost. The student finds documents and classification in a chaotic state. Most historical students, as a consequence of this condition, prefer to carry on their investigations in London, Paris or the Hague.

The two remedies so far attempted by Congress—the destruction of "useless papers" and transfer of especially valuable records to the Library of Congress—are alike inadequate. Moreover, the dangers of unwise destruction on the one hand, and of the disintegration of a series of archives on the other, are apparent. The present method of storage of records in rented buildings increases fire danger, obstructs the transaction of public business, and is extravagant.

"The two essentials for a satisfactory system are an archive administration and an archive depot. The former should be a branch of the government service closely connected with all the other branches, and to a certain extent controlled by them. The latter, however, is the core of the situation."

The site of the building is the first matter to receive attention. This must satisfy the requirements of size, security and convenience. Since additions will be an inevitable necessity, the location must be such as to admit of these enlargements. Contiguity to other government offices is not considered essential in Europe, since, by use of the telephone and pneumatic tube, records can be supplied as quickly as though they were located in the same building.

The building should have a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet, and enlargements should be made before they are actually needed. Externally, it should be in harmony with the public buildings erected in Washington within the last ten years. For the inner structure, suggestions might be gained from the Hague, Rotterdam, Breslau, Berlin, Vienna and other European models.

The building should undoubtedly be of the type in which storage is provided for by a stack, rather than of the type made up entirely of rooms of varying size. The stack, or stacks, consisting of a steel framework carrying shelves, extending from the foundation to the roof and divided by platforms into stories, should be separated from the rest of the building by fire walls with steel doors. Within the stack should be elevators, a vacuum-cleaning system and ample electric light. Ventilation and heating systems should insure an abundance of air and even temperature.

In the rest of the building, provision must be made for the offices of the administration, for the workrooms of employees where archives will be received, repaired, inventoried, etc., and for accommodation for those who wish to use the archives. Two rooms, preferably, should be provided, one for official consultation and one—accommodating about a hundred workers—for students. Two or three small rooms, where typewriters could be used by students, might also be provided.

The control of records should be in the hands of a board or commission of the archive building, rather than legally in the custody of the same officials, as at present.

An archivist, or keeper of records, should be at the head of the archive depot. Under him would be the entire personnel of the depot.

Private archives and historical manuscripts should not be placed in the archive depot. The question of which public archives should be transferred to the national archives and which retained in the offices would be determined by the extent to which the records are used in the transaction of current business.

All papers should be filed flat. Probably a system of loose filing in folders or port-

folios would be found most desirable. Useless papers should be weeded out, and their immediate destruction assured.

No decimal system of classification, no purely chronological or alphabetical arrangement can be successfully applied to the classification of archives. The administrative entity must be the starting point and the unit, so that the processes by which the records have come into existence may be made clear.

A general guide should be prepared, enumerating the various groups or series of records, indicating series, title, number of volumes and limiting dates, but no further details. The next step is the preparation of inventories of the contents of the different series. Then we may expect that calendars of certain of the more important documents will eventually be published. The exploitation of the archives by the publication of groups of documents would perhaps not be a proper function of the archivist. Rather, it should be left to the various historical agencies of the country.

The use of the archives by officials might be facilitated by the transfer to the depot of certain offices, the principal function of which is to search the records. Or these offices might be abolished, and the function performed by a special corps of archive employees.

With regard to the use of the archives by students, lawyers and others, it would be necessary to formulate regulations . A satisfactory proceedure would be to establish a chronological line on the earlier side of which any investigation could be made without the obtaining of special consent, but on the later side of which each case should be treated on its merits.

"The very absence of a system and of a building," says Mr. Leland, "leaves us *carte blanche* for arrangements marked by ideal excellence. Why should the nation not have the best of all national archive buildings? Is it not incumbent upon all who cherish our history, and who desire that the rightful heritage of future generations shall pass to them unimpaired, to urge vigorously upon Congress the performance of this long-neglected duty, the meeting of this pressing problem by an ideal solution?"

THE METHODS OF NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

When the plans and equipment of the Pulitzer School of Journalism were being discussed, the question of a library came up, and though libraries were searched for information, nothing very pertinent could be found. Accordingly, Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, of the Columbia University Library, made a study of the chief newspaper libraries in New York, and put on record his observations in the *Educational Review* for September, 1912.

Out of nine offices visited by Mr. Hicks, seven have organized libraries and two have none. Six of the collections are in charge of persons called librarians, but only two of them have had previous library training of any sort. In all but three cases the custodian has other duties. Newspaper libraries are perfectly independent, and have worked out their own needs. Much can be learned from their methods, and doubtless will when the Special Libraries Association comes more in touch with them.

Two points newspaper librarians agree upon —the size of the library and its essential character. "The libraries range in size from about 2000 to 15,000 volumes, and it is the common opinion that when a library reaches the number of 5000 volumes it is time to weed it out. Of course, there are many reasons entering into this conclusion, and not the least of these is the difficulty of finding space for a large library; but even more important to busy men is the fact that large collections are apt to become unwieldy. . . . The proper size of these libraries must be determined, however, chiefly by their necessary character; and it is agreed that they should be reference libraries, pure and simple. . . . 'A newspaper library,' said a city editor, 'should be divided into two parts, and these parts should be separately grouped. The solid, reliable books, containing arguments pro and con, from which you can at leisure dig out the facts, should stand by themselves.' But the 'hair-trigger' books, which you use when in five minutes you tear the heart out of a subject and send your copy to the linotype while the presses wait, must be literally within arm's reach. The rest of the library may be a block away, either vertically or horizontally, and still be useful."

"Hair-trigger" books are for the most part in one volume appearing yearly, and contain information in its most condensed form. Newspaper almanacs, such as those issued by the New York *World*, the *Tribune*, Chicago *Daily News*, and the London *Daily Mail;* nobility lists of foreign countries, "Who's who" of various sorts, social registers, army and navy lists, commercial handbooks, legislative manuals, yearbooks and reports, are among the best-known. The division into two groups in fact corresponds to the division of the journal itself, into news and editorial sections.

CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOG

"The Dewey classification is the only systematic scheme with which the newspaper libraries visited are familiar. In one instance the call numbers are affixed in library fashion, on both cards and books, and in another the numbers are written in the books, although there is no catalog, the classification having been made in the busy librarian's odd moments by the aid of the Pittsburgh printed catalog. In all other cases the books are devoid of call numbers, and the grouping is that which seems most natural to the libra-

rian. In three instances there is a dictionary card catalog. In one of these the Library of Congress cards are in use. One library has printed in a little booklet of 46 pages a rough list, loosely classified, of the most important books, with their location in the building. In every instance the need of a systematic catalog and classification is admitted, but these have thus far been impossible on account of lack of time and technical skill.

ADMINISTRATION

"In all but four cases, the administration of the library apparently has been given little or no attention; but the variations in method employed by these four raise this question of policy: 'Is it possible to allow free access to the shelves, or must the library proper be shut off from the readers, who therefore, will depend on the librarian not only to find books for them, but to search out the precise bit of information desired?' The methods used vary from complete open access to brass gratings and stern guardianship."

CLIPPINGS

In only three libraries are the clipping files coördinated with the books; in the other four they are either in the news or city room or nearby. The morgue, or obit, department contains primarily biographical clippings and obituaries of famous people already in type, but its scope has been extended to include all other subjects. In three instances only does the morgue require the whole time of one or more persons. The character of the custodian ranges from the scholar on Polynesian languages, who is general literary adviser to all newswriters on his paper, down to boys whose duties are purely mechanical. Clippings are selected by the person in charge and filed by assistants.

"The furniture in which the clippings are filed varies from antiquated wooden drawers to modern wooden or metal filing cabinets and steel shelving constructed to hold a special size of envelopes. There is no uniformity in the size of the manila envelopes, but the favorite approximates about 4½ x 8 inches. These either stand on end or lie on their sides, depending on the filing cabinets chosen. Usually the envelopes are arranged alphabetically, according to the subjects written or typed upon them. In most morgues, the envelopes were originally arranged by number, and an alphabetical card index was kept. The general opinion is, however, that the arrangement is cumbersome and that the morgue would be absolutely useless if the index were lost." There is only one instance of coöperation between the morgue and the library proper, where there is a system of cross-references to the books. The simple system serves chiefly because of the detailed knowledge of the custodian. Some of the expedients used are not according to accepted library conditions; for instance, in one morgue, among the one hundred envelopes headed Roosevelt, is one containing the cross-reference "See liars." Under this heading are ten or fifteen envelopes of clippings about the members of the Ananias Club.

In every newspaper office the value of systematic subject headings is recognized, but only two have had time to prepare them.

WEEDING OUT

"No less important than the selection, care and arrangement of the clippings is the problem of keeping the morgue free from useless material. Quite general is the practice of removing from the current files the envelopes containing clippings about persons who have died. For less important persons the clippings are destroyed, but persons of great prominence still live in the morgue. . . . In only one case was there a system for weeding out clippings other than biographical. This lack of system results either in the accumulation of useless material, or in the destruction of clippings which later are sadly needed."

There are two types of morgues between which newspaper librarians must decide. The largest development of the older type of morgues is seen in a collection made up of about 125,000 envelopes, each containing fat bunches of clippings. The accumulation dates from 1889, since which time no clippings have been destroyed. The total of items must run into the millions. A file of cuts and proofs and one of photographs, etc., which may be of future use to the paper are also kept.

The second type of morgue differs from others in filing each item separately. When its present work of reorganization is finished it will be made up as follows: All short clippings, as at present, will be pasted on cards and arranged alphabetically. Clippings too long to paste will be kept in thin envelopes or indexed to the bound volumes of a paper. There is to be a file of cuts and an index to them. There will be only two places to look for an item or a reference to it—the biographical file and the file for all other subjects. The separate treatment of each item makes the morgue an approximate index to the papers clipped, and an accurate and sole index of the paper itself. The clippings are weeded out daily.

BOUND FILES OF NEWSPAPERS

The success of the second type of morgue described above depends on the maintenance of indexed and bound files of newspapers.

"Of the papers visited, three maintained bound files of their own paper only. All of the others had rather extensive files of bound newspapers. One paper formerly had a large collection of bound files, but has transferred to the New York Public Library all volumes of New York newspapers, except its own, of which only those since the year 1881 are retained."

It is usual to bind only the morning papers, presuming that all important news will be found in them. New York newspapers run

to so many editions that it is impossible to bind complete copies of each edition; so a composite volume is made of the last edition and the subsequently altered pages from earlier ones.

INDEXES

Only four New York papers have ever issued printed indexes: the New York *Tribune*, 1875-1906; New York *Times*, 1894-1905; Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, 1891-1902; *Evening Post*, 1908-date. There are three substitutes in use: the morgue itself in either of the forms described; a system of either cards or loose-leaf indexes, bound in books by subjects; and an especially satisfactory but expensive complete index, bound once in two years. The entries are typewritten on special machines, and three copies are made. Eight men are continuously employed on this index.

SYSTEMATIC TRAINING FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION*

THE library has a twofold purpose: to provide enjoyment and to provide information. Whoever comes to the library in search of recreation should receive the highest and the best. Whoever seeks information should find it with the least expenditure of time and energy. In an experience extending over a number of years in a normal school library, I have found that the students who come to us, although graduates of high schools and coming from towns where there are good public libraries, know nothing of the resources of the library. When it comes to investigating a subject they spend more time in looking up a reference than in reading it after they find it. Many high school pupils do not know the resources of the *New International Dictionary*, to say nothing of the encyclopedias, yearbooks, almanacs and various hand-books. Most students have a slight acquaintance with a card catalog; but *Poole's Index, Readers' Guide* and other magazine indexes are strangers to them.

I believe that a librarian is neglecting a very important part of her duty if she does not give to such students systematic training in the use of the various tools of her trade. This knowledge of where to look for information on any given subject is of far greater importance than much else that is required in the school curriculum. The library is the laboratory of the school. The students are no longer confined to one text, but must use many books in the preparation of a single lesson. It is of the utmost importance that early in their school course they be taught the essentials of reference work; the use of dictionaries, encyclopedias and a few special reference books, the card catalog, the periodicals and their indexes.

In the Milwaukee Normal School, one of the first things we do for new students is to give them systematic training in the use of the library. The "course in reference work," as it is called, is now required of all students, and is given the first quarter of the first year. Our aim is to familiarize students with the resources of the library so that they will know the most likely source of information needed in the preparation of each day's work. The course consists of ten lectures, one each week, with practical problems following each lecture, and covers the following points:

Lesson 1. Classification and arrangement of books in the library.
- a. Classification.
  - 1. System used.
  - 2. Author marks.
  - 3. Work marks.
  - 4. Call number.
- b. Arrangement.
  - 1. Alphabetical arrangement of classes.
  - 2. Diagram of floor space.

Lesson 2. The card catalog.
- a. Explanation of card catalog.
- b. Forms of cards.
  - 1. Author card.
  - 2. Title card.
  - 3. Subject card.
  - 4. Subject analyticals.
  - 5. Author analyticals.
  - 6. Editor and translator cards.
  - 7. Cross-reference cards.
  - 8. Bibliography cards.
- c. Practical problems in using the card catalog.

Lesson 3. Periodicals.
- a. Value.
  - 1. As current literature.
  - 2. For reference work when bound.
- b. Characterization.
  - 1. Scope of magazine.
  - 2. Value for reference work.
  - 3. Value for current reading.
  - 4. Literary value of fiction.
  - 5. Is it radical, conservative or unbiassed?

Lesson 4. Periodical indexes.
- a. Value.
- b. Method of compiling and arranging material.
- c. Practical problems in use of *Poole's Index, Readers' Guide, Children's Catalog*, etc.

Lesson 5. Reference books.
- a. Definition.
- b. Dictionaries—merits and characteristics.
  - 1. Webster's New International Dictionary.
  - 2. Century Dictionary.
  - 3. Standard Dictionary.
- c. Encyclopedias—merits and characteristics.
  - 1. New International Encyclopedia.
  - 2. Encyclopedia Americana.
  - 3. Encyclopedia Britannica.

* Reprinted from *The Western Journal of Education*, for March, 1912.

d. Biographical reference books.
   1. Century Cyclopedia of Names.
   2. Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.
   3. Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature and English and American Authors.
   4. Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism.
   5. Warner's Library of World's Best Literature.
   6. Who's Who, annual.
   7. Who's Who in America, biennial.

c. Year-books and biennials.
   1. Statesman's Year-book.
   2. World's Almanac.
   3. Tribune Almanac.
   4. New International Year-book.
   5. Wisconsin Blue Book.

(Brief summary of the contents of each book given, and practical problems in the use of each.)

Lesson 6. Miscellaneous reference books.

a. Lippincott's Gazetteer.
b. Century Atlas.
c. Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.
d. Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities.
e. Harper's Book of Facts.
f. Chamber's Book of Days.
g. Larned's History of Ready Reference.
h. Baldwin's Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology.
i. Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians.
j. Monroe's Cyclopedia of Education.
k. Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture.
l. Granger's Index to Poetry and Recitations.
m. Salisbury's Index to Short Stories.

(Brief summary of the contents of each book given, and practical problems in the use of each.)

Lesson 7. Test of the pupils' knowledge of the books used in lessons 5 and 6. Do you know where to turn on a moment's notice to the book giving the answers to the following questions?

1. Who are the members of the President's cabinet?
2. What do the following abbreviations mean: ibid, anon, pseud, S. P. Q. R.?
3. In what work of literature does the "Old man of the sea" appear?
4. Who is Governor of Ohio? Where was he born?
5. Answer the following questions about Brazil:
   1. Kind of government.
   2. Present officers.
   3. Exports,
   4. Education.
6. Who is the present secretary of the navy?
7. In what books are the following characters: Ichabod Crane, Rosalind, Mr. Micawber?
8. What is the national debt of the United States?
9. What is the size of the standing army of the United States? Of Germany?
10. Find explanation of the following expressions: "to bell the cat," "horn of the dilemma," "beating about the bush."
11. What is the annual number of emigrants to the United States?
12. Who is the diplomatic representative of the United States to Great Britain?
13. What is the origin of Hallowe'en?
14. Where did we get the expression, "Almighty dollar"?
15. What was the total number of deaths due to football in 1909?
16. What are the seven wonders of the world?
17. What is the origin of Arbor Day, Star Spangled Banner?
18. Find the author and the correct form of the quotation, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."
19. Who or what is, or was, Bluebeard? The Doomsday Book? Sinbad?
20. Which encyclopedia gives the fullest account of Queen Elizabeth?
21. Which encyclopedia gives the fullest account of Wisconsin?
22. Compile a complete bibliography, as far as the resources of our library go, on "Wireless telegraphy."
23. What works of Dickens have we in our library? What works about Dickens?
24. Where will you find a criticism of "Old Curiosity Shop"? "The Iron Woman"?
25. What pictures have we in our collection that would be interesting to a class studying "Longfellow"? A class studying "Lumbering"?

Lesson 8. Public documents.

a. National publications helpful to teachers.
b. State publications helpful to teachers.
c. City publications helpful to teachers.

Lesson 9. Pictures.

a. Sources.
b. Methods of classifying, filing and cataloging.
c. Value in school work.

Lesson 10. Debating.

a. Books on debating.
   1. Brooking & Ringwalt's Briefs for Debate.
   2. Matson's References for Literary Workers.
   3. Craig's Pros and Cons.
   4. Ringwalt's Briefs on Public Questions.

5. Debater's Handbook Series.
6. Pearson's Intercollegiate Debates.

b. Preparation of a bibliography.

c. Special bibliographies.
1. Wisconsin Free Library Commission.
2. Library of Congress.
3. Bulletin of Bibliography.
4. Libraries throughout the country.

By the time we have completed the course the student has a working knowledge of the resources not only of our library, but of every library which he will have occasion to use in the future, for he has had the fundamentals of reference work.

Many normal schools give a course similar to the one I have outlined, but we are not reaching the great number of boys and girls who do not continue their education beyond the high school, or possibly the eighth grade. If we want our libraries to be a great continuous means of education through life, it is for us to see that the high school boys and girls get this fundamental training in the use of the library. Of course, the proper place for this instruction is in the school, but too few high schools are equipped with a good working library. Many high schools send their pupils to the librarian of the public library for the instruction. It matters little where or by whom the instruction is given, so long as it is given in such a manner that the pupils will not look upon it as a task, but as a pleasure. I would like to see the librarian in the small town a member of the school faculty, visiting the schools, attending faculty meetings, and hearing the problems of the teachers discussed. Thus a relationship would be established that would be of mutual benefit to librarian, teacher and pupil. The library is not an institution separate from the school —the two are branches of one great educational system.

The excuse of an already crowded curriculum is urged by teachers. I am confident if a definite course of instruction in library work should be arranged for the high school and required throughout the state, it would be a great time-saver in the end. And we would be giving the boys and girls a training that would be valuable throughout life, for they will continue to use the library long after they have forgotten much that was given in the high school. It is only the development of this power to use intelligently the resources of the library that will justify support of a library. There is nothing in the course given in the normal school but could be, and ought to be, given to the high school student. Teachers and librarians are both agreed on this point. The thing to be done is to see that such a course of instruction is instituted in our schools.

DELIA G. OVITZ,
Librarian, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.

PERMANENCE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE A. L. A.

THE growth and permanence of membership of the American Library Association is indicated by the following table:

Year	No. members added during year	Members Sept., 1912	Recorded deaths
1876	69	15	29
1877	53	7	17
1878	74	9	21
1879	189	14	23
1880	12	3	3
1881	16	3	9
1882	41	3	8
1883	16	5	4
1884	6	2	—
1885	37	11	7
1886	81	10	11
1887	106	14	15
1888	25	6	3
1889	46	14	9
1890	113	25	10
1891	55	8	7
1892	142	44	13
1893	149	49	14
1894	85	20	11
1895	62	12	6
1896	173	46	13
1897	134	38	8
1898	141	60	7
1899	83	28	5
1900	208	66	14
1901	274	106	11
1902	345	118	11
1903	240	72	5
1904	264	104	7
1905	258	94	1
1906	482	216	5
1907	346	201	—
1908	232	107	1
1909	147	93	—
1910	306	179	3
1911	207	149	1
*1912	411	411	—

* To September.

Total 5628. Less new member assigned same party (84) and complimentary membership given newspapers and periodicals in 1879 (69) = 5475.

Annual conferences.	A. L. A. members attending.	Non-members attending.	Total registered attendance.	Members present for first time and not at any subsequent conference.
1903	556	128	684	123
1904	486	91	577	124
1905	295	64	359	81
1906	774	117	891	174
1907	416	62	478	81
1908	515	149	664	157
1909	494	126	620	67
1910	464	69	533	102
1911	305	277	582	68
1912	566	138	704	

Of those who are or have been members of the A. L. A. since its organization, 2148 have attended only one conference, and 1116 have never attended a conference; this latter number excludes libraries and firms, some of which have been represented.

At the 1912 (Ottawa) conference, 203 were present at their first meeting; 88 at their second; 42 at their third; 58 at their fourth; 33 at their fifth; 27 at their sixth; 17 at their seventh; 15 at their eighth; 16 at their ninth; and 67 at their tenth, or more.

Four were present at Ottawa who were at the organization meeting in Philadelphia in 1876, viz.: Miss H. L. Matthews, Mr. R. R. Bowker, Mr. W. T. Peoples, and Miss E. E. Rule.

WORK OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY IN 1912

In the report of the New York Public Library for 1912, a volume of over 150 pages, are summarized the activities of the first full year with the new central building in working order. In nearly every department, large increases in circulation, number of volumes and general efficiency are reported, and affiliated organizations and general activities are all enlarged and enlarging.

During the year, 36,398 volumes and 2853 pamphlets were added to the library system, making a total stock of 1,307,676. The circulation was 7,969,664, a percentage of 2.6 volumes per capita, practically the same as in 1911. The number of volumes available for home use—846,153—is .27 volumes per capita. In the reference department, central building, there were, during the year, 2,129,078 readers and visitors, an average of 5817 per day. 400,275 readers consulted 1,307,676 volumes. The increase in the total circulation is 342,304, and the fiction per cent., including all branches, was 55.

The division of American history has had steady use during the year, with 10,745 readers, and has been augmented by many valuable gifts and purchases. The arts and prints division has also received much new material, has served 24,000 readers, and prepared notable exhibitions of French engravings, Japanese prints, views of New York City, portraits of Washington and many timely smaller displays. The work of cataloging included the listing of a total of 94,234—52,889 volumes, 41,306 pamphlets, and 39 maps. 48,334 cards were written (by hand or on the typewriter), and 55,504 copy slips were sent to the printing office, from which 457,848 cards were received; of this number, 41,256 were sent to the Library of Congress.

The economic division, which is distinctly a workroom for specialists, has been particularly useful. Readers to the number of 19,245 have patronized the division of genealogy and local history, and the Hebrew library, of over 20,000 volumes, has had steady use and received notable gifts. Readers in the music division were 9996, an average of 31 per day; in the newspaper room, the registered readers were 47,055, and the estimated number of other readers was 160,000. A change has been made in the library's former policy of keeping for permanent preservation all newspapers received, and hereafter only New York City papers of which long files are already in the library's possession, or which seemed of necessary importance for a reference collection, and, in addition, a representative selection of foreign newspapers will be bound. The Oriental division has been of great use in the present interest in Balkan, Chinese and other foreign situations; the volumes now number 15,040.

7427 current periodicals are received by the library, of which 172 are dailies and 944 weeklies. A printing office in connection with the library has been in operation for over two years, and the second year printed 6,810,218 blanks, forms, etc., and 476,709 copies of publications, an increase of 329,059 copies. The newly established bindery, with a force of eight, has handled 44,099 pieces.

The public documents division is being strengthened, as are also the science, Slavonic and technology divisions. The latter prepares an engineering index from the monthly galley sheets furnished by the publishers of engineering periodicals. Two bibliographies are ready for the press, one on the development and practice of electric welding, and one on the invention and manufacture of typewriters.

New registration in all branches was 139,972 (73,991 adult, 65,981 juvenile), with a total registration of 325,231. The central reserve collection, of 45,464 volumes, formed primarily as a reservoir of books worth keeping, but not of active demand at the branches, has been broadened to include other material of value, and it will be of great use in the foundation of new branches. The circulation at the main building has increased by 155,333, and the reading attendance was 184,560. The fiction percentage for the year was only 47. The interbranch loan system transferred 75,293 English books and 8339 foreign ones.

The work with children has been developed and strengthened in all branches, till now the circulation is 1,229,067, and the number of volumes 209,403. The children's library system in New York is constantly answering inquiries from foreign educators and librarians, and handbooks and lists are to be prepared for this work. Thirty-six libraries held during the year 1609 story hours, with an attendance of 38,147.

The branch reference collections were systematically developed, with particular attention to the needs of the local institutions for public education, the public elementary schools, the high schools, New York Training School for teachers, Normal College and the College of the City of New York.

With the public elementary schools, and with some of the parochial schools, active work has been done in introducing large numbers of children to the advantages and pleasures to be derived from a public library; and 12 branch libraries were visited in schooltime by 538 classes of children with their teachers, as a part of their regular schoolwork. It is estimated that about 21,000 upper-grade children in this way made use of the public library as an adjunct to their schoolwork. The total school reference use was 259,118.

The well-known traveling libraries of the city library have carried on their work as hitherto, and have increased, although by a change in method of computation, the total circulation is smaller numerically. 894 stations were served, as compared with 872 in 1911. All sorts of institutions receive these libraries, as well as communities not yet ready for establishment of branches. They are also sent to settlement, parochial schools, high schools, recreation centers, playgrounds, as well as prisons, police stations, homes and hospitals. The circulation for 1912 was 821,114.

The circulation of books for the blind has increased by 4822 to 21,938. The number lent by mail, 18,932, exceeds the entire number borrowed during 1911. A teacher employed to instruct the adult blind of New York in reading has paid 584 visits and done much good work. The number of readers is 712.

Foreign books in twenty-six foreign languages had a circulation of 92,241. In the course of the year, 40,000 circulars in English have been distributed from branches to readers and sent to clubs, settlements, schools, churches and other places where information regarding the library might be advantageously presented. Similar circulars in six foreign languages were distributed from branches and other institutions—21,500 circulars in Italian, 2000 in modern Greek, 2000 in Hungarian, 1500 in Polish, 1000 in Spanish and 500 in Chinese.

Exhibitions and lectures were held all over the city, as before, and much coöperative work done at the branches with local educational, literary and welfare societies by the use of assembly and club rooms. These organizations are of all kinds; of particular interest is the "Little Mothers' League," which, under the Department of Health, instructs girls in the care of babies, and constantly circulates among them books on that subject.

Five new sites for branches have been secured, one on West 40th street, near Tenth avenue; two in uptown districts, and two in the Bronx. It is hoped a new branch may be established between Lexington and Third avenues, between 46th and 49th streets.

The Library School gave certificates to 25 students in June, 1912. The present students number seventy, and represent 19 states and one Canadian province. There have been no important changes in the curriculum or policy of the school.

The library staff consists of 1,002 persons, for all branches. The working hours for assistants at the branches have been reduced from 42½ to 40 per week, and the required recess for meals lengthened from one-half to a full hour. The former schedule was 42½ hours per week from October through May, and 40 per week from June through September.

Total assets of the New York Public Library are $14,412,483.32. The income for the year was $546,936.65. In addition, the library had the $616,958.99 received from the city for the maintenance of the branches and circulation, and enough other income to bring the total of invested returns up to $667,225.69. The total expenses of conducting the library system were $1,134,902.05.

KANSAS TRAVELING LIBRARIES COMMISSION

The seventh biennial report of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission reports 41,000 volumes and 525 library trunks, a growth from their original 3000 volumes and 34 trunks. There are five German libraries and a few special libraries, containing from four to thirteen books, for a correspondence course carried on by the state university. Two complete libraries on domestic science are in use by classes organized by the agricultural college. Otherwise the unit system is not in use.

Total number of cases on hand, June 30, 1912, 525. Number of accessioned volumes, June 30, 1912, 41,000. Number of libraries sent out the two years ending June 30, 1912, 1106, showing an increase the past two years of 106.

According to an estimated average of reports received from the library stations, each station had: Regular readers, 61; circulation, 332. Total circulation in the state 367,192. Two years ago, the traveling libraries reached 104 counties and 580 stations. The record now shows that 640 stations have been visited. Many of the towns are regular patrons, ordering from eight to ten libraries a year. The libraries have been in every county of the state, excepting one.

Receipts (1910-12) $3219.90; expenditures $2439. Annual appropriation $5300 (salaries $2100; books $3000; expenses of commission $200).

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUT CATHOLIQUE OF PARIS

A pamphlet of 108 pages, "Renseignements preliminaires," has been issued by the Institute, containing the fullest information as to the library's administration and resources. A few characteristics of the institution may be of interest.

The library is open from 8:30 to 11:45, and from 2 to 6:45, from October 15 to July 31, and is closed Sundays and holidays; and from August 1 to October 14, excepting Saturdays, 9 to 11:45. There is a general reference room for law, literature and the sciences, and a special reference room for theology. The arrangement of books in large classes is outlined in the booklet. In the general room, works can be consulted directly by readers, but are seldom loaned outside the building.

Full instructions are given as to the use of the alphabetic catalog, and readers are urged that it is both in their general and special interest to do personal research quickly and silently, and not imagine that results are more

quickly gained by speaking to the librarian or by examining the accessible shelves. The librarian does not know the exact reason of the research, and cannot constantly abandon his work; he can but indicate the manner of research.

Borrowers may retain books for fifteen days (in some cases, a month), with the privilege of three renewals. The library is especially designed for professors and students of the Institut Catholique, but other workers will be admitted with proper authorization. Each borrower is limited to five volumes.

The pamphlet gives an alphabetical, as well as a subject list of the periodicals received by the library; an alphabetical and subject list of completed periodical files and works in course of publication, and lists of incunabula and manuscripts.

For the last three years the average number of readers registered at the library has been 500 yearly, 275 of whom were students, 50 professors and 175 friends or former students. The library is open about 245 days in the year, that is, about 1910 hours. In 1909-1910, the number of communications and consultations reached 25,000. A statistical summary is given of how the demand for periodicals and books (by author) is distributed.

THE LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Library Assistants' Association of Great Britain fills a place different from that of any organization in this country. It was founded in 1895 by a few prominent London library assistants, who realized that, in order to organize the growing profession of librarianship and to procure adequate professional education some such society was necessary. It differs from the Library Association in being a purely professional body, admitting as members only persons under the rank of chief librarian who are actually engaged in the administration of libraries. Though it works in consonance with all existing library societies, it is not affiliated with any of them.

Meetings are held monthly from October to June at various institutions and libraries in and around London, and papers are read and discussed. The majority of these papers are written by the members, but nearly every prominent chief librarian in London has contributed to its proceedings.

The Association endeavors to represent every shade of library opinion, and rigorously represses any leaning towards individual systems of method and training. Its inaugural addresses have been delivered by Messrs. Sidney Lee, Sidney Webb, Edmund Gosse, Israel Gollancz, T. J. Mcnamara, and the Hon. Pember Reeves in recent years. The objects of the L. A. A. as stated in the constitution are to promote the professional, educational, and social interests of its members by the reading of original papers, by discussions, meetings of a social character, and in other ways. In addition to the monthly meetings, there are excursions, football, cricket and other sports for the members.

The Association has always stood particularly for open discussion of educational questions, and the voicing of the educational needs of the assistant was a powerful factor in the establishment of an independent publication to be the official channel of information concerning the Association. Though with a membership of only 74 the question of publication was difficult financially, the *Library Assistant* was successfully launched Jan. 1, 1898, and has been issued regularly every month since. The subscription price to non-members was only 3s., and the circulation grew steadily. The Association has also published a set of reprints, "The L. A. A. series," as follows:

1. The grammar of classification. By W. C. Berwick Sayers.
2. Libraries in rural districts. By Harry Farr.
3. The development of notation in classification. By H. Rutherford Purnell.
4. Report on the hours, salaries, training and conditions of service in British municipal libraries.

Many schemes for advancing the technical knowledge of the members have been carried out by the Association. For a few years, commencing November, 1900, a Study circle was conducted by a special sub-committee; readings in certain textbooks were planned, questions were set, model answers eventually provided and prizes awarded to the students producing the best work. At another time a "Proficiency test" was organized whereby an assistant might ascertain the degree of proficiency he had attained in each of the divisions of the Library Association Professional examination syllabus. The papers sent to the committee in connection with this scheme were judged by the leading librarians of the country, who willingly gave their services for the purpose. A reading circle with library law for its subject which flourished for a season, and the circularization of "Ever circulators" are other phases of a desire to promote general professional culture. Several essay competitions have also been held.

Besides the Association proper, there is an Irish branch, a Midland branch, a Northeastern branch, one for the South Coast, one in South Wales, and one in Yorkshire. All have from two to six or seven meetings a year, and are kept closely in touch with the L. A. A. by the *Library Assistant* and by visits of officers to the branch meetings.

One interesting policy of the L. A. A. is its determination to make membership easy for the youngest assistant. No members pay more than 5s. yearly, while the younger ones pay 2s. 6d.

An interesting experiment in a new direction was tried in 1911; an Easter School in Brus-

sels was started, with a series of lectures and demonstrations at the Brussels Institute of Bibliography. The coöperation of the Institute authorities was secured, and library workers from all parts of England and from Holland were present. The experiment proved successful and the idea may be extended; schools may be organized in a variety of centers at home and on the Continent, a development that would have an extremely valuable educational influence, introducing the members to new scenes, familiarizing them with varying methods of library practice and promoting a desirable *entente cordiale* of an international character. An Easter School at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, a natural sequel to a school in Brussels, was arranged for 1912, and one is to be held in Holland this Easter.

PRIVATE BOOK BUYING

A WRITER in the Providence *Journal*, inspired by an editorial in the Indianapolis *News*, makes bitter complaint of our public libraries, because, he says, they are undermining the good old habit of owning books. "The usual plea, that most people cannot afford to buy books, is flatly untrue. The fact is, that the ubiquitous library has killed the demand in this country for editions of standard books at really popular prices. In France, the 'Bibliothéque Nationale' volumes are sold at a uniform rate of 25 centimes (4½ cents). In this edition, one can buy Homer complete for 27 cents, Milton's 'Paradise lost' for 9, Descartes' 'Discourse on Method' for 4½, and the works of over 100 other authors at corresponding rates.

"In Germany, the 'Universal Bibliothek' volumes sell for less than 5 cents apiece; and the marvellous cloth-bound volumes of the *'Sammlung Goschen'* render available the most accurate and up-to-date information in every conceivable branch of science and art at the rate of 19 cents a volume. When a man can buy the works of a great philosopher for the price of a glass of beer, it is arrant nonsense to say the public cannot afford books.

"We are simply doing our best to pauperize readers. They know that they do not need to buy books; a benevolent fate will provide them gratis; and so they go without. Our publishers find no real demand for editions at prices within the reach of every one, and, naturally, the editions are not forthcoming."

"We seem to think," he continues, "that if people read anything they are necessarily better off than if they do not," and he inveighs against catering to the popular demand for the latest fiction. If the libraries were less active in the matter, standard works would be far more widely read.

His remedy is a readjustment of our conception of a library. He would have it a place of free access to the sources of information on all possible subjects, and essentially and primarily a reference library. He does not consider periodicals and their place in the library scheme.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

THE meeting of the normal school librarians of the middle west, at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Friday morning and afternoon, January 3, 1913, brought together thirty-two people, representing eighteen normal schools in eight states, one state department of public instruction, two library schools, one library commission, two public library training departments, two public libraries, and one high school library.

The problem of the rural school library, and how the normal school libraries may help, was presented by Mr. C. Edwin Wells, librarian of the State Normal School at Maryville, Mo. The increasing comforts of farm life demand that the taste for reading in country school pupils shall be fostered adequately. Make the rural school library the community library. The normal schools should prepare plans for model country community school buildings, in which are provided proper library quarters. The normal schools might well coöperate in the supervision of rural school libraries. One of the needs is lists of books to buy. The rural school library should be a distributing agency for the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations. The discussion of Mr. Wells' excellent paper developed additional points, as follows: the possibility of having printed catalog cards for all books on the state school library list, and the necessity of acquainting normal school students with the books which they will afterwards use and need in their little school libraries.

The Minnesota plan of supervising school libraries through the state department of public instruction was described by Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries for the Minnesota state department. The account deserves reading in full. The work in Minnesota has included the promotion of school library interests in general, improvement of the rural school libraries, making school library aids available, urging instruction in the use of books in the high schools and more work in children's literature in the normal schools, attempting to raise the standard of service in school libraries, correlating the school and public libraries, advice in organization, preparation and publication of aids and lists, and exhibits and talks at educational meetings. Minnesota now has thirty-nine consolidated schools, in every one of which a library room is required by law. The discussion centered around the apparently unnecessary duplication of work in the preparation of state printed school library lists. Discussion of the best agency for the supervision of

the school libraries (whether by the state library commissions, the state department of education, or by an officer representing the state normal schools), developed considerable interest, with possibly the conclusion that varying conditions demand different answers, the point being to provide the needed help for school libraries.

Miss Delia Ovitz, librarian of the State Normal School at Milwaukee, told of her plan for library instruction in the grades, beginning with the care and mechanism of books taught to the second and third grades, and proceeding through the grades, with explanation of authorship, classification, indexes, dictionary, encyclopedia, finding of references, use of catalog and magazine indexes (eighth grade). Miss Ovitz emphasized the advisability of getting the child to know that the library has something on his hobby; he is then an appreciative user during his lifetime.

How best to organize library instruction and training in the normal school was discussed by Miss Gertrude Buck, head of the department of library science at Kansas State Normal School, Emporia. The course in library methods, twenty lessons, required of all college freshmen at Emporia, was described. Of the elective courses, the most popular are children's literature, story telling and book selection. It was an inspiration to the meeting to have the visible evidence that at least one normal school has a member of faculty giving full time to library instruction.

The responsibility of the normal schools for furthering a more general knowledge of children's literature was the topic of practical suggestions by Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education, University of Chicago. Miss Warren suggested that, in coöperation with other library workers, an effort be made (1) to secure the publication, by the United States Commissioner of Education or the state superintendents, of the best lists of books for children and helps in the use of books; (2) to interest the educational periodicals and organizations like the Congress of Mothers in publishing special lists and aids; and (3) to endeavor to have the normal schools require courses in children's literature or to substitute the study of children's classics for the usual literary classics. The permanent committee of this organization was instructed to work in the directions indicated, and the coöperation of the League of Library Commissions, in session in an adjoining room, was at once asked and promised.

The round-table conference, led by Miss Helen Louise Dickey, librarian of the Chicago Normal School, was especially interested in the possibility of coöperating with the National Council of English Teachers, the N. E. A. Library Department and the A. L. A. children's college reference sections. Problems discussed briefly were: classification, departmental libraries, faculty relations, fiction, government documents, reserve books and student help.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted, in substance as follows:

1. The need of centralized supervision of school libraries.
2. The need of trained service in high school libraries.
3. Required instruction in normal schools in library management and children's literature, with special instruction adapted to rural school library conditions.
4. Fuller appreciation of the responsibility and service of normal school librarians, as evidenced by faculty rank, salary and assistance.
5. Wherever feasible, a special teacher for library courses in normal schools.
6. Coöperation in bibliographical work and cataloging.

The following committee was asked to continue the organization and coöperate with other library interests: Mr. Willis H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, chairman; Miss Delia Ovitz, State Normal School, Milwaukee; Mr. C. Edwin Wells, State Normal School, Maryville, Missouri; Miss G. U. Walton, Michigan Normal College, Ypsilanti; and Miss Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago. Thanks were voted Mr. Kerr for his efforts toward making this meeting so enthusiastic and successful.

State Library Commissions

THE NEW ENGLAND CLUB OF LIBRARY COMMISSION WORKERS

The fifth annual meeting of the New England Club of Library Commission Workers was held at the State House, Boston, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 23 and 24, 1913. Representatives from each of the New England states were present.

The session at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday was devoted to the roll call. Maine and Vermont made reports of the year's undertakings and progress at that session. Friday morning the roll call was concluded and the following subjects discussed: Commission work with the foreign population; Traveling libraries for use by study clubs; How far should library commissions cater in the traveling libraries to the demand for current fiction?; How to obtain new library buildings; Libraries in penal institutions; Coöperation of publishers and library commissions in preparing and publishing booklists; How to secure and utilize volunteer assistance in commission work; The future work of library commissions.

The following resolution urging that the parcel post law be amended to include books was adopted, and it was voted that copies be sent to the congressmen from the New England states and to the Postmaster-general:

Whereas, The parcel post measure recently enacted excluded from its privileges all library books much to the disappointment of the state library commissions which operate traveling library systems, and which had strongly urged its enactment when books were included in its privileges, and

Whereas, There seems to be no sound reason why all articles of merely commercial importance should be transported at the lowest rate, while much needed material, educational in its nature, can be transported only at rates so high as to be absolutely prohibitive for general use; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New England Club of Library Commission Workers urges the passage by Congress of some measure which will include library books and material at the lower rate of transportation provided by the parcel post, and that we favor either a consolidation of third and fourth-class mail matter to secure a rate for books and printed matter equal to that of merchandise, or some other provision giving to books sent to or from public libraries the parcel post rates, to the end that those living in rural communities be given access to library privileges.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Fanny B. Fletcher, Proctorsville, Vt.; Miss Marguerite Reid, Providence, R. I., and Miss J. M. Campbell, Boston, Mass., was appointed to prepare lists of books in foreign languages for use in New England.

It was voted to appoint a committee to take up the matter of having published in foreign languages simple United States histories, dealing also with government and laws. The chairman deferred the appointment of this committee.

Members of the club were present at the annual dinner of the Maasachusetts Library Club, held at the Exchange Club on Jan. 23, when Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody) was the speaker. A luncheon was also enjoyed on Jan. 24 with the members of the Massachusetts Library Commission.

BELLE HOLCOMB JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The annual report of the New Jersey Public Library Commission covers the year 1912 to Oct. 31. Its work has consisted of operating traveling and special libraries, establishing new libraries, reorganizing and assisting those already in existence, and conducting a Summer School and Institute. The greater part of the work has been carried on under the handicap of a lack of room, the seriousness of which must be apparent when it is explained that the commission has more than 20,000 books, operates more than three hundred small libraries, makes special loans of hundreds of volumes, sends out and receives thousands of letters, yet it is quartered in a single room whose dimensions are less than 12 by 24 feet.

During the past year 795 traveling libraries have been sent out, containing an aggregate of 39,750 books. The number of traveling library centers has been increased from 256 to 282, making a gain of 26 in the number of communities served. As far as can be ascertained, the average circulation from these stations is about four times for each volume, making a total circulation of 159,000 from the 282 stations. As computed from the reports, the average number of readers at a traveling library station is 87, making a total of 24,534 people being served through the regular traveling libraries, at a cost for transportation of $577.68.

1871 books have been sent out as special loans. With the aid of the public libraries of Newark, New York, Trenton and other cities, this method of supplying books for specific demand is successfully meeting the need of material for individual study which could not be met through the general traveling libraries. Through the Woman's Work Committee and Lecturer of the State Grange and the Farmers' Institutes, much reference and bibliographical work has been done for rural communities which the commission has not as yet been able to reach with traveling libraries. A much-needed supplemental appropriation for the purchase of books and cases was made by the legislature in April. Twenty-five cases were bought as a cost of $237.50, and immediately put into use. With the supplemental appropriation and such part of the regular appropriation as could be so used, 5432 books and pamphlets were purchased at a cost of $4387.02. The policy of buying fiction and juvenile books in reinforced binding has been adopted. Several Round Tables for trustees and librarians have been held.

$500 appropriated by the last legislature for the purchase of books for penal and correctional institutions has been spent after consultation with those conversant with this work.

A summer school and institute with an enrollment of 14 was held in May. The lectures were attended by 86 other librarians, who came for all or part of the week, and represented 54 libraries.

State Library Associations

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the mid-winter meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association, held at Providence on January 10, all matters of business were omitted.

During the afternoon, the association was entertained at the Rhode Island Normal School by a lecture on "Colonial libraries," which was given under the auspices of the Rhode Island State Board of Education. The lecturer, Dr. Austin Baxter Keep, of the College of the City of New York, traced the history of the library movement in America from its beginning to the Revolutionary war. Special emphasis was laid upon the establishing of parochial libraries in Rhode Island by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and upon the founding of the Redwood Library, Newport, and the Providence Athenæum, both of which date from colonial days. The lecture was illustrated by slides, repro-

ducing records, old title pages and rare prints of colonial towns and buildings.

After the lecture, supper was served at a nearby church. Dr. Anne L. Strong, of Seattle, Wash., director of the Rhode Island Child Welfare Conference, which was then being held at Providence, gave a brief address upon the "Relation of the library to Child Welfare." Mr. William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, replied on behalf of the association.

The evening was spent at the Child Welfare Conference, where opportunity was given the librarians from out-of-town to study the various exhibits.

MARGARET BINGHAM STILLWELL,
Recording Secy., R. I. Library Assn.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LOS ANGELES MEETING

The California Library Association held a meeting in Symphony Hall, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 5. At the morning session the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Shelley B. Tolhurst, trustee Los Angeles Public Library, and the following addresses were made:

"Relation between the library and the business man," Joseph L. Wheeler, associate librarian Los Angeles Public Library; "Advisability of a library school for Southern California," Everett R. Perry, librarian Los Angeles Public Library. The afternoon addresses were on "Advertising the public library," Mrs. George Barndollar, trustee Long Beach Public Library; "Business methods of a public library," symposium, led by Miss Carrie S. Waters, librarian San Bernardino Public Library; Question box, conducted by Miss Helen T. Kennedy, principal Branch Department Los Angeles Public Library.

In Mrs. Barndollar's speech on "Advertising the public library" many good suggestions were to be gained from descriptions of methods used in the Long Beach Library. In that town the newspapers publish occasionally in their columns the library application for membership blank; cut out and signed these are accepted as regular application cards. Four times a day at all moving-picture shows this sentence is thrown on the screen: "Every citizen of Long Beach over eight years of age is invited to participate in the privileges of the public library." That these methods and others of the sort have been worth while is proved by the circulation of the Long Beach Library, which is 11 per capita.

Library Clubs

SYRACUSE LIBRARY CLUB

The meeting of the Syracuse Library Club announced for Jan. 15th, was postponed till Feb. 13th, when the Club had the pleasure of listening to an address by Mr. Wm. F. Seward, librarian of the Binghamton Public Library, on "Library extension."

Mr. Seward said that each generation needs to interpret its own ideas of librarianship and the library should be like the map of Holland, never twice alike. The chief business of the library should be to promote sound American citizenship. The great menace to American citizenship to-day is industrial conditions. Children leave school at as early an age as the law permits and without guidance as to the choice of an occupation give up their best years to work but have no real trade and in a few years are helping to swell the army of the unemployed.

These conditions should be met by the organization in every town, of a vocational commission whose duty it should be to help the child to find himself.

The public library is well equipped to take the initiative in such a movement. It should have a vocational shelf on which should be found the publications of the Boston Vocational Commission, the Reports of the Federation of Labor and books treating of different trades and occupations. The reference librarian can as profitably spend time in finding information in regard to industries as in answering the questions which commonly come to that department.

A discussion followed the lecture, and at the close the members remained for an informal reception to meet Mr. Seward.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Secretary.*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, 1913, at the usual hour. After the routine of business was disposed of, the president, Mr. Ernest Spofford, introduced Mr. Edward W. Mumford, of the Penn Publishing Company, who presented a very interesting paper on the duties of the "Librarian and the bookseller." This paper (which we print in full elsewhere in the LIBRARY JOURNAL) was followed by a very interesting discussion, in which Mr. John Ashhurst, Mr. T. Wilson Hedley and Miss Jones, of Bryn Mawr, took part.

The evening closed with a pleasant reception in honor of St. Valentine, at which every one was presented with a valentine, the handiwork of the chairman on entertainment.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The lectures to the junior class since the last report have been as follows:

Louise G. Hinsdale, East Orange Public Library, "Town library administration."

Edwin H. Anderson, New York Public Library, "Large library administration."

Mary L. Titcomb, Hagerstown (Md.) County Library, "Rural library extension."
Miriam Carey, Minnesota Library Commission, "Libraries in state institutions."
Benjamin Adams, New York Public Library, "Branch system administration."
Frederick W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., "Periodicals."
Jessie Welles, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, "The circulating department."
Adelaide B. Maltby, New York Public Library, "Branch administration."

The seniors in administration have had the following lectures, all but one followed by seminars:

Irene Hackett, Englewood Public Library, "Workingmen and libraries."
John C. Dana, Newark Public Library, "Business men and libraries."
Julia Robeson, Pratt Institute Free Library, "Picture bulletins for adults."
Miriam Carey, "Reading for the inmates of state institutions."
Jessie Welles, "City library extension."

The seniors of the advanced reference and cataloguing and of the children's librarians' course, have finished their lessons in technical Italian and taken a written test.

Thirty-one juniors are taking practice in the branches, two in the travelling libraries department, two in the library for the blind, and six in the reference department.

Messrs. Goodell and Metcalf of the juniors have received appointments for evening and Sunday work in the Reference department, one in the Main Reading-room and the other in the Government documents room.

The subjects chosen by the seniors for theses and bibliographies are as follows:

Bibliographies: Free speech, Eugenics, Index to printer's marks, Sources of information concerning merit of current foreign books.
Theses: Duplicate pay collections; Possibilities of the high school library; Intermediate department in libraries for the adolescent; Certain reactions in library architecture; Certain reactions in library practice; The municipal reference library; specialization in library work and training; Rural school and the library; Training for school librarianship and library instruction in schools; Reviews and annotations of children's books.

In three cases two students have chosen the same subject.

A party in celebration of St. Valentine was given by the classes jointly on the evening of February 14.

Several of the students of both classes expect to attend the Atlantic City meeting. The usual vacation trip will cover the Washington and Philadelphia circuit, the last week in March. Miss Van Valkenburgh will probably conduct the party.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held on Wednesday, January 29, at the Hotel Gregorian, West 35th street, New York. There were nearly 100 present, the largest attendance at any luncheon of the school. Among the guests were Miss Plummer, Mrs. Gardner (Miss Collar), Mrs. Barrett (Miss Weeks), and Mr. Robert Bruère. The president of the association, Miss Louise G. Hinsdale, presided. Mr. Stevens spoke briefly of the Pratt Institute Free Library idea, and the vice-director spoke of the changes in the general course and of the new normal course. Mr. Bruère gave an inspiring address on the need of women's influence in industrial and commercial life.

The following officers were elected for 1913-14: President, Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library; vice-president, Miss Anna C. Tyler, main building, New York Public Library; secretary, Miss Agnes M. Elliott, New York Telephone and Telegraph Company; treasurer, Mr. Donald Hendry, Pratt Institute Free Library.

The vice-director and Miss Hopkins attended the meeting of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library on Tuesday, February 11, where Miss Hopkins presented a report on the course given to the first apprentice class under the new arrangement. The four-months' term of classroom work was completed on January 31, and the apprentices began work in the branch libraries of the system on February 1.

Miss Hopkins' report outlined the instruction given in the various subjects taught, and also emphasized the utilization of each subject for the development of certain qualities desirable in library assistants, as accuracy, neatness, self-reliance, punctuality, responsibility and resourcefulness. The report was received with much enthusiasm, and the branch librarians where the apprentices are now scheduled expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the practical work done by the students, one branch librarian saying they were like graduates of library schools in their adaptability and in their attitude toward the work.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, spoke to the school on Saturday, February 1, about the State Library, its work and its relations to the libraries of the state.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, superintendent of the children's department in the New York Public Library, lectured on February 4 and 18 on the development of children's work in this country and on the selection of children's books.

Miss Mary L. Titcomb, whose county automobile book delivery has interested a wider constituency than library methods usually appeal to, spoke on Tuesday afternoon, Febru-

ary 11, in the assembly hall of the institute on the county work of the Washington County Free Library, at Hagerstown, Md. Many members of the Brooklyn Public Library staff were present at the lecture.

Miss Mary L. Jones, librarian of the Bryn Mawr College Library, visited the school on Tuesday, February 4, and was prevailed upon to give an informal talk to the students on some differences in administration between the college and the public library.

The best collection of Dickens material ever brought together is now on exhibition at the Grolier Club, in New York. The catalog, compiled by Miss Ruth S. Granniss, Pratt, 1902, is said by the *Nation* to be the best-printed guide for the Dickens collector thus far issued.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Mary C. Parker, class of 1898, formerly librarian of the Rock Island Company, in New York, has been made librarian of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company.

Miss Sally Clarkson, class of 1909, who has been in ill health for two years, has recovered sufficiently to take a part-time position in the Michigan University Library.

Miss Mildred A. Harris, class of 1910, for two years in the cataloging department of Johns Hopkins University Library, passed a civil service examination which has led to a position in the Government Documents Office at Washington.

Miss Anna Van Cleve Taggart, class of 1910, has been, since October, acting head cataloger in the public library at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Rachel Rhoades, class of 1911, since graduation an assistant in the University of Michigan Library, has been appointed general assistant in the public library at Superior, Wis.

Word has come to the school of the appointment of Miss Clara Dills, class of 1912, assistant in the public library, Pomona, to the librarianship of the Kings County Library, in California. Miss Dills took the examinations for the position of county librarian on her return from Pratt last summer.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The regular school schedule will be suspended from Feb. 28 to April 11. The month of March will be occupied with practice work in libraries throughout the country. April 1-9 the biennial library visit to New York, Philadelphia and Washington will take place.

To permit several important phases of library work to be presented to the students before the beginning of their practice period, the number of visiting lecturers the past few weeks has been larger than usual. The following have been at the school:

Jan. 10-13, 20-22. Mr. C. P. P. Vitz, second vice-librarian, Cleveland Public Library, Loan work (8 lectures).

Jan. 24, 31 and Feb. 13. Mrs. Isaac H. Vrooman, sometime in charge of local history section, New York State Library, Genealogy and local history (3 lectures).

Jan. 27. Mr. Edward F. Stevens, librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Technological books for the public library.

Feb. 4-5. Prof. A. S. Root, librarian, Oberlin College, German public libraries; Problems of the college librarian (2 lectures).

Feb. 7. Miss Caroline Webster, library organizer, New York State Library, Organization of small libraries.

Feb. 14-15. Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, assistant director, New York Public Library, The New York Public Library system (illustrated), Administration of a large library with special emphasis on the human side (2 lectures).

Feb. 20-21. Miss Jessie Welles, chief of Lending Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, The loan department of a large library system (4 lectures.)

SUMMER SESSION

The New York State Library School will resume its summer session this year, beginning June 4 and ending July 18. The course will be general in character, though a few special courses, such as reference work, bibliography, etc., will be provided if there is a sufficient demand for them. A particular feature will be the opportunity given the summer school to attend the regular school lecture course in Library work with the children, which will be given by Miss Clara W. Hunt, Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott and Miss Ethel P. Underhill under the general direction of Miss Hunt. A number of other lecturers have been engaged especially for the summer school.

As usual, tuition will be free to residents of New York state. A fee of $20 for the course will be charged students outside the state. The limited time available for instructional purposes makes it necessary to limit the number to be admitted. Early application is therefore advisable. The descriptive circular may be obtained on application to Miss Edna M. Sanderson, registrar, State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Edith M. Clement, '13, has been appointed assistant in the Educational Extension Division of the New York State Educational Department.

Miss Corinne A. Metz, '07, has resigned her position as librarian of the Brumback Library at Van Wert, O., to take charge of the Dalles Public and Wasco County Library, The Dalles, Oregon.

F. K. WALTER, *Vice-director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The senior course in social conditions is being given by Miss Strange, of the reference department. Visits have been made to the Juvenile Court and Woods Run Settlement House, in connection with the course.

In accordance with the plan of coöperation between the Training School and the Pittsburgh Playground Association, Miss Whiteman, of the Training School faculty, is giving a course in story telling at the School of Education, University of Pittsburgh. The course will continue throughout the winter and spring terms.

The students of the junior class have completed their visits to the branches of the Carnegie Library. After their visit to the Homewood Branch, on January 16, they were entertained at a tea given by Miss Knapp, the branch librarian, and her staff.

The Training School students were guests at an entertainment given by Miss Viola Allen for the Home for Crippled Children, on Tuesday morning, January 28, at the Nixon Theatre. Songs, recitations and a little playlet, "The Good Fairy," written especially for the occasion, were given.

On Thursday afternoon, February 6, the members of the Training School class were "at home" at the Students' House in honor of Miss Effie Power, of the St. Louis Public Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Owing to the illness of Miss Barden, instructor in cataloging, who was taken with pneumonia during the Christmas holidays, and has had to withdraw for a few weeks from her work at the school, Miss Sophie K. Hiss, head of the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library, will have charge of the course in subject headings, with Miss Phyllis Martin, an assistant in the catalog department, as reviser. In order to further facilitate necessary rearrangements of the schedules, Mr. C. P. P. Vitz, second vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, gave, during January, the last five lectures in the course in loan work, which had been conducted up to this time by the director. We are glad to be able to say that Miss Barden is improving rapidly, and will undoubtedly resume her work at the school early in the spring.

On January 15, the class gave a very enjoyable winter picnic in the lecture-room of the school.

The following persons have given lectures at the school during the past month: Miss Effie L. Power, head of the children's department in the St. Louis Public Library, five lectures on "Children's literature," and one lecture on "Teaching library use in normal schools": Miss Annie Cutter, supervisor of school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, one lecture on "Work with schools," followed by a visit to two normal schools; Professor E. J. Benton, of Adelbert College, one lecture on "Historical literature."

During her recent visit to Cleveland, Miss Annie C. Moore, director of children's rooms in the New York Public Library, called at the school and spoke informally to the students.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss McDaniel Sweet, '08, was married, on January 11, to Mr. Attilio D. Monti, of Cleveland.

Vera A. Price, '10, has resigned her position of assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, to accept the librarianship of the Public Library of Greenville, Miss.

Helen D. Marvin, '12, who has been general assistant of smaller branches of the Cleveland Public Library, has been promoted to the librarianship of the Temple Branch.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, *Director.*

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During January and February, the students have had the pleasure of listening to the following lectures: Mr. W. R. Eastman, "Library buildings" (two lectures); Miss Anna A. Macdonald, "Work of the Pennsylvania Library Commission"; Miss Mary L. Jones, "Administration of a college library"; Miss Mary L. Titcomb, "Work of a county library"; "Mr. F. W. Faxon, "Periodical sets"; Mr. John Cotton Dana, "Make-up of the printed book"; Miss Sara L. Young, "Book mending."

Tea was served after the afternoon lectures, and an informal reception was held in the art gallery for Mr. and Mrs. Eastman.

Visits have been made to the bookstore of Leary, Stuart & Co., the Library Bureau, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Two students have conducted story hours in Philadelphia settlements, and two are putting in order the library of the Church Settlement House. Three consecutive days in January were given to practice work in the branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and practice work is at present going on in the Apprentices' Library.

The class attended the February meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and heard Mr. E. W. Mumford's valuable address, "The librarian and the bookseller." They also attended the Atlantic City meeting.

The courses in order, accession, shelf work and alphabeting (Miss Doane); national bibliography (Miss Brown); loan department work and classification (Miss Bacon), have been completed and the examinations held. The courses in subject headings and history of libraries (Miss Bacon), and in library buildings (Miss Brown) began in January.

CORINNE BACON, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. E. L. Shuman, in charge of book reviewing for the Chicago *Record-Herald*, lectured before the School, Jan. 14, on "How to judge a book." This lecture proved of general University interest, the attendance being over two hundred. On the 15th he lectured on "The librarian and public taste." During Mr. Shuman's visit, a luncheon was given in his honor at the University Club by men of the staff and faculty.

The January meeting of the Library Club was held at Osborne Hall on Jan. 8th. The program for the evening was an address by Mr. Ernest J. Reece, of the Library School Faculty, on Hawaii and its people, the address being illustrated by means of a radioscope. Bishop Osborne, of Springfield was also present and at the close of Mr. Reece's address, talked informally for a few moments on phases of Hawaii which had impressed him during a winter spent recently in Honolulu.

During February the seniors are engaged in the required month of field work. One or two students were assigned to the public libraries of each of the following cities: Oak Park, Jacksonville, Springfield,. Rockford, Galesburg, Danville, Evanston, and Decatur. Weekly reports will be sent to the school by each student.

The first week of March will find both juniors and seniors in Chicago, visiting libraries of various types, printing establishments, binderies and book stores. Headquarters will be at the Auditorium Hotel, and the students will be accompanied by Miss Simpson, Assistant Director, and by Miss Patton, Instructor. Last year the school visited St. Louis, and the practice of alternating between these two library centers, will probably be continued.

Miss Catherine C. Alexander, A. B., until recently an assistant in the Fort Dodge, Iowa, public library, has registered for the second semester's junior work.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Agnes M. Cole, '01, has been appointed temporary cataloger in the University of Illinois Library, and will catalog the recently purchased Gröber library of romance, philology and literature.

Frances Mathis, '12, has recently been made an assistant in the Public Library of Santa Barbara, California.

Bertha Sharp, Illinois, '10-11, has resigned her position in the Library of the Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, and has been appointed assistant in the University of Illinois Library.

Margaret C. Wood, '10, and Mr. Carl R. Dick, of Decatur, Illinois, were married December 11, 1912.

Catherine Oaks, '12, who this year has been junior reviser in the Library School, has been appointed cataloger in the University of Illinois Library.

Mrs. Eva Hurst Fowler, '11-'12, has been appointed assistant in the Illinois State Library at Springfield.

Fanny W. Hill, a member of the present junior class, and formerly an assistant on the staff of the Champaign Public Library, has been compelled temporarily to sever her connection with the school, in order to assist in the Champaign Public Library, during the leave of absence of the librarian.

Alice L. Wing, '04, has been appointed temporary cataloger in the University of Illinois Library.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The third annual session of the University of Illinois Summer Library School, will be held June 16 to July 26. The curriculum will be that usually followed in summer schools. Only librarians and assistants, and people under appointment to serve in such positions, will be admitted. The incidental fee is $12, but students registering from Illinois Libraries, are not required to pay a fee. Further particulars can be had by addressing Mr. P. L. Windsor, Director of the University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Illinois.

Reviews

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt, Chief, Division of Manuscripts. Volume 19, 1781, January 1-April 23 [pages 1-436]. Washington, D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., 1912.

The publication of the Journals of the Continental Congress by the Library of Congress was begun in 1904, under the editorship of Mr. Ford, and has continued since 1908 under that of Mr. Hunt. The edition has been pronounced by the highest historical authority to be "substantially a perfect edition." Its superiority over earlier editions lies in the addition of the reports which were presented to the Congress. These have been patiently searched out in the Papers of the Continental Congress in the Library of Congress, identified and edited with the highest critical skill. They are so numerous, and the Journal so brief for some periods, notably part of the year 1781, that their inclusion practically creates a new collection of historical material.

The plan of the series groups the volumes by years. The final volume of each year contains the index, bibliographical notes and other critical apparatus. Volume 19 begins the year 1781, and will be immediately followed by the remaining volumes of the group. The typography of the edition is excellent. The light paper, broad margins and clear type make the use of the volumes a pleasure, and more than compensate for their imperialistic demands for space on the library shelves.

ASA C. TILTON.

PEDDIE, R. A. Engineering and metallurgical books, 1907-1911. A full-title catalog, arranged under subject, of all British and American books on engineering, metallurgy and allied topics published during the five years, 1907-1911, with their English and American prices and publishers' names. N. Y., Van Nostrand, 1912. 10+192 p. D. $1.50 net.

I wish to thank the author personally for the preparation of this work. Very often I am asked to give a list of all the recent books in English on some engineering subject, and am at a loss to find the material; for, although the Library of the Engineering Societies is supposed to have every important work issued in any language, it falls far short of this ideal. I should think the book particularly useful to engineers who are not conversant with the literature on any subject outside of the special line in which they have been working, and often desire to obtain all that has been published recently at short notice. I especially commend the book for its indexes, author and subject. The list is classified in form, and therefore an alphabetical subject index should be provided; perhaps it is not quite so necessary, as the main list is alphabetico-classed. The entries are full, dates, publishers and prices are given, as is also the pagination. A cursory examination proves it to be very complete. This should render it an useful tool in a library planning to develop a technical department.

The book, published in England at 7s. 6d., is sold here for less. I hope that this will establish a precedent. W. P. CUTTER.

THE readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL are indebted to Mr. F. Vexler, librarian of the School of Philosophy at Columbia University, for the review of Ladewig's *Politik der Bücherei* in the columns of the February LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Periodical and other Literature

Bulletin of the Philippine Library, November, contains an article on the "Filipiniana division of the library," and a list of duplicates offered for sale or exchange.

Bulletin of the New York School of Philanthropy for January is a bibliography on the church in social life.

Preliminary Report of Committee of Fifteen, appointed by the state superintendent of schools to investigate educational needs and conditions in Wisconsin, suggests methods of popular education by other means than legislation.

Public Libraries, February, contains an address "A library that's alive," by Corinne Bacon, and "What novels?" by the same author.

The Newarker, January, is devoted chiefly to the public school question. It contains an ingenious forecast of the educational system of Newark in 1924, a readable account of some of the Newark Library's activities during 1912, and a prophetic editorial hope as to "The future of Newark's children."

ENGLISH

The Librarian and Book World, February, contains: "An extension and revision of Dewey's Africa schedule," by Arthur J. Hawkes; the usual list of Best books; Library architecture, this month a review of Charles Carroll Soule's book, "How to plan a library building for library work"; and two papers, one affirmative and one negative, by Reginald Smither and Arthur Webb, respectively, on the question, "Is a printed catalog necessary in an open-access library?"

The Library Assistant, February, contains "National and international librarianship," by H. Rutherford Purnell, and details as to the Easter school and excursion to Holland.

Library Association Record, Jan. 15, 1913, contains another section of Mr. W. C. Berwick-Sayers' short course in classification; Open access: an experiment, by G. T. Shaw, chief librarian, Liverpool; On current serial digests and indexes of the literature of science and some problems connected therewith, by E. Wyndham Hulme, B.A., and Dr. C. Kinzbrunner; Address at the opening of the Rastrick Branch Public Library, by Prof. Michael Sadler, vice-chancellor, Leeds University.

The Library World, January, has an article on "The treatment of pamphlets, maps, photographs and similar items," by Reginald E. Smither; "Wilful damage: the general reader's responsibility," by H. T. C.; "The open-access system in technical libraries," by James Johnston; "The library staff; a plea for its recognition and organization," by Maurice J. Wrigley.

The Library Miscellany, Baroda, November, contains the speech made by H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda, at the opening of the "Sharada Mandir"; "Public libraries for public education," by B. M. Dadachauji, B.A.; "How to popularize the library," by W. A. Borden.

FOREIGN

Het Boek, Jan. 15, contains "Het Horarium van Gerard Leev, Antwerpen 1489, 27 Juli, I, Het Horarium als Incunabel," and "Het Vondel-Museum te Amsterdam."

Zentralblatt fur Bibliothekswesen, January, contains the second of three parts of a discussion of American libraries by P. Schwenke, and "Altägyptische Bibliothekare," by Fr. Vogelsang.

Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional, Havana, July-December, 1911, has the first part of a Historia de la Isla de Cuba, and a critical estimate of Rufino J. Cuervo.

La Coltura Popolare, Milan, Nov. 1-16, 1912, discusses in several articles many questions of popular education, and in particular the intervention of the state in the administration of popular libraries.

La Coltura Popolare, Jan. 30, prints under "Biblioteche Popolari," "Qualche illusione che si sfronda," "La coltura popolare nei Paesi Scandinavi—I.—Svezia," by Palmira Zaccaria, "Contributi a un catalogo ragionato."

Zeitschrift des Osterreichischenvereines fur Bibliothekswesen, December, contains "Vier Vortrage zur Verwaltungsreform der Bibliotheken," and notes on many foreign libraries.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION REVISION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

An extension and revision of the Dewey's African schedule. Arthur J. Hawkes, *Librarian and Book World,* F., '13.

Dewey's African Schedule has been neither amended nor extended since it took definite shape, but in the interval explorers and colonizers have been busy. For the most part the continent is apportioned out among the great European nations with more or less strictly delimited boundaries, while these colonies and protectorates are subdivided into administration areas with a fixed and official nomenclature. It is possible to localize any area of reasonable size and compile a detailed classification. A huge English literature on South Africa, localized even down to handbooks of towns in Rhodesia has grown up, but there is no adequate classification. Dewey's schedule is even sometimes at sea as regards geographical position. For example, there is no number for British Nigeria, England's most important colony in West Africa; the three large countries comprising Rhodesia have to be put under 968.9 marked "Interior." Uganda, British East Africa, and German East Africa have no numbers. Other colonies, some embracing smaller ones, are set in different categories. The writer makes these comments with no sense of disrespect for Dewey's immensely valuable work, but only to show the necessity of revision and extension. He offers a system of classification worked out from up-to-date maps and a large collection of books. A first installment follows.

DICTIONARY CATALOGING.

Problems of indexing. Ch. Sustrac. *Bul. de l'ass. des Bibl. Franc.* S.-O., '12, p. 89-95.

Mr. Sustrac confesses to belief in the dictionary-catalog as proposed by Messrs. Bowker and Perkins.

The essential principles of indexing are: Unity; the reader should be able to find what he needs in *one* given place. The indexing should be not only according to titles, but also according to contents. Whenever a book may be classified under several heads reference cards must be used, but their number should be limited. Every subject should be indexed where it seems most useful. One should consider the kind of readers which the author wishes to reach. A book on "Agricultural chemistry" should be classified under Agriculture, because it aims to reach agriculturists. Every head which does not appear in the main catalog should be represented by a reference card. It is necessary to have a code of rules accompanied by a double table: systematic and alphabetical, as Messrs. Perkins and Bowker propose.

ENGLISH TREATMENT OF PAMPHLETS, MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

The treatment of pamphlets, maps, photographs, and similar items. Reginald E. Smither. *Lib. World,* Jan., '13, p. 195-199.

Pamphlets should be sorted as to size for binding, classified, and those dealing with the same subject or falling into the same main classes should be kept together for reference after the volumes are bound. An analytical catalog is then made with references to pamphlet volumes. Guide books should be kept in much the same way; and election bills and posters, local cards, calendars, &c., should be mounted in a "guard book." The usual methods of preserving maps are described, and "guard books" are advised for photographs.

LIBRARY AXIOMS.

A library that's alive. Corinne Bacon. *Pub. Lib.* F., '13, pp. 50-55.

Books need to be brought to people's attention "just as much as do Beechnut bacon and Heatherbloom petticoats." The library needs live trustees, a live librarian, live assistants. The chief duty of a live trustee is to know how to select a live librarian, and, having selected her, how far to let her alone. The business of a live librarian is to know her community and identify herself with all forces in it that are making for social betterment, to choose the best books for that community, to administer the library scientifically, but with the least possible amount of visible red tape, and in such a way as to get the books read. Low grade help and tired assistants do not pay. A cataloger at $40 who works slowly and makes many mistakes, costs the library more than a $75 woman who is quick and accurate. Hard and fast rules for selection of books cannot be given. Do not try to build up a "well-rounded collection of books." Your town probably needs a lop-sided collection which will emphasize some special interest or interests. Try to provide something for everyone who is capable of reading a book, and then see that someone gets the book you have provided. Put a little money into the best, and a great deal into the best you can get read. Avoid all bias, religious, political or economic. Be as hospitable to Ida Tarbell as to Olive

Schreiner when you come to the woman question. Don't buy everything for which people ask, but don't exclude from your library books to which some people object. A good example of a subject on which many people want and expect to find books in libraries to-day, but to which other people still object, is sex hygiene. Boys and girls whose legitimate questionings are unanswered at home or school need these books. Buy a great many books for children. Don't try to drive an adult into the pastures of good literature. It is a waste of energy. You'd better apply that energy in educating the child to love books that are worth while. Buy largely for foreigners, if there are many in your community — books in their own tongues for the older people, plenty of books for learning English, books on citizenship, and easy books in English. Beware of gifts. Welcome them, but don't accept any with strings to them. A live library is not a storage reservoir. Borrow the book you need occasionally and confine your stock to what your community will use. Advertise the library, print library notes in the local paper, sometimes lists of new books, but not lists of books most in demand. Why try to make people any more like sheep than they naturally are? Be able to substitute when you have not the book asked for. Almost anyone can find out whether 352StI is in. But almost anyone cannot select the right substitute. Avoid the paternalistic and the wiser-than-thou attitude. Show your wares, but don't ram them down people's throats. The thing that matters most in a library is the personality of the librarian.

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY RELATIONS.

National and International Librarianship. H. Rutherford Purnell. *Lib. Assistant,* F., '13, p. 26-33.

The national view of librarianship involves putting the resources of the library at the fullest service of all the people. Libraries need trained librarians to overcome the ignorance and scorn of libraries that is so common. Progress does not lie in the direction of state control. English libraries recognize that they have learned much and have much to learn from the United States, but, on the other hand, Continental libraries are studying the English system in increasing numbers. France, Holland and other nations have been sending an almost constant stream of volunteer assistants to Croyden, for example. Several public libraries have been started in Holland as a direct result, and German, Finnish, Swedish and even Indian students have come to study English library methods.

OPEN ACCESS IN ENGLAND.

Open access: an experiment. G. T. Shaw, *Lib. Assn. Rec.,* Ja. 13, '13, p. 13-21.

Open access, which is still considered more or less of an experiment in England, has produced much the same results there as here. The librarian of the Liverpool Library discusses the matter in the light of experience in two Liverpool branches. While he thinks open access a success, he would not advise the remodelling of libraries to install the open-access system. Open access is only a system of issue, and, as such, of far less importance than staff or stock. It is no panacea, and not certainly an augmenter of circulation. Thefts have not been serious under open access. The new system requires a different, but not a cheaper, staff. That open access draws attention to all classes of books and so increases the use of non-fiction, may be said to be a tendency at any rate. The writer feels that open access is not so vital a question in lending library administration as that of providing a well-selected stock in good condition, with a reasonable supply of duplicate copies of popular books. Given that condition, an intelligent, willing staff will produce the best results with or without open access.

SELECTION OF FICTION.

What novels? Corinne Bacon. *Pub. Lib.,* F., '13, p. 55-56.

Avoid novels (a) that make a direct appeal to the lower nature, such novels as those written to pander to race prejudice and hatred, those that glorify the lust for wealth, and those that enthrone the animal over the spiritual nature. (b) That confuse right and wrong, such as Mrs. Ward's "Marriage à la mode." (c) That are so slushy that they are intellectually and ethically debilitating. Barclay's "Through the postern gate" is a good example of this spineless literature of warm and damp affection. (d) That are untrue to life through an impossible psychology, or one-sidedness or morbidness. Chambers' "Common law," Michaelis' "Dangerous age," and Nesbit's "House with no address" are examples of this class. Shall we have novels on as low a literary level as those of Rosa Nouchette Carey and Clara Louise Burnham? Why not, if people want them? They are fairly well written, not so mushy as Mrs. Barclay's later novels, and ethically superior to Chambers or Hitchens. Put in Porter's "Harvester" by all means, for though it is silly in spots and sentimental, these qualities are balanced by its wholesome attitude towards out-of-doors and towards money-getting as the chief end of existence. The "Common law" should be excluded for its vulgarity and insincerity, if for no other reason. Morality is a matter of treatment, rather than subject matter. Kaufmann's "House of bondage," for example, is horrible, but a clean-cut, unsentimental picture of conditions that are poisoning our civilization. The novel that degrades our intellect, vulgarizes our emotions, kills our faith in people, is an immoral book. The novel that stimulates thought, quickens our sense of humor, gives us a deeper insight into men and women, a finer sympathy with them, and arouses a spirit of

helpfulness towards them is a moral book, let its subject-matter have as wide a range as life itself. Select your fiction then with care, but don't shut out novels either because they fail to reach a certain literary level or because their subject-matter is disagreeable. Get as many copies as you can of the interesting, wholesome stories of the day, such as "Stover at Yale" and "The squirrel cage." Wait for results and don't worry in the meantime.

SERIAL DIGESTS.

On current serial digests and indexes of the literature of science and some problems connected therewith. E. Wyndham Hulme, B.A., and Dr. C. Kinzbrunner. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Ja. 15, '13, p. 22-28.

Scientific journals are in general of two types: journals publishing abstracts which are intended to serve as substitutes for the original papers, and journals publishing index entries which are in the nature of bibliographical references to original sources. In Germany abstracting has been carried to its furthest limits, and a distinct terminology distinguishes between papers publishing original papers, current abstracts and annual digests, viz.: Archive, Zentralblätter and Zahresberichte or Fortschritte. Elsewhere the publication of abstracts is chiefly done by professional societies. In England, the writers think the work might be better and more cheaply done by coöperative methods. The indexing of scientific literature is better done in the "International catalogue of scientific literature" and by the International Institute of Technical Bibliography. These publications differ in availability, for while the journal of the International Institute appears monthly and is cumulated annually, the sectional catalogs of the International Council appear from two to three years affer date. The latter, moreover, makes no provision for having an agency supply the material indexed. The Institute, on the other hand, not only can supply but will loan material free of charge to libraries. A system of such loans is strongly urged.

"RESPONSIBILITY DISTRICTS" IN THE SPECIAL LIBRARY FIELD.

Responsibility districts. D. N. Handy and Guy E. Marion. *Sp. Lib.* D., '12, p. 194-196.

Explanation of the plan of "responsibility-districts" among special libraries. The whole country is subdivided into districts, each presided over by a district head. These heads form an advisory board, working with the executive officers for the standardizing and development of the special libraries field. The work and purposes of the Special Libraries Association are also outlined.

Notes and News

PHONOGRAPH CONCERTS. — From Virginia, Minn., and Port Huron, Mich., come reports of concerts held on Sunday afternoons in the library auditoriums. The librarian in the latter place, Miss Katherine Slenau, says of the experiment:

"About two years ago we started giving free Victrola concerts once a month on Sunday afternoons, using only the finest records of singers and instrumental music. Each selection was very carefully chosen and explained as it was put on. The people came from the first day, and after one year the capacity of the hall was so taxed that it had to be enlarged. The entire place is still filled and people stand at every concert. This year the music from a different opera has been given each month and the story carefully told and explained.

"Beginning with this month, the concerts are to be repeated at one of our suburbs about two miles away from the library; the school there buys and pays for the Victrola, while the library furnishes the records and the librarian gives the talk.

"This fall a course of expensive concerts was possible here, when Bispham and Nordica came and sang to crowded houses — such a thing never having been accomplished before."

ST. LOUIS REFERENCE LIBRARY. — The report of the new Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Library for the months of December and January shows that during those months 136 persons used the branch, including 75 city officials. Nineteen municipal departments either made inquiries directly of the library or referred inquirers to it.

Inquiries of various kinds were received from a wide range of organizations and bodies outside of the St. Louis city government. These included, in the city itself, the Civic League, the Central Trades and Labor Union, the People's League, *The Times* newspaper, the Business Men's League, and the School of Social Economy. Outside the city the branch gave aid or information to the public libraries of Omaha, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Seattle, the municipal reference libraries of Cleveland, Milwaukee, Baltimore and Kansas City, the legislative reference libraries of the states of Missouri and Rhode Island, the Iowa State Library, Harvard University and the University of Washington, city officials or bureaus in Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Providence, R. I., and Muskogee, Okla., and such miscellaneous organizations as the Children's Aid Society, the Nurses' Associations or Boards of Virginia and South Carolina, the National Congress of Mothers, the Virginia Board of Charities and the Fort Smith, Ark., Civics Club.

Altogether the branch has obtained and furnished information on 82 subjects, including the wrapping of bread, moving-picture shows, home rule, tenement houses, car-heating, negro segregation, municipal lodging houses, the recall, clairvoyants, the curfew, garbage disposal, the parole system, tax rates, boards of assessors and building laws. Investigations, involving considerable research and corre-

spondence, have been made on the subjects of excess condemnation and municipal periodicals.

ETCHINGS EXHIBIT, N. Y. P. L.—In the Stuart Gallery (room 316), in the main building of the New York Public Library, Fifth avenue and 42d street, there is on view, from February 15 to March 31, an exhibit of American etchings by members of the Chicago Society of Etchers. Nearly forty artists are represented in the exhibition, which affords an interesting and fairly comprehensive view of present-day tendencies and accomplishment in etching in this country.

RAILROAD BIBLIOGRAPHY. — A little folder containing descriptions of a dozen or so titles of practical help to railroad men is circulated by the library of Council Bluffs, Ia. The list notes also useful periodicals kept on file.

VANCOUVER LIBRARY. — The city of Vancouver, B. C., is about to sell the building and the plot occupied by the Carnegie Library, and build larger quarters on less valuable ground. The original $50,000 given by Mr. Carnegie is to be returned to him with interest. There has been opposition for some time on the part of local labor unions to the gift.

THE LIBRARY AND THE "MOVIES."—*The Newarker* for January has an editorial discussion of the moving picture as a rival of the reading of books. "In Newark," says Mr. Dana, "there are forty-three movies, and the number constantly increases. The daily attendance on these shows is about 26,000, including about 5000 children. The attendance in any fortnight equals the total population of the city. The total annual attendance is probably more than 12,000,000. From these figures we may conclude that the 70,000 young people of the city now spend, taking them as a whole, three million of their hours of leisure in reading stories through pictures. This means that they read less than they did, or less than they would now be reading if this new mixture of amusement and information had not appeared.

"In the number of books taken home to be read the public library has very little more than held its own in the past year, gaining one per cent. over 1911. The number of books on hand increased by purchase and gift during the year by 17,810. The number and character of distribution centers remained the same."

While many things affect the public library reading habit, the editorial continues, "the moving picture is about the only check on library reading on which one can put one's finger. It must be reckoned with, and on the whole greatly approved. It promises to become one of the most important educational factors that man has added to his equipment since the invention of printing. It is quite possible that it will inform the world, interest the world and broaden the world even more rapidly than the printing press ever has. It will doubtless lead to changes in mental habits, just as printing has checked, for example, the growth of memorizing; but in the field of mere instruction it may prove to be the greatest instrument ever devised."

COÖPERATION FOR EFFICIENCY. — The library committee of the trustees of Columbia University have asked the university librarian to investigate and report upon the relations between libraries of Columbia University and other libraries of the city, particularly with a view to ascertaining in what departments of learning the book collections of the community are inadequate and in what departments the university may wisely augment its collections in the interest of both the community and the university. Traveling libraries have been recently placed in the Faculty Club and in Earl Hall, and others will shortly be placed in the other club rooms and residence halls on the campus. They will consist for the most part of the best current fiction, drama, etc.

FORT WORTH ART EXHIBITION. — The Carnegie Public Library of Fort Worth is for the fourth time holding an exhibit of representative American painting, gathered by the American Federation of Arts, and the people of that city, as those of Austin, San Antonio and Houston, the other cities of the "Texas circuit," are showing their appreciation by large attendance. "Gallery talks" are given by artists of the city, and attention is called to five paintings permanently acquired by the museum during 1912.

CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.—The alumni of the College of the City of New York are making plans to raise funds for a new library building. Recent additions to departmental libraries make a suitable building increasingly needed. A chemists' library, presented by James R. Steers, of the class of '53, additions to the libraries of history, French and German are among the accessions of importance.

"SUNSHINE LIBRARIES." — The Grand Rapids library bulletin for January contains a modest paragraph which may be suggestive to children's librarians: "At this season of the year there are always a number of boys and girls in the city shut in by accidents from coasting, etc. The library's collection of memorial libraries carries sunshine to many homes where children are kept in the house by injuries, or are suffering from non-contagious diseases. An interesting collection of books in a handsome box will be sent free of expense to the homes of any such person by telephoning the children's librarian at the Ryerson building."

COLORED BRANCH LIBRARY.—Houston, Tex., following the example of several other southern cities, has established a branch library for negroes, and will shortly open a $15,000 structure with 20,000 books. The whole initiation has been on the part of the colored people themselves. A debating club first felt the

need of a reference collection of books and started the movement, which has resulted in the purchase of the lot by the users-to-be of the library and the securing of a gift from Mr. Carnegie. The building is one of a group of four devoted to the use of the negro life of Houston. The architect, Mr. W. Sidney Pitman, of Washington, is himself a negro.

A SCHOOL READING-LIST ON WORLD PEACE.— The "Wisconsin Memorial Day annual for 1913," a compilation of songs, recitations and exercises for school use, contains, besides material for the observance of May 30, articles on Washington and Lincoln, Peace day, Independence day, and in particular a safe and sane Independence day. We note that the library commission has had placed in all the public libraries of the state a reading list on peace, of value to schools for use in history classes, debates and peace programs in general.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY ESTABLISHES A BINDERY. — The St. Louis Public Library has established a bindery of its own. The library already binds about 25,000 volumes annually, but hitherto this work has been distributed among individual binders in the city. This will still be done to some extent, but ultimately the work will all be carried out in the Central Library.

When the bindery is in full operation about fifteen persons will be employed. The repair of rare and valuable reference books and the binding of such magazines as are in constant demand for reference will now be given especial attention.

WHY TO TELL STORIES. — Miss Gertrude E. Andrus, superintendent of the children's department of the library in Seattle, Wash., has these reasons for library story-telling:

1. To give familiarity with good English.
2. To cultivate the power of sustained attention.
3. To establish a friendly relation between the child and the story teller.
4. To cultivate a literary standard by which a child may judge other stories.
5. To develop a right sense of humor.
6. To cultivate the imagination.
7. To develop sympathy — an outcome of imagination.
8. To give a clear impression of moral truth.
9. To lead to books.

A SOCIAL SURVEY OF THE LIBRARY. — One of the newspapers of Minneapolis has been making a social survey of the city, and its findings as to the use of the library, while only suggestive and not minutely analytical, will be found of interest. More than one-half of the families in the city, it says, do not use the library, and forty-one schools show a majority not using the library. The families, on the other hand, that do use the library have very nearly always two cards to a family. The frequency of the use of 6330 cards was carefully established. The numbers range from the 5 per cent. who use the library less than once a month to those who boast that they take out at least three books a week. Nearly 28 per cent keep the books one-half the permitted time.

A LETTER TO THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS. — In Valparaiso, Ind., the librarian bridges the distance between the libraries' resources and the fact that country residents are apt not to be sure of their rights and privileges by sending out a straightforward personal note to this effect:

"The library management is very anxious to coöperate with the patrons of the library who live in the country in order that we may give you the best possible returns for the money which you, as taxpayers, have invested in this institution. Realizing that it is not easy for rural patrons to get to the main library, we have, as you perhaps know, established library stations at the various district schools in the township. It is our aim to place in these stations the books that you wish to read, and, in making our book purchases, we have kept this idea constantly in mind, duplicating such books as are most often called for and adding others that we think might be of special interest to you. I am enclosing lists of some of these titles. If you will look them over and let me know what ones you would like to read, I will esteem it a great favor, for it is much easier to send the right books to your station, if we know what you want.

"When you are in town, drop in at the library; you will find it a comfortable place in which to spend a pleasant hour. Perhaps you may have some ideas to offer. I shall be very glad to hear them and give them careful consideration. If you do not have time to come to the library, let us know your wants through the teachers or your boys and girls — any way that will help us to give you the best possible service, for that is what we are striving to do."

RICHMOND'S NEW LIBRARY. — Richmond, Va., is in the midst of discussion as to the foundation of an adequate public library. Associations of citizens have started the agitation and would like soon to push the project through, probably with the aid of Mr. Carnegie. The labor element, on the other hand, while anxious for a suitable library, is holding meetings in opposition to the scheme of asking Mr. Carnegie for aid. It is to be hoped that in any event Richmond will get a library, for it is said to be now the only city of its size in the country that has no public library. At any rate, a $40,000 library given to the city by Miss Grace Arents is to be opened in the spring, with some 10,000 volumes.

WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY. — Ground was broken formally Feb. 11 for the new Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University. Mrs. George P. Widener, of Philadelphia, the donor, was unable to be present and turn the first spadeful of earth, as was expected. She was represented by her son, George Widener.

Only a few persons were asked to be present, and snow fell during the ceremonies.

Bodleian "Staff manual."— The familiar Bodleian Staff-Kalendar appears this year as the "Staff manual." Much has been omitted or altered, the editor states, and among the chief additions are a subject index of library affairs, and notes for readers and visitors; in the former is a list of manuscripts and printed collections, and in the latter a short account of the library and its history.

The San Francisco situation.— The proposed exchange of the sites originally chosen for the public library and the municipal opera house has been approved by both boards, and Mr. Carnegie has assured the city that his original offer of $750,000 for the library system still holds good. He limits the proportion of his gift to be spent on the main library to $375,000, urges the development of branch libraries, and advises the library board to obtain a guaranty of the full amount from wealthy men of the city.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Five branches have been established, each with more books than were on the shelves of the present library eight years ago. These rural libraries are placed in school buildings and have been warmly welcomed. Since 1909, when the library was opened to the county for free circulation, teachers have been carrying suitcases and basketsful of books back and forth from their communities, and citizens have been regularly coming into town with commissions to borrow for twenty-five or more neighbors.

Gary, Ind. The new building of the Gary Public Library was dedicated Nov. 17 to 19. The building is the gift of Andrew Carnegie, who gave $65,000, to which sum the city has added about $3000 for furniture and miscellaneous items. The building is of the classic order, having a façade of fourteen large columns, is built of buff Bedford stone and is two and half stories high. It occupies a good site in the center of the city and forms a nucleus for a civic center. There are accommodations for 170 readers, and a book capacity of 60,000 volumes. Six different story hours held in the library recently were attended by over 2000 children of grades 2-7 within walking distance of the library. An interesting feature of the hours was the singing of the children themselves. For weeks ahead they were interested in the opening of the new library. They were practicing to sing at the opening and told everyone about it, and already felt a personal interest and ownership in the building.

Los Angeles, Cal. The first Carnegie library of the group that is to be established in Los Angeles was opened to the public Feb. 22.

Longmont, Colo. Chalmers Hadley, of the Denver Library, was the principal speaker at the opening exercises of the new Carnegie Library, Jan. 26. The exercises were held in the Presbyterian church, and after the program the library building was formally opened to the public. The building cost $12,500, and is one of the finest of its kind in the state. The $2000 for the site was raised by public subscription. Mayor Rae H. Kiteley, Mrs. William Butler, president of the W. C. T. U., and the Rev. W. A. Philips, of the Central Presbyterian church, also spoke.

Providence, R. I. The 35th anniversary of the Providence Public Library was celebrated at the University Club Feb. 5. William E. Foster, the librarian, was guest of honor, and Prof. Harry Lyman Koopman, of Brown, presided and read an ode. Other speakers were: Prof. Courtney Langdon; Acting President Everett, of Brown University; Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; William C. Lane, librarian Harvard Library; John Cotton Dana, of Newark (N. J.) Public Library; Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, Daniel Berkley Updike, and Joseph Leroy Harrison, of Boston.

Woods Hole, Mass. A new library building made of stones gathered from the roads and fields about the town has been erected on Main street, and the collection of books, which has grown since 1873, has been installed and cataloged.

Librarians

Beaman, Luella O., Pratt, '06, who is at present reviser in the New York Library School, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Rye, N. Y., a new library which will be ready for occupancy about May 1.

Bjerregaard, C. H. A., librarian in the New York Public Library, is the author of "The inner life and the Tao-Teh-King," published by the Theosophical Publishing Company, of New York.

Granere, C. O., has resigned as librarian of Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Augustana, Ia.

Morey, E. Jennie, for fourteen years a school librarian in Watervliet, N. Y., died Feb. 8.

Morrison, Ella, for many years assistant librarian and secretary of the American Philosophical Society and a second cousin of Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, died Feb. 8 at her home, 330 South 19th street, Philadelphia.

Smith, Ora Ioneene, who resigned from the librarianship of the University of Alabama to join the staff of the Wisconsin Historical Society, has been given a silver tea service by the students of the university. Miss Smith was graduated from the Drexel Institute Library School in 1903, and has served the University of Alabama since 1907.

Gifts and Bequests

Battle Creek, Mich. Through the generosity of C. W. Post, a large public law library is to be established. It will occupy part of a new building now being erected and is to be under the control of the Calhoun County Bar Association. A collection given by A. B. Williams is to be the nucleus of the library, and about $15,000 is to be spent in bringing the collection up to date.

Bradford, N. Y., receives $10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, to be used for an addition to the present building.

Bristol (Conn.) P. L. receives $53,424, a bequest from Miss Mary P. Root, of this city, who was killed in an automobile accident six years ago.

Fredonia, N. Y. S. H. Albro has given $1000 toward a new building for the D. R. Barker Free Library.

Johnson City, Va. Judge Samuel C. Williams has given to the Library Association $10,000 in cash for the erection of a building, and a lot valued at $5000.

Lyons, N. Y., is to receive $12,500 from Andrew Carnegie for a building, and has appropriated $250 a year for the support of the library.

Merced (Cal.) P. L., receives $100 by the will of Mrs. Sarah J. Thursby.

Rockville, Conn. By the will of Mrs. Harriet Kellogg Maxwell the Rockville Public Library receives $25,000.

Swansea, Mass. Mrs. Frank S. Stevens has given $500, and the Swansea Brass Band $100, to the Swansea Free Public Library.

Library Reports

Alameda Co. Law L., Oakland, Cal. Eloise B. Cushing, lbn. Accessions 1722; total 10,103. Receipts $7890.90; expenditures $6159.56.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. Horace G. Wadlin, lbn. (Trustees' rept.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 35,538 (24,724 by purchase, 12,064 for central library, 12,660 for branches and stations). Circulation 1,744,878. Receipts $403,123.43.

The report points out three great needs of the central library — more space in the stacks, the need of a larger appropriation and of a sum definitely determined in advance for the purchase of new books and the need of increasing some of the salaries.

During the year the library has supplied with books 28 branches and reading rooms, 131 public and parochial schools, 61 engine houses and 31 other institutions. Not only is the central library a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of the branches and reading rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books may be withdrawn for use by teachers in schools in its immediate vicinity.

The report discusses the new branch libraries, giving first place to the North End branch, which is completed and will be opened to the public soon, the appropriation for which was $86,000. The Charlestown building will be completed in the fall of the present year at a cost of $72,000.

Persons engaging in real research are using the library in increasing numbers, but this work of the library is not fully understood by the citizens. The books called for and used in Bates Hall during three days of the year numbered 4432, not including the large number of books taken by the readers directly from the open-shelf collection of 10,000 volumes.

The statistics in the annual reports of the special libraries give but slight indication of the importance of these collections to students. The photographs, the larger cabinet folios and the more expensive volumes relating to the arts of architecture, painting and decoration are extensively used, but not recorded statistically. Students from the art schools, or sent by private instructors, use the books which the Fine Arts Department gives them, without formality, upon tables set apart for this purpose. The entire Allen A. Brown music collection is reserved for hall use. The tables in the Barton Gallery are reserved for persons engaged in authorship or in extended research, and this quiet reading room is largely used by readers, whose books are not enumerated in the tables of circulation.

The same is true of the department of statistics and documents and of the department of patents. The number of persons who have consulted the files in the patent department during last year was 13,946, a gain of 2114 as compared with the previous year. They have used 89,437 volumes as compared with 81,397 volumes consulted the previous year. But in addition to this there is the constant use of this department by students direct from the shelves, which is not recorded.

The report mentions the fact that the library building has settled from two to four inches since it was built, a matter not dangerous or entirely unexpected.

The librarian's separate report is to appear later.

Branford (Conn.). Blackstone Memorial L. Charles N. Baxter, lbn. Accessions 2155; net additions 1298; total 29,726. New registration 334; total 2529. Circulation 67,719 (non-fiction 22,162, adult fiction 27,808, juvenile fiction 17,749). Population of town in 1910, 6047.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. Walter L. Brown, lbn. (Rpt. — yr. 1912.) Accessions 32,665; total 306,723. Circulation 1,507,267. New registration 21,316; borrowers during year 120,571 (41,171 at schools). Expenditures (for books,

periodicals and binding) $34,505.21. The board urges the maximum municipal appropriation particularly for the establishment of its branches in better quarters. They are at present in rented rooms, except one that is in a school building. The library contains 17,474 pieces of sheet music. The fiction percentage has decreased from 72.7 in 1897 to 59 in 1912.

California State L., Sacramento. James L. Gillis, lbn. (Rept.—Jl. 1, 1910-Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 11,011; total 176,532. Receipts $109,701.75; expenditures $106,173.97.

During the period covered by the report, a cut in appropriation by the legislature caused the dismissal of one-third of the staff of the library, the recall of all traveling libraries, and since June, 1911, a practical cessation of all book buying. The legislative and municipal reference department has been consolidated with the documents department, and is being carefully developed. Since the abolishment of the extension department, the traveling library books have been loaned in large collections to county free libraries. The department for the blind is growing and proving extremely useful; the borrowers number 511, the books 2422, and the circulation 10,930. The California collection has been increased as much as possible. It is hoped to establish branches of the State Library in San Francisco and Los Angeles and to develop a medical department. A union catalog for California is well begun, and several compilations and indexes of statutes have been prepared by the staff. The library quarters are proving inadequate and not well protected from fire, and the librarian appends a table of statistics about other state and public libraries to strengthen his appeal for increased appropriation.

Centreville (Ind.) P. L. Accessions 473; total 12,070. Receipts $429.20; expenditures $349.81.

University of Chicago L., Chicago, Ill. Ernest D. Burton lbn. Accessions 27,689; total 381,351. Periodicals taken 2015. Circulation 23,038.

The most notable event of the year was the dedication and occupation of the Harper Memorial Library building. This building, for which ground was broken Jan. 10, 1910, and of which the corner stone was laid June 14, 1910, was dedicated June 11, 1912. An account of the ceremonies and a description of the library appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for July, 1912. The first public use of the building was for the President's reception held on the evening of June 10, and attended by a company of people estimated at between 4000 and 5000. The exercises of dedication were held in the Harper Court, Tuesday morning, June 11, and were attended by a similar number of people The library offices were occupied a few days before the dedication and the main reading-room was open for use by students and faculty Tuesday, June 18. Some work still remains to be done upon the building, especially in the installation of book stacks. But it is expected that by Oct. 1, the 20th anniversary of the opening of the doors of the university to students, the books of the General Library, of the Historical Group, of the Modern Language Group, and of the Department of Philosophy will be shelved in the building and that graduate reading-rooms for these departments, as well as the reading-room of the General Library, will be open for the use of students and faculty. The bridges connecting the Harper Library with the Haskell Oriental Museum and with the library in the Law School building will greatly facilitate the use of books by students whose work crosses the lines between departments.

Chicago Law Institute L. William H. Holden, lbn. (Rpt. — yr. 1912.) Accessions 1510; total 4000. Circulation 56,180. Total registration 3401. Expenditures $20,189.69.

College of Physicians, Phila. (Pa.) L. Charles Perry Fisher, lbn. (Rpt. — yr. 1912.) Accessions 4317 vols. (7345 pamphlets, 32,194 numbers of periodicals); total 97,803 (not including unbound theses and dissertations 10,123, pamphlets 75,125). Persons using library 10,358; books consulted 17,146; books taken out 3758. Expenditures $5046.86.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) P. L. Ione Armstrong, lbn. (Rpt. — yr. 1912.) Accessions 1697; net gain 150; total 32,056. Circulation 90,077. New registration 1948; total registration 6917. An Iowa collection has been given a separate room, and the children's work in particular has grown to 52 per cent. of the whole circulation.

Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L. Frank C. Patton, lbn. (Rpt. — yr. 1912.) Accessions 2500; total 47,000 (including public documents and 2700 vols. in the colored branch). Receipts $58,038.79; expenditures $47,919.20.

Iowa State L. J. Brigham, lbn. (34th rpt. — bien. year Jl., 1912.) Accessions 8159; total 120,378. Expenditures $31,288.

Lincoln, Neb. Rosenburg P. L. Frank C. Patten, lbn. (Rpt. — yr. 1912.) Accessions 2500; total about 47,000. Registration 12,800. Receipts $58,039.79; expenditures $47,919.20.

Madison (N. J.) P. L. Norma B. Bennett, lbn. (Rpt. — yr. 1912.) Accessions 743; total 9844. Registration 1656. Circulation 24,619.

Frick L. of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore. M. C. Noyes, lbn. Readers 3904. Circulation 1618. Current periodicals received 179.

Marshalltown (Ia.) P. L. Anna M. Kimberly, lbn. (Rpt. — yr. 1912.) Accessions 684; total 14,702. Circulation 61,944. Registration 4437. Receipts $4303.36; expenditures $2683.63.

The library maintains an extension service, with four stations, and holds weekly story hours.

Mason City (Ia.) P. L. Bertha S. Baird, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1123; total 11,206. New registration 1769; total 5500. Circulation 49,148 (juvenile 25,998). Through the school libraries 15,738 books have been loaned to 800 children. Receipts $5338.53; expenditures $4370.71.

New Jersey State L. Henry C. Buchanan, lbn. Accessions 4036; total 87,477. Expenditures: law books and periodicals $1656.79; binding and repairs $297.95; reference dept. $1545.26.

While the State Library has a "legislative reference" department so-called, material has been furnished during the past few years on all important topics that have been up for discussion before the legislature. The library has anticipated as far as possible the needs of the members and has gathered together a comprehensive collection of books on all phases of political science and economy.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (N. C.) L. Louis R. Wilson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Ag. 14, '12.) Accessions 4685 (1271 duplicates); total 65,027. Home circulation 1220. Receipts $9420.34; expenditures $9090.24.

The entire freshman class was taught the use of the catalog and periodical indexes, and every member of the freshman and sophomore classes was required to make practical use of the periodical indexes in working out a bibliography of periodicals actually used in the preparation of theses assigned them by the English department. The library is increasing its service to individuals and schools throughout the state. Courses in library administration have been given, as for five years past. The librarian asks for a better endowment for department libraries, another cataloger, stenographic service, an extra assistant for the summer, more serious consideration to the enlargement of the library courses of the university, that the privileges of the library be extended to the citizens of the town and country, and that certain repairs be made in the library building.

North Carolina State Library, Raleigh. Miles O. Sherrill, lbn. (Rpt.—two years ending N. 30, 1912.) Accessions 1462; total 42,552. The library coöperates with the State Library Commission in getting its resources before the people. The library is to be housed in a fire-proof building and cataloged. The collection of North Carolina material has been classified and recataloged, numbers 1200, and is to be made as complete and valuable a collection of North Carolina bibliography as possible.

Oberlin College, Oberlin (O.) L. Azariah H. Root, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1911-1912.) Accessions 11,426; total 125,691 (periodicals, pamphlets, etc., to 358,193). Number readers 244,106. Receipts $14,810.61; expenditures $25,116.24.

Oregon State L., Salem, Ore. Edna M. Hawley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to S. '12.) Accessions (law dept.) 23,631 vols., 54 pamphlets; (document dept.) 34,124 vols., 584 pamphlets. Total (law dept.) 23,483 vols., 49 pamphlets; (document and reference department) 33,600 vols. and pamphlets.

The report of the librarian to the legislature requests that the name "State Library," the miscellaneous books and the power to use them throughout the state be given to the State Library Commission, and that the present State Library be designated "the Library of the Supreme Court" and perform the functions of a law library only.

Paducah, Ky. Carnegie P. L. Jessica Hopkins, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1932; total 13,364. Registration 9000. Circulation 61,751. During the past year the library inaugurated the following new features: Sunday afternoon opening for reading and reference; stereopticon pictures at the children's story hour; circulating of music, especially opera scores.

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. Nellie M. Russ, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 5886; total 37,822. Circulation 224,832. New registration 3002. Receipts $32,204.59; expenditures $23,556.62 (books and music $6492.56).

Phillips Academy, Andover (Mass.) L. Sarah J. Frost, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Jl. 1, '12.) Total no. vols. 5033. Home circulation 648; students using library, January to July, 4688. Receipts $500; expenditures $521.66.

The library now occupies a room in Brechin Hall, formerly the library of Andover Theological Seminary, and is made by the consolidation of all the departmental libraries except that of archæology.

Santa Barbara (Cal.) Free P. L. Frances Burns Linn, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Jl. 1, 1912.) Accessions (city) 1497; (county) 1624; total in city library 21,612. Circulation (city) 74,222; (county) 35,395; total 109,617. Receipts $7823.63; expenditures $6505.78. County dept., receipts $8285.34; expenditures $4521.92. Per cent. of circulation 6.3 per capita.

San Mateo (Cal.) Free P. L. Inez M Crawford, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jl. 30, 1912.) Accessions 610; total 5874. Circulation 22,046. Receipts $4332.19; expeditures $3074.27.

Scranton (Pa.) P. L. Henry J. Carr, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 5320; total 71,423. Circulation 130.124. New registration 2603; total 10,816. Receipts $22,542.13; expenditures $21,356.70.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. Robert K. Shaw, lbn. (53d rpt.—year to N. 30, '12.) Accessions (net increase) 5775 ((by purchase 8611; by gift 861). Circulation 446,150; juvenile 181,435. New registration 5,164;

total 23,001. . Receipts $58,576.25; expenses $55,902.02 (books and periodicals $13,083.54).

Plans for three branch buildings at Quinsigamond, South Worcester and Greendale, given by Andrew Carnegie, are practically completed and active work will begin early in 1913. Picture collections, particularly from the work of American artists have been largely increased. Much extension work is done through 25 deposit stations at factories, engine houses, homes for the aged and several other institutions. The work of the Children's department has been greatly extended through five school deposit stations. The accession book has been dispensed with experimentally.

Woodstock, Vt. Norman Williams P. L. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 300; total 18,370. New registration 362. Circulation 25,418.

ENGLISH

Advocates Library, Edinburgh, Scotland. William Kirk Dickson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 51,230; total, books and pamphlets (including volumes of periodicals and parliamentary papers) 619,500; music 68,500; maps and charts 70,700; manuscript volumes 3200.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, Public Libraries. Basil Anderton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mr. 31, 1912.) Accessions 1422; total 163,057. Circulation 601,568; total registration 35,966.

County Borough of Portsmouth Free P. Libraries. Tweed D. A. Jewers, borough lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mr. 31, '12.) Total number of volumes 80,604. Circulation 236,910. New registration 3860. Receipts £4229 1s. 6d.; expenditures £4449 0s. 2d.

St. Bride Foundation Institute, London. Technical L. R. A. Peddie, acting lbn. (Rpt.—1911-12.) Accessions 1485; total (including pamphlets and prints) 26,703. *Lending and Reference Libraries.* F. W. T. Lange, lbn. (Rpt.—1911-12.) Accessions 731; total 16,108. Circulation 102,941. Registration 2332.

Borough of Salford, England, L. Ben. H. Mullen, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1912.) Accessions 3628; total 15,000. Circulation 362,525. There has been an increase of 16,716 in circulation, and an increase of over two books issued per borrower as compared with last year.

Bibliography and Cataloging

CUMULATIVE book index. 15th annual cumulation; author, title, and subject catalog in one alphabet of books published during 1912; comp. by Marion E. Potter and Emma L. Teich. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co. 830 p. 4°, pap., $3 n.; hf. mor., $3.50 n.

Two months after the issue of the practically new "United States catalog" the 15th annual cumulation of the "Cumulative book index" is ready; it covers the books of 1912 as far as they can be covered in a list which is to be the January issue of the steadily growing publication. 830 pages, as against 624 in 1911, record the books of 1912. Owing to her great work on the "United States catalog" Miss Marion E. Potter delegated her editorial work on the cumulation to Miss Emma L. Teich, but now resumes her old place on the title-page, though retaining the name of Miss Teich, who had full charge of the records of 1912, while the "United States catalog" was printing.

The Library of Congress numbers are more and more up to date, and a careful study of the compilation by those experienced in its snares and pitfalls make us say heartily that the "Cumulative book index" continues to be a well-made working tool of great value, kept up to latest date from time to time as the foundation for the next five-yearly supplement to the "United States catalog."

MODEL PRIVATE LIBRARY. Wilson, L. N. Suggestions for a model private library at Clark College. Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Press. 137 p. 8°, pap.

ART. Rapilly, Georges. Catalogue de livres d'art, architecture et décoration, peinture, sculpture, gravure, arts industriels. Paris, 8°, pap. (No. 125; 447 titles.)

BERGSON, HENRI. Columbia Univ. Lib. A contribution to a bibliography of Henri Bergson. N. Y., Lemcke & Buechner and Columbia Univ. c. 13+56 p. 8°, pap., 25 c.

BOOKS AND READING. Hartford (Conn.) P. L. Dec., '12. A selected list of books published in 1911 recommended to libraries. 15 p. 8°, pap.

——Quaritch, Bernard. Catalogue of rare and valuable books, including Arundel Society's chromolithographs and autograph letters and documents and works on bibliography, Egypt, European history and philology, fine arts, genealogy and heraldry, Ireland, numismata, occult sciences, Oriental literature, etc. London, 8°, pap. (No. 323; 988 titles.)

——U. S. Dept. of Agric. *Bull.*, Nov., '12. Books on agriculture, pharmacy, medicine, botany, natural history, geology, zoology, education, geography, etc. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off., 8°, pap.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE. Baer, Jos., & Co. Theologia Catholica: Sechster Teil-Kirchengeschichte I, M-Z. Frankfurt a.M. 8°, pap. (No. 605; 5297 titles.)

CHILDREN. Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Library. Bibliography of child study for the years 1910-1911. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 90 p. 8°, (U. S., Bu. of Education bull.) pap.

CIVIL WAR. Newhall, Daniel H. Literature of the Civil War. N. Y. 8°, pap. (No. 75.)

COBBETT, WILLIAM. Benjamin, Lewis S., ["Lewis Melville," *pseud.*] The life and letters of William Cobbett in England and America; based upon hitherto unpublished family papers; with 32 illustrations. In 2 v. N. Y., J: Lane. 15+330; 9+335 p. (42 p. bibl.) 8°, $10.

COFFEE. Graham, Harry Crusen. Coffee; production, trade and consumption, by countries. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 134 p. (4 p. bibl.) tabs., diagrs., 8°, (U. S., Dept. of Agriculture, Bu. of Statistics, bull.) pap.

EDUCATION. MacDonald, Arth. Bibliography of exceptional children and their education. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 46 p. 8°, (U. S., Bu. of Education, bull.) pap.

—— U. S. Bureau of Educ. *Bull.* (Dec., '12-Jan., '13). Monthly record of current educational publications; comp. by the lib. division of the Bu. of Educ., under the direction of J: D. Wolcott, acting libn. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 8°, pap.

—— Scott, Wa. World education; a discussion of the favorable conditions for a world campaign for education. Cambridge, Mass., [The author.] c. '12. 8+123 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.

EGYPT. Edwards, Fs. A short list of books dealing with the Near East, especially Egypt and neighboring countries, including publications of the Egypt Exploration Fund, Oriental Translation Fund, etc. 8°, pap. (No. 319; 322 titles.)

ENGINEERING. Caldwell, Fs. Cary. Electrolytic disposition of sewage. Columbus, O., Ohio State Univ. 8 p. (8 p. bibl.) 8°, (Bull. Coll. of Engineering.) pap., gratis.

ETHNOLOGY. List of publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, with index to author and titles. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 35 p. 8°.

EUROPEAN HISTORY. Richardson, E. C., *comp.* A union list of collections on European history in American libraries; comp. for the committee on bibl. of the Am. Hist. Assn. Princeton, N. J., '12. 114 p. 8°, bds.

EXPERIMENT STATION LITERATURE. Key to subject index of experiment station literature. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 4 p. 8°, (U. S., Dept. of Agric., Office of Experiment Stations cir.) pap.

FAMILY (The). Thwing, *Rev.* C: Franklin, *and* Thwing, *Mrs.* Carrie F. Butler. The family; an historical and social study. Rev. and enl. ed. Bost., Lothrop, L. & S. c. '86-'13. 258 p. (14½ p. bibl.) $1.60.

FRANCE. Ministère de l'Intérieur. Bibliographie de la France; including items on many subjects. Paris. 8°, pap. (No. 3.)

GEOMETRY. Sykes, Mabel, *and others.* A source-book of problems for geometry, based upon industrial design and architectural ornament. Bost., Allyn & Bacon. 8+372 p. (10 p. bibl.) il. diagrs., 12°, $2.50.

GERMAN LITERATURE. Halle, J. Deutsche literatur bis zum dreissigjährigen kriege. München. 8°, pap. (No. 44; 463 titles.)

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GERMANY. Usher, Rowland Greene. Pan-Germanism. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 7+313 p. (3 p. bibl.) O. $1.75 n.

HERPETOLOGY. Ruthven, Alex. Grant, *and others.* The herpetology of Michigan by Alex. G. Ruthven and others; memoranda toward a bibliography of the archæology of Michigan by Harlan I. Smith; prepared under the direction of Alex. G. Ruthven. Lansing, Mich., Mich. Geolog. and Biolog. Survey. 109 p. il. pls. maps, (Biological ser.) 90 c.

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ITALIAN HISTORY. Hoepli, Ulrico. Risorgimento Italiano. Parte 7a. Milano. 8°, pap. (No. 142; 3146 titles.)

ITALY. Lange, Otto. Storia d'Italia; bibliografia; storia universitaria; storia generale; risorgimento; statui storia municipale. Firenze. 8°, pap. (No. 27; 1060 titles.)

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES. U. S. Bureau of Labor. Publications of the U. S. Bureau of Labor prior to July 1, 1912. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 13 p. 8°, pap.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Reeder, C. Wells, comp. Select list of references on license of the liquor traffic in the United States. Columbus, O., Ohio State Univ. 8 p. 8°, (Bibliographies prepared for the Constitutional Convention by the Lib. of the Ohio State Univ.) pap., gratis.

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ORIENTAL LITERATURE. Hoepli, Ulrico. Orientalia. Milan. 12°, pap. (No. 143; 987 titles.)

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PIERRE DU RYER. Lancaster, H. Carrington. Pierre du Ryer, dramatist. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Inst. 5+182 p. (5 p. bibl.) front. O. pap., $1.25.

PRINTING. Story of Chicago in connection with the printing business. Chic., Regan. Pr. Ho., [525-537 Plymouth Pl.] 224 p. (86 p. bibl.) il. 12°, gratis, bxd.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING. Peddie, R. A., comp. Catalogue of works on practical printing, processes of illustration and bookbinding; published since the year 1900, and now in the St. Bride Foundation Technical Lib. London. 32 p. 8°, pap.

PSYCHOLOGY. Dunlap, Knight. A system of psychology. N. Y., Scribner. c. '12. 14+368 p. (7 p. bibl.) il. 12°, $1.25.

—— Parmelee, Maurice. The science of human behavior; biological and psychological foundations. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 17+443 p. (11½ p. bibl.) 8°, $2.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. N. Y. P. L. *Bull.*, Ja., '13. List of city charters, ordinances and collected documents. Part IV. pp. 7-78. 4°, pap.

SCIENCE. Lisbon (Portugal) Academia das sciencias de Lisboa. Prémeira série, V. I. —Fasciculo no. I—Dezembro, 1910; Secunda série, V. I.—Fasciculo no. I—Outubro, 1911; Primeira série, V. I—Fasciculo no. 2—Outubro, 1912.

SOCIALISM. Orth, S. P. Socialism and democracy in Europe. N. Y., Holt. c. 3+352 p. (6½ p. bibl.) 12°, $1.50.

SOCIOLOGY-PHILOLOGY. Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh. Classified catalog, 1907-1911. Part II., Sociology-philology. 712+37 p. 8°, pap., 60 c.

THEOLOGY. Moffat, Ja., D.D. The theology of the gospels. N. Y., Scribner. 16+220 p. (4 p. bibl.) 12°, (Studies in theology.) 75 c.

VAN EYCKS. Weale, W. H. Ja., and Brockwell, Maurice, W. The Van Eycks and their art. N. Y., J. Lane. 40+323 p. (21 p. bibl.) pls. 8°, $4.

Humors and Blunders

THE REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Some montbs ago tbe *Boston Transcript* published a description in verse of the life of a reference librarian, and the lines have been copied in all kinds of publications all over the world, from Baroda to Canada. The latest version is a translation into Dutch, wbich *Het Boek* prints beside the English version. We think that librarians will enjoy it, even without comparison witb the original, whicb may be found in tbe LIBRARY JOURNAL for October, 1912.

DE LEESZAAL-BIBLIOTHECARIS

Daar troont hij voor zijn lessenaar,
Ten allen tijd voor ieder klaar.
Een vraag bereikt hem nu en dan
Als: „Geeft U mij Who's who-'s ân!"
„Mag 'k de grammaire van Dubois!
„Wie zei ook weer: l'Etat c'est moi?
„Het tocht hier erg . . . het oude lied —
„Is Shakespeare Bacon nu, of niet?
„Vertel eens, weet U wie ik ben?
„Ocb, mag ik éventjes Uw pen!"
„Zijn oesters niet het best in Maart?
„Hoeveel is een peseta waard?
„Hoe groot was Adam ongeveer?
„Wat denkt U morgen van het weer?
„Is't Hof nu bier of op het Loo?
„Hebt U een prullemand, of zoo?
„Bent U voor Taft of Roosevelt
„Hebt U Larousse laatst nog besteld?
„Waar is dat boek, dat *hier* eerst stond?
„Wie reisde 't eerst de wereld rond?
„Mijnbeer, waar is de telefoon?
„Zegt men „to lend", of wel "to loan"?
„Is dit nu de catalogus?
„Ik zoek een boek: De eerste kus!
„Verdient U hier nu wel genoeg?
„En bent U 's morgens hier al vroeg?
„Graag de vóórlaatste Eigen Haard!
„En hebt U nog de Gids van Maart?
„Gebruikt U Brown of Dewey hier?
„Verleent U gratis schrijfpapier
„Mijnheer één vhaag en dat is dit;
„Werkt U nu veel als U hier zit?"

(Zéér vrij vert.)

Communications

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND INDEX MATERIAL IN MANUSCRIPT

The Committee on Research Institute for the promotion of Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce, Chicago, is collecting information about bibliographical material and indexes kept in manuscript by libraries and individuals.

Those who have such material in their possession, or know of the whereabouts of any, are asked to communicate with the undersigned, care the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON,
Chairman Committee on Research Inst.

Library Calendar

MARCH

5-7. Wis. L. A., Wausau, Wis.
Mr. Old Colony L. C.

Ma.? Je.? Mass. L. C., annual meeting, Williamstown.
Je. A. L. A. annual conference, Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y.



JOHN SHAW BILLINGS

1838-1913

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38 APRIL, 1913 NO. 4

THE death of Dr. John Shaw Billings loses to the library profession one of its most forceful factors. He was a masterful man, great in any of the varied works to which his executive ability was turned. In his long and fruitful career he was first the soldier, then the collector of the greatest of medical libraries, then the foremost of medical bibliographers, then the hygienist and hospital expert, and finally the administrative developer of the largest public library system in the world, centered in the great building which he himself planned and which will remain his lasting monument. In a sense, he was always first the soldier, for his military experience gave him the training which made him so great an executive, selecting the best men for his staff, laying down the best methods, and commanding all. A great organizer himself, he was sometimes impatient with organization which seemed to him ill-advised or ill-directed; and so was in some instances out of sympathy with associative bodies, and seemed to many to lack the personal touch. But underneath the soldier was the man, very human and essentially kindly and appreciative. Those who recall the early days of library development a generation ago think of him as like Justin Winsor, another great librarian, who came to his calling from without the ranks of the profession because, while a scholar, he was first of all a great executive, who mastered the work of the library as he would have mastered any other work to which he was called. Dr. Billings was one of the elders in the profession of librarianship, and his death closes the honor roll of its first generation. Now, all along the line, it is the men next in age and those of the rising generation who must do the work.

THE library profession, though recruited in exceptional cases like those of Winsor and Billings from other walks of life, is more often recruited from the teacher's calling than from any other, and to the schoolroom we owe President Legler and others who have come to the front in the present generation. It is well that these two great callings of the teacher and of the librarian should thus be interlinked, for the school and the library must always be close to each other. Their problems are in many respects the same, and in no respect more so than in the relation of trustees with technical work. In New York City a great battle is waging in defense of the principle for which Superintendent Maxwell has stood, that the planning of educational courses, as well as the work of teaching itself, should be in the hands of skilled experts, who know whereof they plan, and that the trustees, as ultimate authority, should be prepared to apply the advice of technical experts rather than to attempt themselves to be their own advisers in technical matters. The principle holds good, as we have often pointed out in the case of libraries, where the trustees should look upon the trained librarian and his trained staff as the people who know more about library matters than themselves, and while passing in general upon library problems, should do so only in view of the experience which their trained officials put at their service. Any scheme of government which invites interference by the administrative board with the work of trained professionals is mischievous in character and is to be discouraged. There come critical times when a board must exert its functions, as in the selection of chiefs and experts, or when professional questions involve decisions of a larger nature—and for this the final authority should hold itself in reserve.

ON the question of hours, vacations and salaries, comparisons are naturally made between teachers and librarians, although the circumstances are in many respects different —particularly as to the long vacation which teachers enjoy, and the fact that the shorter hours of the teacher within school must often be supplemented with longer hours when the outside work is taken into consideration. The report of the medical officer of the New York Public Library will be read with interest alike by librarians and teachers. He emphasizes

the importance of an hour's break within the day of work, which shall permit the library worker time for a little walk before luncheon and for a little rest time afterward, and this is quite as necessary in the case of teacher and pupil in the schools. In fact, the experience of the training class in the Brooklyn Public Library is interestingly in point, for the freshness of mind which visitors have noted in the later hours is attributed largely to the recess between hours and the breaking of the long day by change of work. The New York Public Library, in its reference department, has for years had a forty-hour week, the standard schedule running from nine to five, with a half day off every other week; in divisions that work with the public, the schedule differs, but the total number of hours remains the same. This has worked so well that the forty-hour week has been put in practice throughout the branches, with five eight-hour days and a full free day within the week. The Brooklyn Public Library is to follow this example experimentally through the month of April, when it is hoped that the results will justify the adoption of a similar system, though here the plan is to make the free day from noon to noon, instead of from morning to night. The profession throughout the country will watch with interest the results of this more generous system of hours, which it is hoped will increase the efficiency of the library staff without involving seriously increased cost.

Provision for library training in schools is a matter of universal importance, for every school child must ultimately be a reader, if not a student, and, naturally, a user of public libraries. In the crowded curriculum of schools, any addition seems at first sight a forbidden thing, but it is not to be forgotten that to know how to use tools is to know how to save time. The carpenter's apprentice must first of all learn what his tools are and how to use them before he can actually set to work, and then comes the apprenticeship in which the tools and the work begin to fit together and produce results. Not enough attention, indeed, has been given throughout our school system to this kind of time saving. It is worth while for every boy and girl to know how to use the equipment of a book, its index, table of contents, etc., and to find quickly the proper reference in the proper book, and to use the public library, especially through the key of the card catalog. Miss Mendenhall's pleasant paper on this subject contains much informing suggestion in this direction, and is thoroughly sound. A child in the secondary school should certainly know how best to use the public library, and a high school student should know something more about books and how to use them, so that if neither reaches higher on the ladder of education, this amount of knowledge will always be at disposal in after life. There is nothing more important before the librarian on the one side and the teacher on the other than this coöperation in doing a universal service to the reading and working public of the future.

The National Education Association, better known as the N. E. A., is, of course, the proper body to foster the development of school libraries, and it is gratifying to know that under the chairmanship of Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, in Brooklyn, as president of the library section, there is increasing activity in prospect in this direction. The N. E. A. has hitherto concentrated attention first on library work in high schools; during the present year special attention will be given to normal school libraries, and thereafter a campaign is planned with reference to libraries in elementary schools and rural schools. Miss Hall feels that if school libraries are to be managed efficiently, school librarians should have an opportunity to get together to discuss their own peculiar problems and to gain that larger view of their library work which comes from meeting personally, as well as hearing those who are working in other and larger fields. That this may be accomplished, the members of the library department have planned a round-table conference of school librarians in connection with the A. L. A. conference at the Hotel Kaaterskill in June, and one in Salt Lake City between July 7 and 14, in connection with the N. E. A. meeting. It is hoped that all school librarians, who can possibly do so, will plan to attend. A tentative program has been prepared, and the committee will welcome suggestions of topics for general discussion by leading school librarians.

THE JOINT WORK OF THE HIGH SCHOOL AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN RELATING EDUCATION TO LIFE*

By Marilla Waite Freeman, *Librarian, Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, Tenn.*

If we could only draw upon the German language, we might surely find or frame some one long and mighty word which would embrace all that my title seeks to say in its rather clumsy English. My wish is to emphasize the human, the personal side of our common task, rather than its purely technical method. We both, the high school and the public library, deal with the same raw material—human lives in the making. And for a certain period we deal side by side with the same group of human lives. In this day of scientific management, it seems important, therefore, that we should coördinate our efforts.

Our first question, then, is, just what are we trying to do with our material; and the second, just how shall we best and most economically go at it?

As to the *what,* I think we shall agree that our common ideal is to have a share in the making of happy, useful, efficient human lives. It is a large ambition, but we have at our disposal those most potent tools of education, personality and books. If we use well our tools, the resulting process will be a vital thing to the lives which are molded by it.

When we ask ourselves how we are going at our task of making education fit life, many answers present themselves. I will speak only of three points, and first of the one that seems most obvious—recognition of the fundamental importance of the life-career motive. "What am I going to do with my life?" is a question which every boy and girl must meet soon or late, a question which both teacher and librarian should help the boy and girl to ask and answer. The problem of vocational guidance is one of the most widely discussed topics in the educational world to-day. It is coming to be recognized that in every high school there should be a trained vocational adviser, one who is fitted to "play the delicate and difficult part" of helping each pupil to find the work for which he is best fitted, and then of planning his training for efficiency in that work. Such definite vocational direction has now been undertaken in several cities, first of all, perhaps, in the high schools of New York and Brooklyn, where Mr. E. W. Weaver, of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, is a pioneer, if not the originator, of the whole movement; in the Central High School of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and notably in the Vocational Bureau of Boston, which was organized for the express purpose of assisting graduates of the public schools "in choosing wisely the most appropriate employment, and in securing the same for them."

To prove the demand for such expert guidance in our own communities, I need only cite a few of the requests for vocational help which have recently come to Goodwyn Institute Library. A high school graduate, who wishes to support herself, asks a list of things girls may do besides teaching and stenography; a girl who has taste for designing costumes wants to know where she can train and how use her gift; a mature mechanic wishes to know the best and least expensive mechanical engineering course nearby that will give him school training; a boy who loves trees wants to know where he can study forestry; another, scientific farming; a high school graduate, eager for a library school training, must earn some money first—how shall she do it; a mature woman, interested in social service, has had some experience as matron of an institution, and has money for training—where can she train, and for what; a colored girl, who has saved money to go to the Pacific coast, seeing in the street cars our library card, beginning, "What do *you* want to know?" ventures in to ask which western cities offer best opportunities for her race.

The list could be extended indefinitely, and you will see that the library, as an informal vocation bureau, might easily become an all-absorbing field to the librarian. Yet it is in the high school that this work most logically belongs.

Until the office of special vocational director is more usual than at present, the teacher

* Read at the meeting of the Department of Libraries, Southern Educational Association, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 29, 1912.

and the librarian must needs coöperate to fill this need, as far as lies in their power. The ideal high school will, of course, have vocational literature, catalogs of special schools, and so forth, in its own library, either as a branch of the public library, as in Newark, N. J., and many other cities, or in some way coördinated with it; its books may be selected and cataloged through the public library, and its collection reinforced by temporary loans from the library shelves. In the great number of smaller towns where this plan is not feasible, the public library will furnish the literature of vocational guidance to which the pupil will be directed by his teacher. On the part of the teacher, there is opportunity for observation of a student's natural bent and for help in guiding his education accordingly. The personal friendship and knowledge of the teacher may be supplemented by the library's resources in print, and by a warm and intelligent interest on the part of the librarian.

The literature of vocational guidance is already large. The brief list which I have compiled to accompany this paper is merely suggestive. A much fuller and a most helpful list is given by Mr. J. B. Davis, in his "Outline of work in vocational guidance in the Central High School of Grand Rapids, Michigan." In order to reach all the pupils in the high school, this work is carried on through the department of English. Brief themes and discussions form the basis of the work. Pupils are directed in their reading along vocational and ethical lines, and are advised by teachers who have made a special study of vocational guidance. The reading list is arranged under such topics as "Elements of success in life," "Biography of successful men and women," "The world's work for men and women," "Choosing a vocation," "Preparations for life's work," "Business and social ethics." This reading list was printed in the *Bulletin* of the Grand Rapids Public Library for October, 1911. Its use by pupils brings them into close relation with the public library and its books, and prepares them to use the library as a sort of continuation school after their actual school days are over. To encourage this after-school habit, the librarian sends a printed leaflet letter to every graduate of the schools, especially of the night schools, under the caption, "Don't be a quitter," inviting him to continue his education through the public library.

"Blessed is he who has found his work," says Carlyle, and we may add, "Blessed is he who has found his play." After we have helped relate education to life-work, we have yet to provide for the margin of leisure, and if we have read our Bennett, we know that the question of how to live on twenty-four hours a day is largely a question of what we do with our "spare time." Every man needs to have his avocation as well as his vocation, his life-interests, his play-interests, outside of or accompanying the vital interest of his daily work. It does not matter so much whether it is music or poetry, mechanics or vegetable gardening, so long as it is a real interest. But it is surprising to see the number of young people who do not even know how to find out and develop and enjoy what does interest them. Surely the teacher has a wonderful opportunity to help discover and form such tastes and the public library to foster them. The high school library, as a rule, can furnish only the necessary reference books and perhaps supplementary reading. It is the public library which must supply the literature of recreation. The teacher, coöperating with the librarian, can make the pupil feel that the public library has something to read about all those things which really interest him. In this way the "library habit" may be formed, which will hold the pupil after his school days are over. And the high school and the library which, together, have not, somehow, contrived to develop the library habit, the reading habit, in these boys and girls, have in so far failed to relate their education to life. For, to quote Arnold Bennett again, "He who has not been 'presented to the freedom' of literature has not awakened up out of his prenatal sleep. He is merely not born. He can't see; he can't hear; he can't feel, in any full sense. He can only eat his dinner. What more than anything else annoys people who know the true function of literature, and have profited thereby, is the spectacle of so many thousands of individuals going about under the delusion that they are alive, when, as a fact, they are no nearer being alive than a bear in winter." And I suppose if there is anything more than another that schools and libraries ought to do, it is to help add to the total sum of *aliveness*.

Having recognized the importance of the work motive and the play motive, having

roused these young minds to self-conscious aliveness as individuals, we have then to waken the social consciousness, the recognition of their relation as units to the whole social organism. We have to rouse the social service motive, we have to train for citizenship. And with woman suffrage so rapidly becoming a thing accomplished, we need not differentiate as to sex, if, indeed, we should ever have done so. It is these boys and girls whose lives for a few brief, impressionable years touch ours, who will make and administer our laws, who will form and act upon public opinion, and who will have the power to determine whether or not their city, their state, their country shall be good, healthful and beautiful places in which to live.

I believe the first step in training for citizenship is to induce an attitude of intelligent curiosity toward the immediate environment, and the next to furnish a not too difficult means of satisfying that curiosity. You will recall the particulars of Edwin Clayhanger's finished education, summed up by his historian—again Mr. Arnold Bennett—on the day that Edwin left school. Geography, for example, had been one of Edwin's strong points. "He was aware of the rivers of Asia in their order, and of the principal products of Uruguay. . . . He could have drawn a map of the Orinoco River, but he could not have found (his native) Trent in a day's march; he did not even know where his drinking water came from." You remember the picture of Edwin, hanging over the canal bridge on his way home from the last day in school, watching one boat bringing clay, and another carrying away earthenware, and wondering suddenly why, if the clay for making earthenware was not got in the Five Towns, the Five Towns had yet become the great seat of the manufacture. Why were not crocks made in the south, where the clay came from? Why should they choose just this place to make crocks in? He could think of no answer to this enigma, nor had his finished education given him any clue.

To know why just crocks or plows or furniture are made in just our town is more important than it first sounds, and a knowledge of where our drinking water comes from is a first essential to good citizenship.

The most notable example of coördination between school and library in securing a practical knowledge of their own environment to the school children of a city is in operation in Newark, N.J. The book recently issued by the Board of Education, called "Newark Study," represents probably the first thorough and systematic course of study of a city carried on in its own schools. The Newark library was the founder of this study course for Newark children. The work began in the search for local material to lend to young visitors to the children's room. So little was found that the library prevailed upon a local writer to prepare a simple history of the origin and development of the city. Later, short accounts were compiled of streets, parks, water-supply, health, fire and police departments, schools, industries and many other factors and aspects of the city's life. Three Newark study stories were printed by the thousand, distributed to the teachers and lent to the children. Now the Board of Education has prepared a large book containing a complete index and manual of all this material, with directions for the formal courses of study in the several grades.

The book is divided into: Part 1—Geography, a study of Newark as a type of the industrial and commercial city; Part 2—Civic hygiene and civics; Part 3—Biographical sketches of men and women of Newark, and course of study in history. The very complete and comprehensive index was prepared by the Library, and the mass of clippings, pamphlets, books and pictures, to which it has many references, are gathered there for use by pupils and teachers. The library and the schools, thus working together, believe that "a generation of Newarkers is growing up that will know more about their own town than any citizens ever knew before about the city in which they live. They are justified in believing that knowledge will bring with it faith, and that the Newark of ten and twenty years from now will be a city with a civic spirit, a city with ideals, a city that accomplishes things."

We cannot all do things upon the Newark scale, perhaps, but we can all do something to make our children better citizens of the future, and the Newark plan may give us many hints toward a beginning.

The great democratic opportunity for training in citizenship is the high school debate.

For teaching pupils to think for themselves and to express their thoughts, for broadening their mental horizons and for arousing their interest in the great public questions they will some day have to decide, the exercise of debate is unequalled. The choice of subjects for debate is largely influenced by the teacher. The relative merits of Napoleon and Julius Cæsar may well be neglected for such immediate problems as (to return to our drinking water) the arguments for and against municipal water-works for the town, or the advantages and disadvantages of a commission form of government. Down in Memphis, just now, the boys and girls of public and private schools are debating the need of a new constitution for Tennessee, the abolishment of the fee system for state and county officials, the relation between crime and illiteracy, and the best means of controlling the flood waters of the Mississippi, that mighty trouble-maker. We cannot doubt that these boys and girls will grow into the sort of citizens who get things done, and mark the difference between a progressive and an unprogressive community.

There are a number of debate handbooks which not only the public library but even the small high school library should have upon its shelves as aids in choice of subjects and in method of treatment.

It is the part of the public library, and one of its most important duties, to have ready for use by debaters and students not only back and current numbers of the most valuable magazines indexed in Poole's index and the Readers' guide, but also ephemeral leaflet and pamphlet matter on the social problems and public questions of the day. Much of this material may be obtained free of charge or at small cost from the United States government and from various organizations.

Two lists may be mentioned from which the addresses of such organizations may be secured. The first is "Social questions of today; selected sources of information, compiled by the Free Public Library, Newark, New Jersey," obtainable from J. A. Lapp, State Library, Indianapolis, for 10 cents. The second, "The library and social movements; a list of material obtainable free or at small expense," may be had from the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, for 5 cents. From the addresses in these two lists, a splendid collection of working material on the live questions of the day may be gathered by any library at small cost. The high school student who, through the coöperation of teacher and librarian, has been brought to consciousness of these questions as vital subjects for study and debate is on the way to become an intelligent citizen when his school days are over.

In this brief effort to cover so large a theme, I have perhaps not given sufficient prominence to the exact method and technique of coördination between the high school and the public library. Yet it has seemed to me most important that we should first recognize just what we are designing and together working toward, with our tools of education, in the shaping of human lives. If we can share and inspire the life enthusiasms for work, for play, for social service, without which education cannot procure the highest happiness or efficiency, the ways and means of coöperation will shape themselves. "Education for efficiency," says President Eliot, "must not be materialistic, prosaic or utilitarian; it must be idealistic, humane and passionate, or it will not win its goal."

SOME AIDS IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Bloomfield, Meyer. Vocational guidance of youth. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1911. 60 c.

Davis, J. B. List of books on vocational guidance used by English Department of Central High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for themes and essays. (In Grand Rapids Public Library *Bulletin*, October, 1911.)

High School Teachers' Association of N. Y. City. Choosing a career. 2 pamphlets. Circular of information for boys. 10 c. Circular for girls. 10 c. Other pamphlets on vocational guidance. E. W. Weaver, 25 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Laselle, M. A., and Wiley, K. E. Vocations for girls. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1913. 85 c.

New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., N. Y. City. Vocational guidance. (Library Bulletin, no. 2) November, 1911.

Parsons, Frank. Choosing a vocation. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909. $1.

U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor. Report on vocational guidance, 1910. (From 25th annual report of the department.) 10 c.

Vocation Bureau of Boston. Vocations for boys. (Bulletins on various occupations) Vocation Bureau, 6 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. 15 c. each (except The Department Store, 50 c.; Banking, 25 c.).

Vocation Office for Girls, Boston. Vocations for Boston girls. (Bulletins on various occupations) Girls Trades Education League, 6 Beacon st., Boston, Mass. 10 c. each.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. Vocations for the trained woman; opportunities other than teaching. Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. $1.20.

DEBATERS' AIDS

Alden, R. M. Art of debate. 1900. $1.12.
Askew, J. B. Pros and cons; a newspaper reader's and debater's guide to the leading controversies of the day. 5th ed. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1912. 60 c.
*Brookings and Ringwalt. Briefs for debate on current political, economic and social topics. Longmans, Green & Co., 1896. $1.25.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Debate index. Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1911. 20 c.
*Craig, A. H. Pros and cons; complete debates. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, 1897. $1.50.
Debaters' Handbook Series. H. W. Wilson Co., 1905-11. Each volume is devoted to one topic; as, Child labor, Direct primaries, Woman suffrage, etc. $1 each.
Foster, W. T. Argumentation and debating. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1908. $1.25.
Gibson, L. M. Handbook for literary and debating societies. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1909.
*Intercollegiate debates, 2 v. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, 1909-12. $1.50 each.
*Lyman, R. L. Debating societies; organization and procedure. How to judge a debate. Principles of effective debating. 3 pamphlets. H. W. Wilson Co. 35 c. for the three.
Matson, Henry. References for literary workers. A. C. McClurg & Co., 1893. $2.
Pattee, G. K. Practical argumentation. Century Co., 1909. $1.10.
*Ringwalt, R. C. Briefs on public questions. Longmans, Green & Co., 1905. $1.20.
*Robbins, E. C. High school debate book. A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911. $1.
Rowton, Frederick. How to conduct a debate. Dick & Fitzgerald. 75 c.
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* Recommended for first purchase.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

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Recent statistics of high schools throw some interesting light upon the development of the high school libraries in this country.* For over half a century the high school library was recognized as a valuable part of the school, but only within the last quarter century has it become a fixed and necessary part of the school plant. Found to be essential for history classes, and invaluable in the study of literature, the possession of a collection of books by the school has often been instrumental in broadening and changing the course of study in these subjects. The lack of available material for collateral study has frequently been a serious hindrance to the work of the high school teacher, and even though the public library has usually eagerly expressed its desire to assist the teacher and her class, the presence of a working collection of books within easy reach of the student and accessible during school hours gives a true library atmosphere to the school and encourages the students to use "their own library." It has proved to be such an important factor in the school work that at the present time ninety per cent. of the high schools in the United States possess a collection of books for the special use of their students and teachers.

As early as 1740, Benjamin Franklin recognized the value of a library in connection with the school by including it in his suggested plan for an academy. And although many schools began to build up small collections of books early in the nineteenth century, it was not until 1838 that the first state appropriation for school libraries served to stimulate the general development of these libraries throughout the country. Numerous states immediately followed the example of New York state and encouraged the establishment of school libraries by liberal state aid. A great majority of these libraries were located in high schools and academies, but information and statistics regarding them are very meager. In 1876, the special report of the U. S. Bureau of Education on "Public libraries in the United States of America" credited 826 schools of secondary rank with libraries containing nearly one million volumes. This report stated that "these collections have been multiplied as different kinds of schools have been established, until now there is hardly a school of any kind, seminary, normal school, or other high school, public or private, without a library." However, until 1890, statistics of these school libraries were of the most fragmentary nature, and were usually included among the statistics of school libraries in general.

The development of high school libraries first received serious attention about 1890, at which time there were less than 2500 public high schools in this country housing a library. During the next five years, under the influence of the general tendency toward library

* Note. — The natural limitations of an article covering such a broad field has necessitated the omission of an appreciation of the work of many of the best high school libraries in the country. The object has been briefly to describe representative types.

development, the number of high school libraries was increased to 3921, with a total of nearly two million volumes. During this period appeared the famous report on secondary education, by the committee of ten of the National Education Association. This report did not deal specifically with high school libraries, but the history section adopted the following resolution: "That a collection of reference books as large as the means of the school allow should be provided for every school, suitable for use in connection with all the historical work done in that school. Every school board which is willing to buy chemical and physical apparatus may be brought to such a state of grace that it will buy reference books." The report also stated that out of 150 high schools whose methods were examined, only fifty had a good library of ordinary reference books, and only forty a general library of historical literature. The influence and effect of this report upon the secondary schools of this country was tremendous. It served to unify the work of the high schools in nearly all the states, and greatly encouraged and stimulated the development of a library for the use of certain courses. That the increase in the number of high school libraries since 1900 has been very remarkable is shown by the accompanying table. But it is often as little possible to judge the worth of a library from the number of volumes it contains as it would be to estimate its value by the number of pounds it weighs. And it is only too true that most of the secondary school libraries are weighed down with books long since out of date, or with antiquated text-books. And so, while statistics may show that a large per cent. of our public high schools possess libraries, most of them are small collections of reference and text-books, poorly quartered, unclassified, and neither cataloged nor readily accessible for constant use. Of the ten thousand public high school libraries in the country at the present time, not more than 250 possess collections containing 3000 volumes or over. As a good working high school library should contain at least from three to five thousand carefully selected books, it is quite evident that there is still a very broad field for development.

The compilation of the statistics given below was made by the United States Bureau of Education and entailed an immense amount of labor. In 1890 there were 956,832 volumes in the public high school libraries and 961,268 volumes in the private school libraries. As these statistics, however, did not give the number of schools reporting libraries, but simply the number of volumes, the year 1895 has been taken as a statistical basis to show the result of the growth of these libraries. The statistics for the year 1912 were secured by a questionnaire sent out to 14,675 public schools and to nearly 3000 private schools and academies of secondary grade. To those schools from which an answer was not secured within three months, a second and even a third request was sent out. The list of these schools was compiled from the reports of state superintendents of education, from school and city directories, from denominational year-books, and from many other sources. The returns, therefore, may be said to be as complete a list of the secondary institutions of this country as it is possible to get together. Of the 11,224 schools listed as of secondary grade, 10,329 reported libraries. and of the 2300 private schools, 1405 possessed libraries. Every effort was made to secure reliable statistical information, and in all probability these statistics are as accurate as could be collected.

An investigation into the number, size and importance of the libraries in private secondary institutions has revealed a wealth of valuable collections little realized by the average librarian. Up to the time of the Civil War, secondary education was secured largely through private or semi-private academies and seminaries. Some of these became strong institutions, but gradually, however, gave place to the modern high school as the predominating type of secondary institution. The academies early recognized the value of a school library. and even in 1890 the number of volumes in the libraries of these schools was greater than the number in public high schools. At the present time there are 130 of these schools in the country which have libraries of five thousand volumes or over. Many of these have attractive buildings or well-arranged and commodious quarters. The libraries are well managed, and are frequently under the supervision of a trained librarian. The students are given practical training in the use of the library, in cataloging, classifi-

STATISTICS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

STATE	1895				1900				1912			
	Public high schools		Private high schools		Public high schools		Private high schools		Public high schools		Private high schools	
	Number of libraries	Number of volumes	Number of libraries	Number of volumes	Number of libraries	Number of volumes	Number of libraries	Number of volumes	Number of libraries	Number of volumes	Number of libraries	Number of volumes
UNITED STATES	3,921	1,922,923	1,369	1,594,605	5,211	3,044,585	1,342	1,813,443	10,329	6,185,937	1,405	2,342,880
North Atlantic Division.	974	680,040	488	802,270	1,219	990,657	485	883,078	2,083	1,621,107	470	1,064,308
North Central Division..	2,349	1,032,729	299	349,329	2,993	1,602,734	285	409,915	4,945	3,010,506	322	534,979
South Atlantic Division.	153	53,978	209	159,834	246	115,749	229	216,480	1,089	380,327	235	301,408
South Central Division..	253	76,876	276	201,448	437	168,376	245	186,752	1,386	510,597	257	250,205
Western Division	192	79,300	97	81,724	316	167,069	98	117,218	826	663,400	121	191,986
North Atlantic Division												
Maine	65	18,319	29	31,047	84	18,130	24	30,263	154	35,101	31	42,233
New Hampshire	31	7,354	23	42,032	40	11,707	28	53,690	60	17,328	21	66,005
Vermont	43	15,099	20	21,405	50	18,916	16	20,630	59	21,951	13	21,900
Massachusetts	172	78,408	76	116,375	194	112,954	65	130,895	208	122,807	71	208,638
Rhode Island	12	8,402	6	7,700	15	10,783	7	6,650	21	18,695	11	30,990
Connecticut	61	38,277	37	48,456	71	54,826	44	63,470	61	56,942	32	61,250
New York	318	357,301	159	275,402	363	519,999	159	337,108	639	885,941	182	371,850
New Jersey	65	44,044	45	74,293	86	66,217	46	63,691	139	103,899	35	67,177
Pennsylvania	207	112,836	93	184,244	316	177,125	96	176,681	742	359,043	74	194,259
North Central Division												
Ohio	425	167,834	36	55,103	581	240,180	33	63,500	800	435,979	30	71,801
Indiana	267	117,275	17	29,985	351	178,763	21	37,945	610	294,056	21	41,461
Illinois	297	114,985	50	69,518	355	176,233	47	71,375	643	371,795	59	103,744
Michigan	256	164,342	12	17,575	281	271,843	13	35,239	376	292,039	23	36,332
Wisconsin	179	100,203	21	34,822	216	159,485	19	46,500	308	304,622	29	62,023
Minnesota	97	79,358	25	20,047	124	123,740	23	28,350	244	306,993	33	56,275
Iowa	305	105,587	31	31,292	327	145,704	35	35,670	565	278,122	43	33,795
Missouri	156	70,928	69	47,747	224	114,123	61	37,992	407	229,183	35	61,235
North Dakota	20	8,466	4	1,602	29	12,807	2	950	136	97,612	10	8,928
South Dakota	26	5,692	6	4,125	68	20,005	6	7,244	140	93,682	6	8,335
Nebraska	170	38,365	10	13,995	232	64,579	14	13,500	337	115,255	17	29,600
Kansas	151	59,694	18	23,518	205	95,272	11	11,650	379	191,168	16	21,450
South Atlantic Division												
Delaware	8	3,890	2	1,700	10	1,175	2	2,850	15	3,598	3	3,600
Maryland	31	6,119	31	43,256	37	21,492	28	49,081	79	43,897	29	86,769
District of Columbia	4	9,513	10	18,700	5	11,422	11	13,850	7	18,849	15	21,630
Virginia	23	3,990	38	20,189	29	9,396	50	40,123	273	77,894	48	42,967
West Virginia	14	4,172	9	6,300	27	15,289	11	15,380	85	50,041	10	22,795
North Carolina	6	6,227	54	22,308	16	11,097	54	46,781	197	55,980	55	56,045
South Carolina	19	4,485	21	16,140	42	15,025	19	15,405	146	38,532	11	13,812
Georgia	35	7,814	39	27,441	61	27,743	46	28,294	217	73,843	50	41,775
Florida	13	7,768	5	3,800	19	3,110	8	4,716	70	17,693	14	12,015
South Central Division												
Kentucky	36	14,432	52	41,287	57	22,961	59	36,048	137	55,659	49	50,539
Teonessee	38	6,563	61	42,206	46	12,116	57	41,923	133	39,541	60	48,566
Alabama	20	8,540	27	19,300	34	28,952	16	11,768	125	44,280	27	37,590
Mississippi	33	8,667	45	26,525	57	19,998	22	16,888	139	51,937	18	13,932
Louisiana	12	5,852	20	19,990	26	13,913	22	20,299	114	43,527	15	22,090
Texas	88	22,814	40	39,198	163	52,118	45	44,956	445	151,017	62	52,912
Arkansas	23	8,608	22	8,872	40	13,015	17	11,585	113	33,568	18	16,005
*Oklahoma	3	1,400	9	4,070	14	5,303	7	3,285	180	91,068	8	8,571
Western Division												
Montana	16	6,339	2	700	21	12,101	2	3,200	49	38,643	5	2,994
Wyoming	4	2,185	1	300	9	4,234	1	500	17	11,404	1	200
Colorado	40	22,523	7	5,970	44	43,550	5	3,000	107	97,017	6	9,125
New Mexico	5	430	5	4,476	6	1,985	4	3,850	26	14,161	4	6,973
Arizona	2	900	0		2	860	1	200	14	10,495	4	3,740
Utah	2	600	14	13,652	6	1,920	11	16,943	28	11,052	18	43,267
Nevada	4	1,915	0		12	3,449	0		16	10,046	0	
Idaho	5	3,644	1	1,050	7	4,100	3	3,400	57	40,594	7	7,029
Washington	27	7,881	11	3,550	67	17,844	13	8,082	189	127,862	22	17,090
Oregon	7	1,531	12	14,760	30	10,629	12	10,198	104	59,395	13	22,533
California	80	31,352	44	37,266	112	66,397	46	67,845	219	242,731	41	79,035

* Statistics for Oklahoma include what was formerly Indian Territory.

cation and in the value of reference books. These libraries are so little known that I shall briefly describe a few of the larger ones:

The Friends' School Library, of Germantown, Pa., has a remarkable collection of 27,000 volumes, which is housed in a special building and is circulated to the general public as well as to the students.

The Jesuit High School, of New Orleans, possesses a library of 20,000 volumes, which formerly belonged to its collegiate department and which contains a great many works of special interest to this sect.

The National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., has a very attractive library building, with a library of about 20,000 volumes. This collection contains many old prints, pamphlets, rare volumes, literary curios, besides a splendid working collection on literature. The library belongs to the noted bibliophile, Dewitt Miller, but is used entirely by the students. In this building a course in library science is offered, instruction being given in the use of the library, the value of reference books, and in classification and cataloging. But better than this, they endeavor to instill into the minds of the students the love of books, the pleasures of collecting them and their value as lifelong friends.

St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., has an excellent library of 19,000 volumes, with attractive accommodations for the use of the library by the students.

The Tome School, Port Deposit, Md., has a collection of 14,000 volumes, with a well-equipped room, accommodating two hundred readers. The library is open ten hours every week-day and three hours on Sundays. It is in charge of a trained librarian, who guides the students in general reading as well as in reference work. The library has eighty-five magazines, covering every branch of the school work.

The Peck Library, connected with the Norwich, Conn., Free Academy, was established in 1859, and contains many rare and valuable books, besides an admirable working library of 15,000 volumes. The departments of art, education, literature and history are especially well equipped. The library is open week-days all the year, and is also available for public use. A course in library science is given to the students.

The Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn., has a library of 9000 well-selected volumes, with yearly acquisitions of about five hundred volumes. The library is open on school days from 8.30 to 1.30 p.m., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 to 9 p.m. The public is encouraged to use the library. Assistance is given to reading, study and debating clubs. Reference lists are prepared by the librarian for the teacher, and students are given instruction in the use of reference books.

The Philips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., has a magnificent new library building, costing about $70,000, located on the school grounds, directly opposite the public library. This library contains about 9000 volumes, including the Edwin Fay Rice collection of books, engravings, autographs, etc. The public library across the street contains about 17,000 volumes.

One of the inevitable results of the development of the high school library has been to produce several distinct types representative of the various ideas regarding the best form of organization under which such libraries should be established:

(1) The high school library maintained strictly as a piece of school apparatus for the use of the students and teachers alone. These libraries are housed in the school building, under the supervision of a teacher, or in many cases, more ideal, under a trained librarian. The library is supported from the school funds administered under the direction of the board of education. Many of these libraries, organized before the public library became prominent, have for years received financial aid from the state, and, as a result, possess large and very valuable collections of books. The high school libraries of Spokane, Detroit and Washington, D. C., are excellent examples of this type. The library of the Central High School, Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882, and has gradually developed until it now contains about 7000 volumes, selected with special reference to the work of the school. It is used exclusively by the students for class work, reference or general reading, and is open only during school hours. It is in charge of a trained librarian, who gives illustrated board talks to first-year students on the use of reference books, concordances, atlases, indexes, etc. Written test examinations are given on this work, and the students receive credit for it in their English course. An elective course in library economy is also conducted by the librarian, instruction being given in cataloging, classification, shelf-listing, etc. The object of this course is largely vocational, the purpose being to give the students some idea of what library work as a profession would be like. Twenty-five

students who have taken this course have entered library work.

(2) A second type of school libraries supplying high schools, adopted especially by the larger cities, is the public school library. These libraries are of considerable size, are frequently housed in the high school or in an annex to the high school, and are organized for the purpose of supplying books to all the schools in the city. The central library is under the supervision of a trained librarian; branch libraries are established in each of the public schools, and in many instances classroom libraries are provided. The Columbus, Ohio, public school library, founded in 1847, now numbers about 80,000 volumes. It is located in a special building, has a staff of trained assistants, and supplies books to 49 elementary schools, 6 high schools and one normal school, besides occasionally lending to the general public. The report of the librarian states that: "It will thus be seen that the public school library is a large educational library that renders a similar service to the school that the college or university library performs for such institutions, and its work differs very little from that of the public library." The high school library in Albany, N. Y., founded in 1868, with the beginning of the high school, was formed by a consolidation of all the district school libraries of the city. This library was used for many years as a public library. Then it became exclusively for the use of the high school students. But since 1902 it has become a general school library. The main collection of about 30,000 volumes is located in the high school building, and in every school a good reference collection is being built up suited to the particular needs of that school. This includes the Training School for Teachers, the Truant School, the Vocational School and the Open-air School.

(3) A third type of high school library extensively adopted in many sections of the country is a branch of the public library, located in the high school building, or merely a collection of books loaned to the school by the public library for a definite period of time. Books are loaned to meet the current demands of the teachers and students, and are changed as often as the demand necessitates. The school furnishes room, heat, light, janitorial services, and some general reference books, the public library supplying the books for general circulation or special use. In some cases the public library supplies an assistant to look after the library; in others, the school delegates a teacher for that service. This close coöperation between the school and the library has found favor among librarians, since it makes the public library the controlling influence in the dispensation of literature, obviates the too frequent conflict between the work of the school and the work of the library, and concentrates all library administration in the hands of the public library. In Cleveland, Newark, Passaic and Portland, Oregon, and Buffalo, the high school library is simply a branch of the public library. In Elmira, the high school library and the public library coöperate. In Utica, the public library maintains a special room for the high school students. Another interesting example of this type is found in Madison, Wisconsin, where coöperation between the public library and the public schools has recently resulted in the opening of a branch library in the high school. Here are brought together the high school reference books and the school reference books belonging to the public library. The library is in charge of a competent librarian. Books are purchased through the library board or secured by loan from the public library. For the support of this branch, the city council appropriates money to the library board instead of to the board of education. The superintendent of education, in his report for 1912, says: "This arrangement has proved satisfactory to both school and library, and is economical to the city in the way of management. In the adoption of this plan, the library has entered upon a new field, has enlarged the scope of its work and demonstrated to the librarians of the country the possibilities for more efficient and more advanced assistance along the lines of public school work."

(4) A fourth type of high school library quite common in the smaller towns throughout the country is the combination school and public library. Many towns, unable to support a public library, utilize the high school library for that purpose. The library is usually located in the school building, under the supervision of a teacher. During school hours the library may be used for reference

purposes by the student, and after school the library is kept open for the purpose of supplying books to the general public. One of the largest of this type of high school library is located at Troy, Ohio. With a population of only 8000 inhabitants, the town maintains a school library containing 13,000 volumes. This library was founded in 1898, and since that time has been used by the public as well as by the students. Canandaigua, N. Y., has a combination school and public library which is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on school days, and from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. three days a week during vacations.

That the importance and value of the high school library has become fully recognized is evidenced by its recent growth and development. In every high school building there should be a room set apart for the library, containing at least a good collection of reference books and as many others as the school can afford. Whether these are obtained from the public library or are purchased by the school depends upon local conditions. But where the public library is able and willing to assist the school, it is undoubtedly the best plan to have a very close coöperation between the two. This obviates the necessity for large collections in the school. But where the school has collected a library of working size, instruction in its use will be a necessity, and such training should become a part of the school work. And while the high school library is now used primarily for reference and class work, its wider use could be made to include instruction in its value as an instrument of education and in the guidance of students reading along lines of special tendencies and vocational adaptabilities. There are so many interesting phases of the high school library problem, which it is impossible to discuss adequately in this article, that a selected list of titles is added for those who may wish to investigate the subject more thoroughly.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

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Aley, Robert J. Books and high school pupils. In National Education Association *Journal of Proceedings and Addresses*, 1909, p. 844-48.
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Boynton, P. H. Suggestions for the English literature section of a high-school library. *School Review*, 25:111-16, February, 1912.

Coult, Margaret. How can we best direct the reading of high school pupils. *New York Libraries*, 3:52-55, January, 1912.
The author suggests various ways in which the teacher could stimulate an interest in books and guide the high school students in their reading.

Dracass, Carrie E. Tucker. The growth of the high school library in Chicago. *Educational Bi-monthly*, 7:153-56, December, 1912.

Fagge, Ethelwyn H. High-school libraries. In National Education Association. *Journal of Proceedings and Addresses*, 1911, p. 1019-25.

Finney, B. A. High school instruction in the use of reference books. *Public Libraries*, 4:315-17, July, 1899.
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Forbes, George F. The place of the library in the high school. *New York Libraries*, 3:170-74, November, 1912.

Gaillard, E. W. Difficulty of the high-school library. *School Review*, 15:245-50, April, 1907.

Hall, Mary E. What the librarian may do for the high school. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 34:154-59, April, 1909.
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—— The possibilities of the high school library. In American Library Association. Papers and proceedings, 1912, p. 260-66.

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The high school library problem. *School Review*, 14:762-3, December, 1906.
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Holland, E. O. The library as an adjunct to the secondary school. In National Education Association. *Journal of Proceedings and Addresses*, 1903, p. 961-66.

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Describes the work of the Detroit Central High School in giving instruction in the use of the library.

—— The place of the library in high school education. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 35:55-60, February, 1910.
"Points out the great lack and greater need of systematic instruction in the use of reference books and reference guides. Outlines briefly a course of eight simple lessons."

Jones, Thomas L. What the public library can do for the high school. *Public Libraries*, 17:274-76, July, 1912.
An address before the Wisconsin Library Association, Feb. 22, 1912, in which the author gives a practical illustration of how the public library should assist the high school.

Koch, C. D. Equipment for a small high school with a reference library. *Pennsylvania School Journal*, 57:97-99, September, 1908.
Suggestions regarding the necessary reference material for a high school library by the state inspector of high schools for Pennsylvania.

Koch, Theodore W. The high school library. In Johnston, Charles H., ed., High school education. New York, C. Scribner's Sons, 1912. p. 460-70.
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Parlin, C. C. A successful high school library. *School Review,* 15:251-4, April, 1907.
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Walter, Frank K. Teaching library use in normal and high schools. In American Library Association. Papers and proceedings, 1912, p. 255-60.

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—— The high school library. In New York State Teachers' Association Proceedings, 1910, p. 304-10.

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TRAINING IN THE USE OF BOOKS

By Ida M. Mendenhall, *Chairman of Committee on Normal School Libraries, N. E. A.*

A story from the *Dial,* that tells of the woes caused by the "amazingly prolific" author "Ibid," shall introduce my subject. A correspondent, after "much bewilderment and fruitless searching of biographical dictionaries and histories of literature," appeals to the readers of the *Dial* for information: "She says in her letter: 'Someone told me one day, with a quizzical look which I could not understand, that "Ibid" was a half-brother to the "Vide" sisters—Vide Supra and Vide Infra; but that didn't help me much, since these same Misses Vide have caused me hardly less perplexity than has Ibid himself. But why don't the reference books tell us something about him? Can you tell me whether there is any uniform and not too expensive edition of his works, and, if so, by whom it is published?" Pending more definite information, our correspondent will perhaps be glad to learn that she has companions in her perplexity. Not long ago a student from Columbia came into the New York Public Library for help on a list of references in history which he was to read before writing a thesis. He said: "I have found most of the books in the Columbia library, but there is one author I can't find anywhere, and I have spent a good deal of time looking. He has a strange name, and I have never heard of him as a historian, but he has written a good many of the books on my list; his name is Ibid."

These inquirers are only two from the great multitude of persons untrained in the use of books. The college student who inquired timidly for "Fool's dictionary," the tool known to librarians as Poole's index, and the normal school professor who sent his entire class to the newly finished card catalog to find the difference in size between the eggs of the ostrich and humming bird belong to the same class of untrained library users. To most persons, a library book is, in the words of Mr. Dooley, "a body of literature surrounded by catalog cards," and the process by which one finds the book and examines it is a formidable one. For twenty-five years and more, bibliographic knowledge has been confined to the workers in libraries and the students of library schools. A small handful of persons,

comparatively speaking, are on the inside of the library profession, while multitudes are on the outside. When it requires a year of study in a library school to learn how to catalog a book, is it surprising that the outsider, unaccustomed to using bibliographies and indexes, is perplexed by the card catalog, or is unable to find a book number on the shelves? It is almost impossible, after being in library work for a few years, to put oneself in the place of the person who knows nothing about library tools, but must use the library as his workshop. Even the schools, until recent years, have given no bibliographic training, and yet the library is the working laboratory of the school. Until the great multitude outside of the profession are taught to use the modern library intelligently, library work will defeat its own ends.

The burden of this short paper is to show how library knowledge may become generally popular by means of the schools—elementary, high school, college and normal school.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The place to begin a training in the use of books is the graded school. Children learn quickly, and are enthusiastic over library lessons. I remember one child who went to her teacher in great distress because a holiday came on Monday, the regular day for the library period, and said that she would rather lose the vacation than her library lesson. Another reason for giving library lessons in the grades is that a large per cent. of the pupils in the grades do not go on to high school. Unless they are systematically told something in the graded school about the use of libraries, the chances are that they will go through life without such knowledge. There is not time in this paper fully to outline library lessons for the grades, or to suggest ways of giving such lessons. The first three grades should at least have talks on how to open a new book and how to handle books. Little children listen with wide-open eyes to such talks, and do not forget them. Children of the fourth grade are not too young to learn the arrangement and use of the dictionary, though the use of the appendices may wait for a later grade. Fifth and sixth-grade children can easly understand some of the information of the title page and the use of the index and table of contents, and seventh and eighth-grade children cannot do their regular work successfully without knowing something about the card catalog, common cyclopedias, and the periodical indexes.

Most of these lessons in the grades may be given very informally as a part of regular recitation work in English or history, often requiring only a few minutes of the period, and it is work that is rewarded by the interest and enjoyment of the children.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

One strong plea for library lessons in the high school comes from the college and university. The college librarians say that because students in the secondary schools have had no library training, the colleges must do such preliminary work as teaching the use of catalog, index and cyclopedia. A service that secondary schools should render the university is training in the use of the library as preparation for advanced bibliography and research work. Another reason for such library training, perhaps even more important, is that the majority of high school students do not go on to college, and will be handicapped through life in using the public library unless the high school teaches them how. We will suppose that the high school pupil comes from a graded school that has equipped him with the elementary library knowledge already suggested for children. It is then the privilege of the high school to teach him the reference books of his special subjects, debating books, magazine indexes, and a more exhaustive knowledge of the tools learned in the graded schools.

THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

One reason for special bibliographical training in the college is that many of these students are going out to be the teachers in high schools and smaller colleges, school superintendents and principals, and the educators in the school world. Unless they are trained in the university in the special bibliography of their subjects, they cannot inspire others with the spirit of research, or direct them in using the library. When students come to the university, prepared in the secondary schools with the rudiments of library use, they are ready for the bibliography of their specialty and for advanced research work.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

With the normal schools lies the possibility of a peculiar service which touches library and school coöperation more closely than any other agency. Our coming public school teachers are being trained in the normal school. If, in twenty-five years from now, we have a generation of people who are intelligently at home in the library, it will be because they were taught by their teachers in the public schools how to use books. In the Utopian library scheme being outlined, students will come to the normal school from high schools that have taught them how to use a library. The normal school can then specialize in the following library courses with teachers:

1. Bibliographical helps of special value to teachers.
2. Children's literature.
3. Practice library lessons with children.

School superintendents agree that one of the greatest needs of the normal school graduate is a discriminating knowledge of children's books. Courses in children's literature would prepare teachers to select the books for the school library, to guide the outside reading of her children and stimulate her recitations by interesting reference material.

The practice teaching in the normal school serves as the students' period of probation and apprenticeship in teaching. If these practice lessons with the children include library lessons on the dictionary, card catalog, table of contents, etc., the teacher is sure to give such lessons in her own school later on.

The normal school touches the great problem of popular education at its very heart. If library knowledge is to be popularized, the start must be made at the center of the educational system—the normal training schools for teachers.

There are teachers' institutes for reaching the teachers already in service. Some of our states have library talks as a regular part of institute instruction. One state library commission has just appointed an inspiring professor of literature to give two talks at institutes, one on children's literature, and one on the use of the library in school work. After all, the main reason for library lessons is the same for all schools—that students, for the sake of the joy and power it will bring to their work, must know the tools of the library. Reference books, indexes and bibliographies are the working tools of the student's laboratory. Not only for the sake of efficiency of work and the saving of time, but for the sake of the joy such knowledge will bring to his work, the student must feel at home in his laboratory.

In conclusion, let it be perfectly understood that this service to be rendered by the schools differs radically from that of the library schools. The function of the library school is to train librarians. The function of library courses in schools is to spread the knowledge of how to use a library. I see only one excuse for technical library training in the schools, and that is a course in the normal schools for the sake of the small school libraries which the library profession can never reach. These rural and small graded schools have beginning libraries, most of them, and they can never afford someone who devotes her entire time to the library, much less a trained librarian. The hope for these small schools lies in the "teacher-librarian" courses in the normal schools. Such elective courses will prepare teachers to organize the small school library, select books, supervise children's reading, give library lessons, help in school work, in addition to part teaching of English or history.

The State Education Department of New York State has designated one normal school, Geneseo, to prepare such teacher-librarians, and it is hoped that school superintendents will find centers for these few graduates where they can demonstrate the value of a live, well-administered library in school work.

Generally speaking, technical library courses in the normal school, if they attempt more than training in the use of books, can only bring library training into disrepute and lower its standard. It sometimes happens that, after a brief library course in a normal school, graduates make application for library positions, with the statement that they have had library school training. One such student obtained a library position in a certain state. She failed, and the library board lost all confidence in librarians of school training, and employed the library janitor to take her place!

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the library profession defeats the end for which it came into existence, unless people are taught to use the modern library. And

this popularization of library knowledge must be contributed by the schools from the grades to college. And, after all, this is no Utopian library scheme, for in many schools all over the country such library lessons are already being given.

There are many problems for the school library to solve—special classification to fit its needs, student reading clubs, the best use of the bulletin board, clipping and picture collections, vocational guidance, etc.—but there is no more vital problem than training its students to feel at home in the modern library and to understand its resources.

SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1912

By Isadore Gilbert Mudge, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University Library*

The following list of reference books of the year is not a complete record of all such publications issued in 1912, but merely a selection of some of the more important or interesting titles.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

The important event of 1912 in the history of indexes of periodical literature has been the agreement for division of this work between the *Publishers' Weekly* office and the H. W. Wilson Co., for the purpose of avoiding the duplication of such publishing which has occurred in the past. The periodical index which heretofore formed the first and most important section of the *Annual Library Index* has been discontinued and the work of indexing periodicals transferred to the *Readers' Guide* and the projected *Readers' Guide Supplement* (Minneapolis, Wilson). On the other hand, the *Index of Dates,* which latterly formed an important feature in the *Readers' Guide,* has been discontinued in that index and is being carried on more elaborately in the separate *Index to Dates of Current Events,* published monthly, during 1912, with quarterly and semi-annual cumulations (N. Y., Publishers' Weekly, $4 a year). The *Annual Library Index* was discontinued with the 1910 issue, but its place has been taken by the *American Library Annual,* which continues all of the features of its predecessor except the indexes of periodicals and general literature, and expands greatly some of its more special library features, such as the list of book collectors, list of libraries, etc.

Among foreign indexes the most interesting development has been the further expansion of the extensive indexing work carried on by the firm of E. Diederichs at Jena. The well-known *Bibliographie der deutschen zeitschriften literatur* is now merely one series, "Abtheilung A," of a wider scheme of indexing, *i.e.,* the *Internationale bibliographie der zeitschriften literatur,* of which "Abtheilung B" is formed by a new index now in its second volume, the *Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen zeitschriften literatur,* which indexes selected articles in more than 1000 non-German periodicals, English, Danish, Spanish, etc.

Three library catalogs of collections of newspapers, which should be of use to research workers, have appeared. These are: "Annotated catalogue of newspaper files in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin," 591 pages, a second edition, much enlarged from the first edition of 1898 (Madison, Society, $1.50); "Check list of American eighteenth-century newspapers in the Library of Congress," a useful list arranged by localities, with full indexes of titles, printers, publishers and editors (Washington, Gov. Pr. Off., 50 cents); and a "List of newspapers in the Virginia State Library, Confederate Museum and Valentine Museum, 491 p., pub. as Bull. vol. 5, no. 4, of the Virginia State Library.

SPECIAL INDEXES

The special periodical indexes of the year are mainly scientific. Crane's *Index of Mining Engineering Literature,* the first volume of which was issued in 1909, has been continued by the publication of volume 2, which gives complete subject indexing for some 26 serials and partial indexing for 20 additional titles (N. Y., Wiley, $3). A newcomer in the field is the *Mining World Index* (Chicago, Mining World Co., $2), a semi-annual index, based upon the weekly index of current literature in the *Mining World.* The most important new scientific index, however, is the "Royal catalogue of scientific papers: Subject index," vol. 3, part 1, which covers part of the subject of physics, *i.e.,* generalities, light, heat and sound, leaving electricity and magnetism to be

covered in a later volume. Some 200 scientific serials are indexed for the years 1800-1900, and the location of sets of these serials is indicated in some twenty English libraries. "Library work cumulated, 1905-1911," furnishes an index in one alphabet to the periodical literature of library science for the past six years (Minneapolis, Wilson, $4).

DEBATES

Several small debate manuals have been issued or revised. A second volume of the useful "Intercollegiate debates," a yearbook of college debating, edited by E. R. Nichols, contains specimen briefs, bibliographies and record of decisions of debates on some fourteen topics (N. Y., Hinds, $2). A new volume in the *Debaters' Handbook Series,* "Selected articles on government ownership of railroads," by E. M. Phelps, has been issued, and new editions of the volumes on "Election of U. S. senators," "Woman suffrage," and "Commission plan of municipal government" have appeared (Minneapolis, Wilson, $1 ea.). Two smaller compilations on the same general plan are: "Selected articles on the fortification of the Panama Canal," by C. E. Fanning, and "Selected articles on government ownership of the telegraph," by E. M. Phelps (Minneapolis, Wilson, 25 c. ea.). A work which is of use to the debating club in a different way is the "New Cushing manual of parliamentary law and practice," revised and enlarged by C. K. Gaines (Boston, Thompson Brown Co., 75 c.), a complete revision.

DISSERTATIONS

Several small catalogs of dissertations have been published. Clark University issued near the close of 1911, under the title of "List of degrees granted," a complete list of its dissertations from the beginning, including those printed only in periodicals as well as those published separately (Clark University Library, Publications, vol. 2, no. 9). The Carnegie Institution has suspended the separate publication of its "List of doctoral dissertations in progress," and the 1912 issue of this useful list appears in the *History Teachers' Magazine* for January, 1913. The most important event in this line, however, has been the announcement of the Library of Congress that it would publish an annual catalog of the American doctoral dissertations, beginning with those of 1912. The first number will not appear till 1913, however. For foreign theses there is a new catalog, "Akademiska Afhandlingar vid Sveriges Universitet och högskolor, 1890-1910 . . . Bibliografi af Axel Nelson," which lists in one alphabetical author arrangement the theses and other academic publications of the various Swedish universities and high schools, supplementing the earlier list, 1850-1890, compiled by A. G. S. Josephson.

DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS

No large general English dictionary has been issued. A small special work of considerable value, however, is "An American glossary, an attempt to illustrate certain Americanisms on historical principles," by R. H. Thornton, 2 vols. (London: Francis, 30s.; Phila., Lippincott, $7.50), which gives promise of superseding all earlier dictionaries of Americanisms. It is a thorough, well edited work, and the compiler profits by the methods and researches of the editors of the "New English dictionary." Among encyclopedias the Americana has been reprinted, and extended from its original 16 volumes to 22 volumes. The old plates have been used, but considerable new material on recent subjects has been added, and in some cases the older articles have been brought to date, and new titles added to the bibliographies (N. Y., Sci. Amer. comp. dept., $132).

RELIGION

As was the case in 1911, the important reference publications in the subject of religion during 1912 have been the new volumes of the various great sets in process of publication. The "New Schaff-Herzog cyclopedia of religious knowledge" was completed early in the year by the publication of volume 12 (N. Y., Funk, $5 a vol.). The "Catholic cyclopedia" has also been completed by the publication of volumes 13-15, which, in respect to both articles and bibliographies, maintain the high standard set by the earlier volumes. Hastings' "Encyclopedia of religion and ethics" advances slowly, only volumes 4-5 (Confirmation-Fichter) having been published during the year (N. Y., Scribner, $7 a vol.). In France the various dictionaries which make up the "Encyclopédie

des sciences religieuses" have all advanced slowly on their way through the alphabet. The oldest of these, Vigouroux, "Dictionnaire de la Bible," has been completed by the issue of the last fascicule of volume 5; Vacant et Mangeot, "Dictionnaire de théologie catholique" has advanced as far as fascicule 40, "Fiançailles," Cabrol, "Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne," has reached the word "Chateaux," while the youngest member of the group, Baudrillart, "Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques," is represented only by volume 1, and 2 fascicules of volume 2, in all, only part of the letter A. Both articles and bibliographies in these four works are admirable, and the group as a whole represents the highest level of French Catholic scholarship. The new German encyclopedia, Schiele's "Die religion in geschichte und gegenwart," has been continued by the publication of volume 3, which carries the alphabet through "Lytton." Two smaller works in English are: Harford, G., "Prayer book dictionary" (Longmans, $8.50), a book containing many useful articles, but with its special usefulness lessened somewhat by the inclusion of too many general topics, and the "Dictionary of English church history," edited by S. L. Offard and Gordon Crosse (London, Mowbray), a compact, well edited work, containing excellent biographies and historical articles on customs, ceremony, dress, art, architecture, finance, etc., of the English church. Four new parts of the Encyclopedia of Islam, nos. 12-15, "Berbers—Dhu 'l-Kader," have appeared. Though so small a portion of the alphabet has been covered, the parts issued this year are especially useful and timely, as they contain articles on the Bulgars, Bulgaria, Constantinople, etc.

SOCIAL SCIENCES — YEAR BOOKS AND STATISTICS

A new compilation of general governmental statistics is the "American statesman year book," edited by J. W. McSpadden (N. Y., McBride, $4). This is similar in scope and plan to the well-known "Statesman's year book," but gives American data with somewhat greater fullness, especially in section 3, which includes digests of annual reports of the various bureaus and departments at Washington, athletic records, an index of dates, etc. A smaller work which is modeled upon somewhat the same plan as the "Statesman's year book" is the "International Whitaker, a statistical, historical, geographical and commercial handbook for all nations" (London, Whitaker, 2s.). The information included is detailed and well arranged, and the low price of the book should make it especially useful to the small library which cannot afford a new volume of the "Statesman's year book" each year. The "China year book" (London, Routledge, 10s.), is a well edited work, containing detailed information as to resources, social condition, government, natural resources, etc., of China. Unfortunately most of the work is based on information collected before the outbreak of the recent revolution, but an introductory chapter on the Revolution partly remedies this defect. The second issue of the "Russian year book" (London, Eyre, 10s. 6d.), has been so greatly extended from the first issue of 1911 as to be almost a new book. It is especially full for customs and trade information, including trade reports from all sections of the Russian empire. A new work of a different type is the "Negro year book and annual encyclopedia of the negro" (Nashville, Sunday-school Union Print), a modest work of 215 pages, edited from Tuskegee Institute and containing much useful information on the various aspects, historical, economic, statistical, and legal of its special subject, including full bibliographies.

EDUCATION

The educational reference books of the year are important. Volumes 2-3 of Monroe's "Cyclopedia of education" have appeared, carrying that excellent work half way through the letter L (N. Y., Macmillan, $5 ea.). A new edition, the seventh, of Baird's "Manual of college fraternities" is revised and greatly enlarged (N. Y., College Fraternity Publishing Co., 363 W. 20th st., $3). A new bibliography and index is the "Monthly record of current educational publications," issued since January, 1912, by the Bureau of Education at Washington. This new list furnishes a valuable survey of foreign publications as well as works in English, including books, government publications, proceedings of societies and periodical literature.

SCIENCE AND USEFUL ARTS

A useful, popular work, the only one of its kind in the English language, is the "Dictionary of races," issued in 1911, as volume 5 of the Reports of the Immigration Commission, but not generally distributed to libraries until 1912 (Wash., Gov. Pr. Off., 30 c.). Although limited in the main to the treatment of races and peoples which are furnishing the present immigration movement to the United States, the dictionary treats of some 600 subjects and is fairly comprehensive for a large part of the whole field. A new edition, thoroughly revised, of the "Scientific American reference book" was issued in 1912, with the imprint date 1913. Three volumes of the excellent new edition of "Thorpe's Dictionary of applied chemistry" have appeared, carrying the alphabet through the word "oils." A second revised edition of Stedman's "Practical medical dictionary" (N. Y., Wood, $5) has been published, making this work perhaps the best of the small dictionaries of medical terms. A good small handbook for a different class of technical terms is A. A. Stewart's "Printer's dictionary of technical terms, a handbook of definitions and information about processes of printing" (Boston, School of Printing, North End Union, $2). A useful dictionary of printers' terms and typographical practices, but not of processes, is Collins, "Authors' and printers' dictionary" (Oxford University Press, 1s.), of which the fourth revised edition was issued in October, 1912.

LITERATURE

The new reference books on literary topics are principally bibliographies and author dictionaries or concordances. To the series of author dictionaries published by Routledge has been added the "Zola dictionary," by J. G. Patterson (London, Routledge, 8s. 6d.; N. Y., Dutton, $3). This follows the same general plan as the preceding volumes in the series, but omits chapter references. A new Dickens dictionary is "Who's who in Dickens," by T. A. Fyfe (London, Hodder, 6s), which gives brief descriptions of all main characters in Dickens's own words, but is less comprehensive and detailed than the earlier dictionaries by Philips and Pierce. Two important concordances which have been issued are: McKenzie, "Concordanza della rime di Francesco Petrarca" (Oxford University Press, 30s.), and Rand and Wilkin, "Concordance to the Latin works of Dante" (Oxford University Press, 30s.). The Petrarch concordance is important both as an excellent piece of work and as the first concordance to Petrarch published, while the new Dante concordance fills in the gap in the existing group of Dante concordances which index only the Italian works. The bibliographies of the year include a third volume (v. 2, pt. 1) of Klussman's supplement to Engelmann's "Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum," which covers Latin authors, A-L, and a revised edition of the first volume of Lanson's "Manuel bibliographique de la litérature française moderne," which extends the first edition by about forty pages. A new book which is not a reference book in the strict sense of the word, but which is valuable for reference purposes because of its fine bibliographies and its biographic dictionary of French authors, is Wright's "History of French literature" (Oxford University Press, $3).

HISTORY

Perhaps the most useful reference book issued during the year for topics in American history is the new, thoroughly revised edition of Channing and Hart, "Guide to the study and reading of American history" (Boston, Ginn, $2.50). This new edition extends the period covered from 1865 to 1910, enlarges the sections on social, economic and industrial history, includes a new set of references on the history of the West, and, in general, replaces old or superseded references by bibliographies of new or more accessible material. Two new titles added to the *Archives Series* which is being issued by the Carnegie Institution are: Learned, M. D., "Guide to the manuscript materials relating to American history in the German state archives" (Washington, Carnegie Inst., publ. no. 150, $2.25), and Andrews, C. M., "Guide to the materials for American history to 1783 in the Public Record Office of Great Britain, volume 1, State papers" (Washington, Carnegie Inst., publ. no. 90a, $2.50). A union list which should prove of great value for inter-library loans is the "Union list of collections on European history in American libraries," edited for the American Historical Association by Dr. E. C. Richardson, of which two preliminary editions, a "proof edition" and a "trial edition," have ap-

peared during the year. This work indicates the libraries which possess complete or partial sets of some 2000 historical collections, but, unfortunately, does not indicate exact volumes in the case of libraries possessing partial sets. In German history the important new publication has been the eighth edition, revised and much enlarged, of the Dahlmann-Waitz "Quellenkunde der deutschen geschichte," which contains nearly 3000 more titles than the previous edition (Leipzig, Koehler, 31m.). For the bibliography of French history there is a new volume, part 2, volume 3, in the Molinier-Hauser "Sources de l'histoire de France," entitled "Les guerres de religion," 1559-1589 (Paris, Picard, 12fr.).

GEOGRAPHY

The two important atlases of the year have been the long-expected new edition of the Rand, McNally "Library atlas of the world" (Chicago, Rand, McNally, $25, 2 v.), and an entirely new work, the "Cambridge atlas of modern history" (Cambridge University Press, $6.50). The Rand, McNally atlas follows in general the plan of earlier editions, but the new maps and population figures are based on the recent census, the indexes are extended, and some new features, notably a list of all electric railroads in the United States and in each state, are introduced. The "Cambridge atlas of modern history," which is useful both as an independent atlas and as a part of the "Cambridge modern history," of which it forms the final volume, is an excellent piece of work, containing 141 maps showing the territorial changes in Europe from the 15th century to 1910. Every place name mentioned in the Cambridge modern history is said to be included in the maps and there are full indexes to all such names. The coloring of the maps is not always entirely clear and the size is too small, as the atlas is an octavo like the rest of the volumes of the set. A new map catalog of value which has been issued by the Map division of the Library of Congress is the "Lowery collection, a descriptive list of maps of the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States, 1502-1820" (Washington, Gov. Pr. Off.). This describes 750 maps, of which 306 are in the Lowery collection, 206 not in that collection but in the Library of Congress, and 184 in neither one nor the other.

BIOGRAPHY

The most important biographical reference book of the year is undoubtedly the new supplement to the English "Dictionary of national biography" (3 v., London, Smith Elder & Co., 15s. ea.; N. Y., Macmillan, $4.25 ea.), which brings the main work to date by supplying biographies of some 1660 noteworthy persons who died between Jan. 22, 1901, and Dec. 31, 1911. The general plan of the main work is followed and its high standard of excellence of both biographies and bibliographies is maintained. Supplements or additional volumes to several other standard sets have been published. A new volume (vol. 5), of Boase, "Modern English biography," covers the letters D-K, supplying names omitted from that part of the alphabet in the main work (Truro, Netherton, 30s.). The "Allgemeine deutsche biographie" has been completed by the publication of volume 56, an index volume, which supplies a single alphabetical key to the four alphabets of the set (Munich, Duncker). A second volume of the "Nieuw nederlandsch biografisch woordenboek," by P. C. Molhuysen and P. J. Blok, has appeared, following volume 1, which was issued in 1911 (Leiden, Sythoff, 10fl. ea.) The new volume follows the plan announced for the whole work, that is, a complete alphabet in each volume with a cumulative index at the end of each new volume to link it to earlier volumes of the set. The articles in this new dictionary of national biography are concise and competent and the biographies good. An entirely new work is the "Cyclopedia of American medical biography, 1610-1910," by H. A. Kelly (Philadelphia, Saunders, 2 v., $10 ea.), which contains adequate articles and good bibliographies, though its selection of names to be included shows some unfortunate omissions.

There have been several important additions to the group of reference books for contemporary biography, counting both new editions of established works and entirely new titles. To the former class belong the new edition of "Who's who in America, 1912-13" (seventh biennial volume, Chicago, Marquis, $5); and the second edition of Morgan's "Canadian men and women of the time," much enlarged and entirely rewritten from the first edition of 1898 (Toronto, Briggs, $5). New titles in the "Who's who" class which promise to be of

value are: "Who's who in science (international), 1912," a comprehensive list of scientists of all countries, with short biographies which are generally adequate and a brief index by large subjects at the end; "Who's who in the theatre, a biographical record of the contemporary stage," compiled by John Parker (London, Pitman, 6s.), which includes names of dramatists, stage managers, and dramatic critics as well as actors and actresses; a Danish Who's who, "Krak's blaa bog" (Copenhagen, Krak, 12 kr.), which is now in its third year of issue and is a well made work, including many names often very difficult to find in more general biographies; and two books of this class for the Far East, "Who's who in Japan, 1912" (Tokyo, Who's Who in Japan Office; London, Frame & Co.), and "Who's who in India, 1911" (Lucknow, Newul Kistore Press), the latter an ambitious volume with some long biographies and portraits. Its general arrangement is geographical, by states of the Indian empire, with an alphabetical index of personal names.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Several important catalogs of government documents have appeared. Part 1 of the long-expected third edition of the "Check list of U. S. public documents, 1789-1909" was published with the imprint date 1911, but not generally distributed to libraries until 1912. This first volume covers Congressional documents from the first through the 60th Congress, and departmental publications to the end of 1909. As far as the tables are concerned the new check list quite supersedes the preliminary "Tables and index" issued in 1902, but as the index is to appear in volume 2, which is not yet issued, the earlier work must still be used for a subject approach to the Congressional set. A new volume, no. 9, of the "Document catalogue," covering documents of the 60th Congress, and departmental publications, July, 1907-June, 1909, has appeared. Among foreign works should be mentioned the "Catalogue of parliamentary papers, 1901-1910" (London, King, 5s.), a supplement to the "Catalogue of parliamentary papers, 1801-1900," which, though less useful than the annual indexes to the Parliamentary papers, serves a purpose in listing the most important documents of the period covered, especially as the regular decennial index for that period, although in preparation, has not yet been issued. Another state has been included in A. R. Hasse's "Index of economic material in the documents of the states" by the publication of the section on Ohio, 1789-1904, which fills two large volumes and makes the most extended piece of indexing in this fine series (Washington, Carnegie Institution, 2 v., $14).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The new reference books worth mentioning in the subject of bibliography are perhaps more numerous than in any other field. Two bibliographies of bibliography should be noted. R. A. Peddie's "National bibliographies: a descriptive catalog of the works which register the books published in each country" (London, Grafton & Co., 34 p., 5s.), gives brief titles with some annotations of the national bibliographies of 49 countries. Though a useful work and more comprehensive than any previous list of the sort, it is not perfect, as the omission of any mention of the "United States catalogue" and the "Cumulative book index" indicates. A third volume of Courtney's useful "Register of national bibliography" presents a subject record of some 10,000 bibliographies, principally such as have appeared since the compilation of volumes 1 and 2 (London, Constable, 15s.). The most important addition of the class of national and trade bibliography has been the monumental third edition of the "United States catalogue" (Minneapolis, Wilson, $36), which lists American books in print in 1912. A seventh volume of Evans' "American bibliography" has appeared, completing the record of early American publications as far as the year 1789. A useful tool to the puzzled user of the various national bibliographies is F. K. Walter's "Abbreviations and technical terms used in book catalogues" (Boston Book Co., 167 p. $1.50), which explains the bibliographic terms used in nine languages — English, French, German, Danish-Norwegian, Dutch, Italian, Latin, Spanish and Swedish. A useful handbook of a different type, indispensable to the bibliographer or cataloger of mediæval manuscripts and early printed books is Cappelli's "Lexicon abbreviaturum," of which a second edition,

revised and enlarged, has appeared during the year (Milan, Hoepli, l. 8.50). A new publication which promises to be of use to the order department of a large library is the "Répertoire international de la libraries . . . International directory of the book trade" (Berne, Congrès international des editeurs). The title-page and explanatory notes are in three languages, and the work lists addresses and specialties of book dealers all over the world.

BOOK SELECTION

Several good guides for book selection have been published. The long-expected supplement to the "A. L. A. catalog" brings that work to date and adds some 3000 new titles to the 8000 included in the main catalog (Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Board, $1.50). The second part of the new edition of Sonnenschein's "Best books" has been issued, covering the important classes of the social sciences — geography, ethnology, travel and topography. A new guide intended more for the individual reader than for the librarian, is "Books that count, a manual of standard books," edited by W. Forbes Grey (London, Black, 6s.). This little work gives titles and annotations for some 5000 English works, or English translations of foreign works, which "present concisely the general aspect of a subject and are modern, accessible and inexpensive."

LIBRARIES

Several handbooks of information about libraries promise to be of use. The "American library annual," of which volume 1, 1911, was issued during the year, differs from its predecessor, the "Annual library index," in omitting the index to periodicals, which was the leading feature of the earlier series, and including instead an enlarged index of dates and certain new features, e.g., schedules of periodicals and organizations in the library and book-trade fields, a list of leading foreign libraries, and a directory of publishers with statistics of books issued by them (N. Y., R. R. Bowker Co., $5). "Library work cumulated, 1905-1911," (Minneapolis, Wilson, $4), furnishes an index in one alphabet to the professional periodical literature of six years, superseding the quarterly issues of "Library work" for that period. Bulletin 23 of the Bureau of Education, a report on "Special collections in libraries in the U. S.," by W. Dawson Johnston and Isadore G. Mudge, lists such collections by subject and furnishes information on library specialization which should prove of use as a guide for research work or inter-library loans. For French libraries the revised "Annuaire des bibliothèques et des archives," publication of which had been suspended since 1908, furnishes the usual official and statistical data, and in addition gives valuable bibliographical lists of catalogs and other publications.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PUBLICITY IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS*

By John Cotton Dana, *Newark Public Library*

On this subject I have no theories to advance, save this very general one, to which I assume all librarians give assent:

"The librarian of a public library is that servant of the community who has in charge sources of information—books and journals of utility—as well as works of art in the form of books of literature. These sources of information should be such as furnish facts about the town or city which supports the library; not its history only, by any means, but present-day facts on subjects like character of population, industries, educational facilities, water supply and sanitary conditions. The books and journals of facts should include also statements from experts on problems of town development, like those of paving, street layout, policing, fire protection, improvement of water supply and extension of educational facilities."

If the theory thus briefly stated is sound, then every public library should have been a bureau of municipal information and municipal research and a general storehouse of civic knowledge long before the so-called municipal library was ever mentioned. So much for what librarians should have done and did not do.

THE CLASSICS AND CITIZENSHIP

Perhaps one of the most difficult problems Americans are facing to-day is that of how to manage towns and cities. There is no

* Paper read before the New York Library Club March 13, 1913.

short-cut to the solution of this problem. New methods of election, new forms of ballot, new kinds of primaries, commission government—these alleged remedies are not remedies at all. The only sure cure for social inefficiency is increase of intelligence and good will.

A city's public library tries to help this much-needed growth of intelligence and good will. Librarians have usually taken on faith the doctrine that to read the world's great books is to grow in grace and social excellence, and have been satisfied if, through their activities, they increased in their respective communities the amount of use made of good literature. Special emphasis has been placed by them on the salutary effect on the American people of acquaintance with the world's classics. Now, I am skeptical of the value of acquaintance with the classics as an education in good citizenship or as an incentive thereto. I believe there is more inspiration to civic decency for a child in the story of how his community gets a supply of pure water than there is in the best fairy tale ever devised or the noblest Teutonic myth ever born.

A child can be taught to worship, in a measure, the heroes of another country and another time; but that worship will not lead him to refrain from sweeping the dirt from the sidewalk in front of his tenement into the street gutter. After imitation and habit—and he finds in most American cities few to imitate and still fewer to help him to good habits in civic cleanliness—the strongest impulse to consider his city's good looks and general well-being is knowledge of the why and wherefore of affairs, like sidewalks, streets, gutters and the cost of street cleaning.

Good will toward the community and the wish to serve it are born of acquaintance with it, just as affection for one's friends and a desire to help them are born of close intimacy.

THE NEWARK PUBLICITY PLAN

Basing our work on this theory, we have in Newark been able, largely through the influence of the public library, to put to the front a very elaborately conceived and elaborately equipped enterprise for publicity in municipal affairs.

The method was as follows: Beginning ten years ago, the library accumulated municipal information. This information, if not already in suitable form for young people's use, it digested and arranged and simplified and issued on sheets for general use, and especially for the use of children. With the help of teachers, an interest in this information was aroused among many of the school pupils. Municipal affairs were used as topics for study, essay and discussion.

This work went on for several years, increasing slowly in extent all the time. Finally it took definite shape at the hands of the educational authorities. There was then published, in 1912, a "Course of study on the city of Newark," for use in all the schools of the city, from the first to the eighth grade, written by Mr. J. Wilmer Kennedy, assistant superintendent of public schools. This was the first complete thing of its kind, so far as my knowledge goes, in the history of public education. Accompanying the "Course" itself, were many supplementary leaflets and appropriate maps.

We look upon this as the most valuable contribution to publicity in municipal affairs that the Newark Library has had anything to do with. Only time will tell whether, being pushed in the schools, it will produce the effect hoped for.

If it is successful, all future generations of Newarkers will, in their very childhood, begin to learn their city; will know how it has grown, why it has grown as it has, what it has accomplished, in what it has failed, what it needs, and how the things it needs can best be obtained. Being thus informed, they will not only vote intelligently once a year, but will also act intelligently, and with some affection for the city, on every one of the 364 days between elections.

The titles of the topics in this course of study and of the accompanying leaflets will help one to understand its scope and character. A few of them are: Literary landmarks of Newark, Men and women of Newark, Juvenile courts, shade trees and parks, Noise in cities, Transportation, Milk supply, Playgrounds.

THE BUSINESS BRANCH

A somewhat different form of publicity in public and quasi-public affairs has been carried on for several years in our main library,

but more especially in what we call our Business Branch. At this branch we not only keep on hand the kinds of information and the kinds of literature that we are using in our campaign for the promotion of city interest among young people; we have also collected there a large mass of material having to do with what may be called the private interests of Newark citizens, their business affairs.

On the municipal or governmental side, we include the publications of the city of Newark, the county of Essex and the state of New Jersey, the publications of a good many other cities on those subjects in which Newark is just now particularly interested, and many publications of state and national governments. Maps of all kinds supplement this material, especially maps of Newark and Essex county, showing highways, trolley lines, water supply, sewage equipment, fire stations, police stations, schools, voting districts and scores of other things.

A vertical file contains newspaper clippings, pamphlets, programs, reports from special departments and societies, on hundreds of civic, social and school subjects. This material furnishes definite information about ordinances, departmental organization and general city conditions. All statements are accompanied with references to sources.

Our periodical files give us advertisements of public contracts, county court calendar, building permits, new incorporations, conventions to be held in Newark, quotations of local securities, bankruptcies, sheriff's sales, real estate transfers and mortgages, excise licenses, automobile licenses and bank statements. We have ten real estate atlases covering Newark, New York and vicinity.

With this material we have gathered, as I have said, things of interest to men who are engaged in business of every kind. We collect business literature, finding its field, I am sorry to say, almost unexplored by any library agencies whatever.

We made quite a careful study of industrial Newark. We sent circular letters on the follow-up system to about 2000 of the city's manufacturers. We were able from these replies, to make quite a complete index to Newark's industries.

On the work of discovering and purchasing and arranging for use this municipal and general city improvement literature and this business material, the library spent a very considerable sum. The use made of it has amply justified the expenditure.

From the point of view of what one may call literary efficiency, it can be said that this kind of literature is much more effective than is the "literature of the student," so-called. I mean material on the outer margin of the field of belles-lettres, like volumes of comments on Dante or Shakespeare.

To explain further: If one speaks of "resources for students" in American libraries, you think at once of history, literature, philology, philosophy, art, archaeology, science and applied arts, and the mental picture is of long sets of proceedings of societies and of rare and ancient volumes. Slowly, with some reluctance, and only after vigorous suggestion, does one think of a "student" as one who is busied with yesterday's books and this morning's journals and the advance sheets of pamphlets not yet issued. As all admit that libraries should be helpful to students, and as students are not easily conceived of in terms of newspaper clippings and yesterday's journals and this morning's pamphlets and of directories of commerce and the trades, it is not strange that librarians have been slow in spending money and labor on these things.

"THE NEWARKER"

Our civic and business material has been fairly well used. We feel sure it would be used more if it were more widely known. The trustees finally decided, at my suggestion, to try to promote knowledge of the things the library possesses which are especially useful to our citizens by the publication of a journal. As this journal was to appear in an industrial city, and as it was to exploit civic and industrial sources of information, it was decided to make it the opposite of academic—to devote its pages largely to civic and industrial news and the discussion of city problems. It was hoped that in this way it would win gradually a fairly wide range of readers, and that those readers, noting that their public library publishes a journal full of municipal and business news, would come to realize that the library possesses this kind of news—and then would be induced to use it.

It was not supposed that our journal, now fifteen months old, would make any notable contributions to the literature either of busi-

ness or of city government. It continues, on the one hand, the kind of work already spoken of which led to the establishment of the course of study on Newark in the schools, and on the other hand, the kind of work that led to the accumulation of our large mass of Newark business information. Its basic purpose is always to advertise the library to the citizens. It is a new thing, quite new. The question of what information it shall give and what subjects it shall discuss is a difficult one, to be met afresh every month.

It has been, on the side of subscriptions, moderately successful only. The number of copies usually printed is 1500. It has distributed 2000, 3000 and 6500 on specific occasions.

One cannot say positively that it is doing the work that it was hoped it might do; but we believe that it is.

I notice a decidedly "literary" tendency among librarians, and a very natural tendency it is. When reference is made, in conversation or in public meetings, to the business side of life and the library's relation to it, some eager friend of culture usually goes through the appropriate incantations, calls up the ghosts of the classics, and, in their name, exhorts his fellows not to forget that, after all, the world is made good by doing good, and that the soul is more than bread and butter, and that "the light that never was on sea or land" is more important than a good supply, at a fair price, of electric current.

I have no particular objections to this method of justifying one's conservation, of making still more comfortable one's comfortable adjustment to things as they are. I will say, however, that I would be very sorry if I missed, in a discussion of this or of any similar presentation of the utilitarian work which awaits all librarians in public libraries, allusions to spirituality, vitality, culture, breadth, literature of power, and other things familiar to those who deal in flap-doodle.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The Training Class of the Brooklyn Public Library has this year entered upon a new phase of its existence. By mutual agreement, and, we hope, for the mutual benefit of the two parties concerned, the Brooklyn Public Library allows the Training Class to serve as the practice school for the normal course offered by the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, and the Pratt Institute School, in turn, holds itself responsible for the theoretical instruction and training of the members of the Training Class. The first class under this arrangement has just completed the period of instruction.

The course of preparation is seven months in length. For many reasons it was thought best to draw a sharp line of division between the instruction or class work, and the practical work in the branches, the first four months being devoted entirely to instruction, and the following three to branch work. By this plan, the apprentices work at greater advantage, as they do not have to turn constantly from one kind of work to another; and, moreover, they begin their branch work with a fair knowledge of library tools and library methods, and an appreciation of the policy and spirit of library work to-day.

From the start they have been put on full library time of forty-two hours a week. On three days in the week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—they have met at the Pacific Branch Library for class work. On the intervening days they have been scheduled at certain selected branches, where they studied and prepared their lessons, looked up answers to reference questions and did required reading. On class days, the hours were from nine to one, and from two to six. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, the hours were from nine to one, and from two to five; on Saturdays, from nine to one, thus giving a weekly half-holiday. At the branches they were required to sign time sheets, as a regular staff assistant is.

On the class days, lectures and recitations have been, so far as possible, confined to the morning. There have been usually four lecture periods, of fifty minutes each, with a ten-minute intermission for rest and relaxation, thorough airing of the room, etc. The schedule has been planned to vary the class work and prevent two class periods of the same nature coming together on the program. A recitation and quiz on assigned work has been followed by a lecture with note-taking; this, in turn, has been followed by reports and discussions; and this, again, by another lecture. To these two things—the regular intermission and the variation of the schedule—I attribute the fact that has been commented upon by visiting librarians, that the students seemed as fresh and alert and interested at the end of the morning as they were to begin with. Moreover, there has not been a single case of illness, although the work has pushed the students pretty hard, and the weather has been unseasonable and trying. The afternoons have been given to such work as classification and cataloging, where it seemed necessary to have the students work on the same sort of books. This work would not have been possible at the separate, assigned branches.

The course of instruction—the subjects included, the number of lectures in each subject

and its plan of development, the general trend of the whole course—was carefully worked out upon a basis of suggestions made by the librarian and heads of departments of the Brooklyn Public Library. All instruction in definite, practical details of library work was omitted, as this was thought to belong properly to the second part of the course. It was the expressed wish of the library staff that this four-months' instruction period should give the apprentices familiarity with the resources of a branch library, a practiced use of its reference collection, as wide a knowledge as possible of books and magazine literature, some idea of the extent of the library movement and the present aims of a public library work, and a thorough knowledge of the Brooklyn Public Library system. To what extent the wish has been fulfilled, this report will attempt to show.

The course, as finally approved by Dr. Hill, is as follows:

Bibliography	26 lectures
Classification	25 lectures
Branch work	23 lectures
Reference work	20 lectures
Cataloging	25 lectures
Work with children	16 lectures
History of libraries	11 lectures
Current topics	15 periods
	161

Underlying all the teaching has been the hope to accomplish three things:

First.—To foster and develop a personal love of books and reading.

Second.—To arouse a real interest in library work, especially the type of work done in a branch library.

Third.—To strengthen those qualities most desirable in library assistants, and develop the individual personality of each student.

The necessity of personal reading was urged continually, and especial emphasis was laid upon it in the lecture on loan work and personal aid to readers. Discussions on individual books were introduced at any point when the interest seemed to warrant it, interesting books were constantly referred to, and many incidents connected with individual books related to attract attention to the books. Such methods, more of the nature of suggestion than anything else, seem to have met with a certain amount of success.

The students were asked to hand in lists of the books they had read, for pleasure and outside of the work, during the four months of the training course. It was thought that these lists might show how much time was available for reading.

The lists varied greatly, but were most interesting to examine, and are evidence not only of the desire to read, but also of the power of suggestion.

The students have had heavy required reading. They read Davenport's "The book," Larned's "Books, culture and character," Bostwick's "American public library," Bliss Carman's "Making of a personality." They read two children's books each week, and were referred to many magazine articles in connection with individual lectures.

In length, the lists varied from two to nine books, averaging six. The longer lists contained the larger proportion of fiction, as one might expect, but the fiction was generally good. There were very few books that could be classed as mediocre. In general, they seemed to have followed a suggestion that it was wise for a loan desk assistant to read a representative book of as many authors as possible, because it gave the assistant as many points of contact with readers.

Interest in library work has been developed largely through the courses in branch work and history of libraries, and through outside visits. Three visits were made: to the headquarters building, to the traveling libraries department, and to the publishers' exhibit in New York City.

The students were invited to attend the lectures by visiting librarians at Pratt Institute; and also attended the November meeting of the Long Island Library Club, where they heard Mr. Legler speak.

So far as possible, the personal, human side of a subject has been presented in all the work.

The spirit of work has been good, the required reading has been done thoughtfully, and there has seemed to be evidence of genuine interest on the part of the students.

Julia A. Hopkins,
Instructor in Charge of the Normal Course, Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The purpose of the School Libraries Division of the New York State Education Department may perhaps be misunderstood by some people. The division has to do solely with school libraries, and does not in any sense conflict with the public libraries; on the contrary, it seeks to work in the utmost harmony with them. We are desirous of having the school library serve as a community library, as well in localities where there is no public library, and toward this end we are working in harmony and accord with the State Library. Its Division of Educational Extension will send a free traveling library of twenty-five volumes to each school district asking for it. We are urging districts to ask for these traveling libraries. There are three reasons for this:

First, it will add to the strength and usefulness of the school library.

Second, it will be of special value where the school library is also a community library.

Third, it will tend to create a public sentiment that may result in a public town library, leaving the school district free to devote all its energies to the upbuilding of the library intended solely for school use.

These traveling libraries are being called for more and more, and we confidently expect to see several thousand of them in the field in the not far distant future.

The work of building up is a slow process. So far, our work has been mainly done in the elementary schools, and has largely concerned itself with making a better selection of books. Very few books, if any, that are in themselves objectionable have found their way into the school libraries. This has been pretty carefully looked after. However, it has often happened that the books selected have not been those that were most useful for the particular school that was to use them. The books purchased might be largely for pupils of the seventh or eighth grades when there were no pupils in the school above the sixth grade. This often happened. To obviate this, we required a statement of the number of pupils in each grade, but this only partially solved the problem. We could, of course, decline to approve books suitable for pupils of a grade of which there were none in the school, but then came up the question of seeing that the pupils of each grade secured a fair share of attention. Here we were at a loss, because we did not know what books were already in the library, the Capitol fire having destroyed all our records. It seemed too much to ask that a list of books in the library be sent us from each of the 10,000 school districts in the state, and if we had them a comparison of all lists with the lists of books already in the library would be a pretty onerous task. Clearly some new scheme must be devised.

On the first of January, 1912, a new system of supervision of schools went into effect in our state. Two hundred and seven district superintendents were elected; each one has the supervision of about 50 teachers. These officers have supervision of all the schools of the state except those in the cities and villages of 5000 inhabitants or more which each employ a superintendent. These district superintendents are elected for five years. They are required to give all their time to school work, and certain educational qualifications are demanded of them. This change in our system gave us a new opportunity. After mature consideration, it has been ordered that no requisition for funds toward the purchase of books by a school trustee will be approved unless the district superintendent certifies that in his judgment the books selected are adapted for use in the particular school for which they are purchased. It may not be known that in New York the trustee may order books for his school library each year to the amount of $40 or more, the amount being determined by the number of teachers employed and the grade of the school, and that the state will meet half the expense if the books selected are approved by the School Libraries Division.

We feel that we have this particular phase of the library in pretty fair shape, but, of course, the great problem is not getting the books of the right kind, but insuring their proper use. Here we are still weak. Teachers do not know how to do this work, because it has not heretofore been demanded of them. They have had but little opportunity to prepare themselves. Our normal schools, in their regular courses, have done but little, and our training classes have done nothing at all. It is because they have not been asked to do so. There has been no demand for such work.

The following unsolved problems are still before us:

1. To provide in all our professional schools for teachers such a course as will fit them to look after the training of the children in the way of developing a taste for good literature as thoroughly as they are trained to do the other work of the school.

2. Some kind of efficient supervision of the work done in this particular in the rural schools, and some help given them through teachers' meetings, or the visitation of their schools, or both. Possibly this may ultimately be done by the district superintendents, but at present they have had no special training for this work.

3. The appointment of trained school librarians for all high schools in cities and villages, who will give their entire time to library work.

There are no insurmountable difficulties in the way of the solution of these problems, and we are confident of success at an early date.

SHERWIN WILLIAMS,
Chief School Library Division, Education Dept., N. Y. State L.

A LIBRARY COURSE FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY SECTION OF THE N. E. A., JUNE, 1912

WHAT piece of work will contribute most to the normal school libraries of the country? This was the first question to be considered by the normal school committee. In order to answer the question, it was necessary to know, first, something of the present needs and conditions of normal school libraries, and, second, what has been contributed by former library sessions of the N. E. A.

Two or three investigations have been made, none of them very thorough or exhaustive, of normal school library conditions over the country. The results have not been published, except as they have appeared in a general way in papers and before the N. E. A. But the investigations have shown something of the tremendous awakening of interest in the subject since the first report on the introduction of library administration into normal schools, made by Miss Baldwin for the N. E. A. in 1906.

In the very beginnings of normal school library awakening, about ten years ago, there were two or three pioneer librarians trying to introduce library instruction into the normal schools. Since then, one or more schools in practically every state in the country are doing something to teach students the use of books and the library. Inquiries from schools contemplating library courses have come from all parts of the country to the few schools giving courses. For the last five years, requests have been very great for printed outlines of the courses given. Because of this great demand for a printed course of study, the committee decided upon outlining a suggestive library course for normal schools as its piece of work for the year.

This outline does not take the place of previous courses that have been printed. Some excellent handbooks have been prepared that are valuable for use in the technical side of the work, among them Miss Salisbury's, of the Whitewater Normal School, Wis., and Miss Baldwin's prepared for the N. E. A. Mr. Ward's handbook, "Practical use of books and libraries," and the Newark Public Library "Course of study in the use of a library," are admirable guides in teaching the use of a library and of reference books. But there is as yet no handbook that outlines a course of lessons on children's literature, or a course of library lessons for children. The library instruction needs of the normal school student are different from those of the high school or college student. The high school, college and normal school student all need preliminary library instruction in how to use books and how to use the library. In addition to this, every normal school student needs to know children's books and how to teach library lessons to children. A few normal students, who elect such a course, should have technical instruction that will prepare them to organize and administer a small school library.

The course submitted by this committee outlines in brief the library instruction that should be required of every normal school student, and suggests, in addition, the technical course to prepare students to take charge of small school libraries. The suggested course, in fuller form, with assignments, reading lists, and methods of giving the lessons, is in separate form and is being prepared for printing in pamphlet form for the use of school librarians and teachers.

COURSES IN LIBRARY INSTRUCTION FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS

General course required of every graduate

The aims of this course are:

a. To make new students at home in the library by teaching them to find what they need without waste of time, and to use the reference books and keys of the library intelligently.

b. To acquaint graduating students with the best books for supplementary and outside reading in the grades, that they may be prepared to select the books for a school library and to direct the reading of children.

c. To prepare students to teach children in the grades how to use books and the library.

I. Ten or more lessons for new students on the use of the library:

1. Arrangement of the library; explanation of the decimal classification, call numbers of books, location of different classes of books, pamphlets, picture collection, etc.
2. Use of the card catalog.
3. Use of periodical indexes.
4. Use of bibliographies, such as Buffalo Public Library subject index; Salisbury, Index to short stories; Granger, Index to poetry, etc.
5. Intelligent use of a book; title page, preface, index, table of contents.
6. Use of general reference books; dictionaries, cyclopedias, gazetteers, year-books, etc.

The entering class may be divided into sections containing 15 or 20 students, and the lessons given to small groups of new students conducted through the library or seated around a table for explanations. The lessons should be made practical laboratory exercises. For example, in the lesson on the card catalog, all the trays from the catalog can be placed on the table, and after general explanation of the cards, each student may find in his own tray an example of the different kinds of cards, in answer to questions previously made out for this tray. This is an example of such a set of questions prepared for the drawer containing the letters P-R:

How many books has the library by Edgar Allan Poe?
Is there a life of Poe in the library?
Who is the author, and what is the call number of the "Passing of Thomas"?
Find two books about Robin Hood.
Find two books containing chapters about Robin Hood.
What bound volumes has the library of the Pedagogical Seminary?
How many books has the library of the Picturesque Geographical Readers?
Under what other subjects would you find books related to physical education?
Give the number of volumes, publisher, and date of publication of Roosevelt's "Winning of the west," and is it illustrated?

As a practical review at the end of this course, a topic for research may be assigned, so that the students may learn to exhaust the resources of the library in both books and periodical literature on their particular subjects. The topics assigned can be chosen from those used by the method and critic teachers in their regular work, such as: Booker T. Washington, Christmas, Lumbering, New York city, Silk industry.

These reading lists, when completed, may be put on file in the library for the future use of teachers and the librarian in looking for material on these subjects. The student learns from such a problem how and where to look for material on any subject, and how to save time by using all kinds of indexes as short-cuts and aids. After looking up material on one subject, he should feel at home in the library and be able to find for himself material for debates, or for special research topics in method classes.

II. Ten or more lessons for the graduating class:

1. Helps in the selection of books for the school library; discussion of some of the best classified and graded lists of children's books, *e.g.*, Buffalo classroom libraries, Miss Hewins' "Books for children."

2. Principles to guide in the selection of books for children: Collections of poetry, nature books, fairy tales, fiction, picture books, biography and travel, history, etc. Some of the best books in each class should be discussed and compared with some cheap, worthless examples, and a standard thus gained in the selection of books. For example, in picture books, some exquisite editions, illustrated by real children's artists, such as Howard Pyle, Walter Crane and Jessie Wilcox Smith, can be shown in class, and the work of these illustrators compared with some cheap imitations and with picture books of the Sunday supplement type.

3. Lessons to give children on the use of books: Use of dictionary, index, table of contents, catalog, treatment of books, etc.

4. Pictures for school work. Sources for obtaining pictures, classification, arrangement and indexing.

5. Coöperation of teachers with the public library.

6. Library helps the teachers may obtain from the state.

Students should read several children's books and make reports of different kinds upon them. One report may be from the point of view of the teacher, giving the literary estimate of the book and its use in school work. The following outline may be used as a suggestion for reports of this kind:

I. Kind of book.

Fairy story, myth, hero story, nature or animal story, book of travel, history, or biography.

If a story, is it about home life, school life, sea, war, adventure, etc.

II. Literary merit of the book.

Plot: Is it loose, simple, complex, involved, impossible, overdrawn, etc.

Characters: Wholesome, natural, well-bred, too good, morbid, lifelike, well-drawn, etc.

Motive or theme: Human sympathy, moral courage, valor, friendship, character building, commonplace, etc.

Style: Is the English correct, pure, slangy, babyish, in dialect; language figurative, conversational; vocabulary simple, stimulating

III. Use of the book.

Adapted to what age; most interesting to boys or girls; for children's outside reading, supplementary reading in school, for story telling, reading aloud, dramatization, intensive study.

IV. Physical make-up of the book.

Binding, paper, type, index, illustrations.

V. Estimate of the book.

Another kind of report may be made for the purpose of introducing the child to the book and making him wish to read it. Book reports of both kinds should be given in class, and the students should also observe book talks given to the children in the grades of the training school.

The students should also give practice lessons to the children, or see such lessons given. In the first three grades, library lessons may be given on how to care for books, and how to open a new book. Beginning with the fourth grade, lessons may be given on the arrangement of books, call-numbers, the use of the catalog, the dictionary, and the use of the title page, index and table of contents. The 7th and 8th grades and the first two years of high school should have lessons on reference books and periodical indexes.

In addition to these library lessons, the reading interest of the children may be aroused and directed by means of a library period each week. Student teachers should always be present at these periods in the library and help the children to find books.

III. Course for teacher-librarians.

This is an elective course of two years, open to ten or fifteen students. The minimum requirement for entrance should be a high school course, including four years of English. The aim of this course is to prepare teachers to direct the reading of children in the grades, to give lessons in the grades and high school on the use of books and the library, and to administer a small school library in addition to some teaching of high school English or history. A graduate from this course should receive a teacher's license, and is not fitted to fill a public library position.

This course gives one period a day during the two years to library instruction or practical work. It includes instruction and practice in cataloging, classification and all the technical processes of library work, a course in children's literature, and practice teaching of library lessons in the grades and high school.

THE PHILADELPHIA PEDAGOGICAL LIBRARY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

If you are to understand the relation of the Pedagogical Library to the public schools, I must begin at the foundation of the entire public school system — the Department of Superintendence — which consists of the superintendent of schools, the associate superintendents, each one of whom is in charge of a special phase or phases of educational activity; the directors of drawing, music, kindergarten, domestic science, physical training, and the district superintendents who are responsible to the superintendent, each for the schools of a particular section of the city, each section presenting in addition to its common problems the social problems peculiar to its geographic and industrial environment. The men and women of the Department of Superintendence not only lead the advanced thought of our own community, but to a large degree, by their original investigation, psychological studies, and collections of statistical data, influence educational progress throughout the country. Such a valuable compilation as Dr. John P. Garber's "Current educational activities," published annually, is made possible only by a collection such as the Pedagogical Library affords.

The experience of other communties is also given careful consideration, and for this purpose we have collected federal, state and city educational and industrial statistics, reports and newly enacted laws; reports and monographs of the various educational associations and "foundations"; city school curricula, as well as a large collection of pamphlet literature.

Every day come periodicals with articles bearing directly on school problems — articles on School hygiene, Instruction in morals, Open-air schools, Scientifically constructed furniture, Floor oils, Quiet zones, Standardization of reports, Measurements of educational efficiency, etc., all of which are immediately brought to the notice of the superintendent or director interested especially in that field of activity.

From the foregoing you will see that its reference feature alone would justify the existence of a library such as ours.

And now let us consider the relation of the Pedagogical Library directly with the schools. You will ask, how can a library tucked away on the sixth floor of the City Hall, a library consisting of one room in which are also the offices of five members of the Department of Superintendence, a library fitted up by the City Fathers with closed cases bearing locks of such peculiarly sensitive and contrary nature that they open only to the practiced hand — how can a library so situated and with a force insufficient to make the personal tie a verity — how can it bear a useful relation to our active, busy schools? I put that question to myself continually during the school year, and I answer it, in part, by getting our resources to the time-pressed teacher *with the least possible formality and delay.*

Though the Pedagogical Library is surrounded by municipal bureaus with their attendant red tape, any one who says that he or she is a Philadelphia teacher, a high school pupil, a student of the Department of Pedagogy of the University of Pennsylvania, a candidate for examination by the Board of Education, a member of a Home and School League, of the Public Education Association, any one of these is eligible to use the library without the formality of an application card or a guarantor's certificate. And I rejoice to tell you that in only one case in five years has this privilege been abused. (And in this instance the borrower was introduced by one of the superintendents!)

Every book in the library is accessioned, shelf-listed and cataloged, but contrary to the instruction received in our library school days, it need not have suffered any one of these maladies before starting to run its course of usefulness, although only in cases of real need does a book escape the customary quarantine.

The response to our informal methods has been remarkable. The circulation is increasing steadily and the figures do not begin to tell the story of our growth. Scarcely a book is returned without the explanation that if it is overdue it is because "almost all the other teachers in our school wanted to read it." This is hard on statistics, but it means real usefulness.

While the Pedagogical Library has on its shelves or in circulation the best educational thought on school administration, classroom management and methods of teaching, nowhere is the changed attitude of the schoolmaster more noticeable than in the books he reads. Or I suppose to be correct, one is the result of the other. It is the human side that most strongly appeals. Teachers now make a study of social conditions and their bearing upon childhood. The literature on eugenics, on play, on the immigrant, on the defective and delinquent classes, is in greatest demand. The works of Jane Addams, Jacob Riis and Henry Goddard are the classics of this generation of teachers, as those of Payne, Seeley and Rosenkranz were of the past. Formerly it was the bright, interested pupil who received the lion's share of his instructor's attention; now one occasionally hears the complaint that more provision is made for the backward and troublesome child. Be that as it may, pedagogical literature is rich in studies of the unusual or subnormal child, and none are more vitally interested in the literature of their profession than the so-called special teachers.

Arnold Bennett, Leonard Merrick and Robert Chambers may have their devotees among free library patrons, but I doubt whether even these fascinating writers have more ardent admirers than have William James, Edward

Swift, and the McMurry brothers of Pedagogical Library fame. As the free library patron hurries through the pages of her novel to see whether Reginald really marries the girl, so do our enthusiastic young men and women follow, through the pages of the new-thought pedagogical literature, the absorbing history of the arrested development of Adenoid Jim, or the psychological rebound of Hitherto-dull, but now Inspired-Through-Manual-Training-Tommy. So much for the rank and file.

I wonder whether any one who is not connected with the public school system realizes what it means to be the principal of one of our 40-division schools, with its complex organism, requiring as much administrative ability as the mayoralty of a small town. Here the principal's diplomatic relations extend to his forty classroom teachers, his large visiting staff of specialists, his nurse, his doctor, his attendance officer, his janitor corps, his 1600 or more children and their fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts and cousins, as well as to the very policeman on the beat. His efficiency in meeting each duty is increased by the broad scholarship to which frequently his university degree gives testimony. To these men and women the Pedagogical Library fills the same need as do the recently created municipal reference libraries to the city governors.

The constant demand for Perry's, Arnold's and Snedden's works on elementary school administration, Johnston's, Sach's, Brown's, and Hollister's studies of secondary education; James's, Thorndike's, Münsterberg's, Kirkpatrick's, and Witmer's psychological contributions—to name but a few—prove this statement.

A copy of the printed catalog of the Pedagogical Library is in every school in Philadelphia, the classified list of 150 professional books issued last spring is in the possession of every teacher. These, with the lists of additions to the library published from time to time in our local educational journal, make it possible for the teacher to select her literature while at school. But printed lists of new books and special bibliographies should be sent *regularly* to every school, which should also be supplied with a frame or bulletin board upon which the lists could be prominently displayed. While many are availing themselves of our excellent collection, the physical inconveniences are great. The city is large, and a trip to the library after school hours makes the teacher's working day a thing for labor union leaders to weep over. The remedy lies in the moving of the mountain in small sections until it is within reach of every aspiring Mahomet. *Every school should have its small pedagogical library.* This will have its effect not only upon the studious teacher, but upon those who heretofore have not cared to devote too much time to the search for better methods.

ADA F. LIVERIGHT, *Librarian.*

NEW YORK CITY'S SCHOOL LIBRARIES

AT the time the New York City Board of Education began to establish a system of classroom libraries in the elementary schools, ten years ago, Mr. Carnegie had made his famous gift of $5,000,000 for public library branches, and they were being planned for every section of the city. The educational authorities decided to help this movement by starting special works in training school children to use library books and become library patrons, for they were able to reach in the schools thousands of boys and girls who could be reached in no other way.

On Feb. 15, 1903, a library bureau was opened and a superintendent of libraries appointed to organize the work of supplying every classroom in the city, as far as the funds would allow, with a small collection of children's books suited to the child's capacity in each grade and so attractive that the most indifferent youngster would "take notice."

The books were to be kept for general reference use in the classroom, and were to be drawn and taken home by pupils, at stated times each teacher acting as librarian for her room, assisted by the pupils when practicable. The children were to be encouraged to select for themselves the books they desired to read, and although every effort was to be made to persuade them to use the library, they were no more to be coerced into taking a book than they were to be refused the privilege of doing so as a punishment, the purpose being to interest children in good books and to inculcate in them a love for reading at the most impressionable time of their lives.

The original plan called for the equipment of one school in every two districts with class libraries in all grammar grades, together with a small reference library, properly cataloged. This plan was abandoned, and it was decided to furnish each school in the five boroughs with class libraries as far as the available funds would permit, beginning with the highest grade and working down. Of the 482 schools then in commission, sixty-seven were without library books of any description, 175 schools reported one or more class libraries and the rest general and miscellaneous collections of books. The public school library fund, which at that time had accumulated (during the time of consolidation) to about $140,000, was apportioned equitably among the elementary schools of the five boroughs, a graded list of books for school libraries was prepared and published, and within a year, according to the superintendent's 1904 report, 7981 class libraries were in operation in the elementary schools, with 246,148 books. In each school a teachers' reference collection was started, and throughout the school system 113,560 volumes were used for this purpose. The entire library then comprised 359,560 books.

The first circulation report showed that 2,668,489 volumes had been drawn for home use from the children's libraries, and 91,247 had been taken from the teachers' reference libraries, making the entire circulation 2,759,716.

Since that time, the work has grown steadily year by year, although the funds provided by the city and the state and fixed by law at about $4 a teacher, have never been enough to provide for all classes. In spite of the fact that the life of a popular school library book is less than two years, the 7981 class libraries have expanded to 13,256. The number of books for children has increased from 246,148 to 499,246, teachers' reference libraries have grown from 113,412 to 153,168, and so that to-day New York Elementary School Library, with its 600,000 patrons and its annual circulation of 8,931,429, is, as far as recorded use is concerned, the largest circulating library in the world.

The *School Library Bulletin*, which is published in the interest of classroom libraries, continues to be popular. It contains articles and reading lists on such subjects as Howard Pyle, the Panama Canal, the Dickens centenary, etc.

These little collections of children's books, while acting as steps leading to the larger public libraries, and making readers of thousands of children who would not go to a public library of their own volition, have reached thousands of adults. Many foreign-born fathers and mothers, who have little knowledge of our language, have been helped by the simple library books which their children bring home from the primary grades.

Since the establishment of the Bureau of Libraries, in 1903, each elementary school in New York City has had a regular supply of library books once a year, and they have had the best books obtainable. The graded lists for use in schools have been selected by people who have read the books and used them with children not only in the city, but throughout the country.

Like many other things connected with education, the direction of reading has suffered from lack of time to devote to it. The teaching day is very full of a number of things, and in many cases the "unassigned time," in which library work was to share, was really a negative quantity. This year a regular time will be set aside in the weekly program as "Library hour." On Friday afternoons the teacher will now have at least one period to devote to book talks and discussions and reading aloud. She may ask for short reviews and opinions of the book read during the week, and point out the value of a story or a chapter from some books of travel, of science or biography. Some of the time may be devoted to learning how the simpler books of reference are used.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS

The head of the school library system in New York City, Mr. C. G. Leland, in his report for 1912 gives in "best-seller" form the children's own opinion of the books they are offered. We reprint some interesting paragraphs from the report and the lists of the ten most popular books in each grade:

A very satisfactory answer to the question, "What do the children really read in these schoolroom libraries?" is now obtained each year from a tabulation of the library orders. Each school draws for new books once a year to replace those worn out. The more popular books naturally wear out quickly—the life of the best bound being but two years—so that the number of copies of a book ordered is pretty good indication of its usefulness and success.

A list of the ten most popular books in each grade during 1912 will be found at the end of this report. "The Arabian nights," "Hans Brinker," "Little women," and "Bird's Christmas carol" still hold first place, as they have done for many years, in the affections of the older children, while the Walter Crane and Andrew Lang renditions of the old fairy stories, together with the easier Grimms' and Andersen's, the "Peter Rabbit" books, and Mrs. Burnett's stories head the lists in the primary grades.

While "stories" are likely to be the kind of books most eagerly read by elementary school children, they by no means neglect books of an informational character out of school in their recreative reading. "True stories" are largely used.

In history, the books most frequently in demand in the grammar grades libraries were: "Revolutionary stories retold from St. Nicholas," "Civil War stories retold from St. Nicholas," Hart's "Colonial children," Fiske's "How the United States became a nation," McMurry's "Pioneers of the Mississippi Valley," "Stories of royal children retold from St. Nicholas," Hart's "Camps and firesides of the American Revolution," Wright's "Children's stories in American history," Greenwood's "Merrie England," and Guerber's "Stories of the thirteen colonies." In the primary grades: Dodge's "Grandfather's stories of American history," Davis' "Four New York boys," Baldwin's "American book of golden deeds," and Andrews' "Ten boys."

The most popular books of biography in the grammar grades were: Chittenden's "Lincoln and the sleeping sentinel," Lawler's "Story of Columbus and Magellan," Lang's "Joan of Arc," Custer's "Boy general," Marshall's "Story of Oliver Cromwell," Kelly's "Story of Sir Walter Raleigh," and Helen Keller's "Story of my life." In the primary grades: "Humphrey's "When I was a little girl," Brooke's "True story of Abraham Lincoln."

Indian history and folk lore is very popular in all grades. In the grammar grades the following books were in demand: Zitkala-Sa's "Old Indian legends," Mighels' "Adventures with Indians," Starr's "American Indians," "Indian stories retold from St. Nicholas." In the primary grades: Husted's "Stories of Indian children," Deming's "Little Indian folk," Brooks' "Stories of the red children."

In connection with the work in geography, the library books most used along the lines of travel and description, for the grammar grades, were: The "Peeps at many lands" series, the volumes on France, England, India, Scotland and Switzerland being the most popular; the "Youth's Companion" series, including the "Wide world," "Strange lands near home," "Toward the rising sun," and "Under sunny skies," while Butler's "Our little Mexican cousin," "Southern stories retold from St. Nicholas," Ambrosi's "When I was a girl in Italy," were also great favorites. The most popular books of travel in the primary grades were Chance's "Little folks of many lands," Campbell's "Story of little Konrad," Smith's "Eskimo stories," Schwartz's "Five little strangers," and the "Little cousin" series, and the Little Italian, Japanese and Russian cousins, respectively, proving most interesting.

In the library catalog a classification under the heading of "Chivalry" has been made prominent in the hope that it would not escape the attention it deserves. Children's books on chivalry, from the fourth to the eighth grades, called for and worn out most frequently, were Radford's "King Arthur and his knights," Lang's "Book of romance," and Tappan's "Robin Hood, his book," Darton's "Wonder book of old romance," "Stories of chivalry retold from St. Nicholas."

In nature stories and books of elementary science, the lead this year is held by a favorite writer, Seton, for the grammar grade, with Lane's "Triumphs of science," Joaquin Miller's "True bear stories," Fortesque's "Story of a red deer," Meadowcroft's "A B C of electricity," Baker's "Boy's book of inventions," Burroughs' "Birds and bees," in the van. In the primary grades, Carter's "Stories of brave dogs," Duncan's "When mother lets us garden," Boyle's "Calendar stories," Morley's "Seed Babies," Andrews' "Stories of my four friends," Pyle's "Stories of humble friends," Cooke's "Nature myths and stories," are at the head of the list.

The following books on outdoor games and amusements, handicraft, etc., have been largely used: "Games book for boys and girls," Bancroft's "Games for the playground, home school and gymnasium," Beard's "American boy's handy book," Kingsland's "Book of indoor and outdoor games," Harper's "Outdoor book for boys," and the "Boy's workshop."

The reference books used in the classrooms to the greatest extent during the past year were Champlin's "Young folks' encyclopedia of common things," and Champlin's "Young folks' encyclopedia of persons and places." When these are placed on the table or window ledge, where access may be had, especially in the last two grades of the elementary school, satisfactory results are reported.

The way in which the children respond to the old favorites, as indicated in the above reports, seems to be a most encouraging sign and shows that the great amount of new, untried and cheap juvenile literature, which each year floods the bookstands, is not interfering to any extent with the work we are trying to do in the schools.

Ten Most Popular Books in Each Grade

FIRST GRADE

Hix.—Once-upon-a-time stories.
Lang.—Snow man.
Grover.—Overall boys.
Potter.—Tale of Peter Rabbit.
Grover.—Sunbonnet babies' book.
Bates.—Fairy tale of a fox.
Grimm.—Fairy tales, V. 1 (Wiltse).
McCullough.—Little stories for little people.
Potter.—Tale of Squirrel Nutkin.
Potter.—Tale of Tom Kitten.

SECOND GRADE.

Crane.—Aladdin.
Lang.—Cinderella.
Lang.—Jack and the bean stalk.
Lang.—Snow Drop.
Crane.—Puss in boots.
Lang.—Prince Darling.
Crane.—Red Riding Hood.
Crane.—Beauty and the beast.
Crane.—Cinderella.
Crane.—Bluebeard.
Chance.—Little folks of many lands.

THIRD GRADE

Crane.—Yellow dwarf.
Lang.—Dick Whittington.
Ruskin.—King of the Golden River.
Collodi.—Pinocchio.
Lang.—Sleeping beauty.
Crane.—Hind in the wood.
Lang.—History of Jack the Giant Killer.
Andersen's Fairy tales (Stickney).
Aunt Louisa's fairy tales.
Andersen's Fairy tales (by McGregor).

FOURTH GRADE

Ruskin.—King of the Golden River.
Andersen's Fairy tales.
Burnett.—Little Lord Fauntleroy.
Davis.—Four New York boys.
Williston.—Japanese fairy tales.
Sewell.—Black beauty.
Lang.—Aladdin.
Carroll.—Alice in Wonderland.
Wyss.—Swiss family Robinson.
Schwartz.—Five little strangers.
Alcott.—Old-fashioned Thanksgiving.

FIFTH GRADE

Wiggin.—Bird's Christmas carol.
Kipling.—Jungle book.

Wiggin.—Story of Patsy.
Alcott.—Under the lilacs.
Lane.—Industries of to-day.
Eggleston.—Hoosier school boy.
Coolidge.—What Katie did.
Page.—A captured Santa Claus.
Richards.—Captain January.
La Ramee.—Bimbi stories.

SIXTH GRADE.

Arabian nights (Steedman).
Dodge.—Hans Brinker.
Wiggin.—Birds' Christmas carol.
Alcott.—Little women.
Stevenson.—Treasure Island.
Wiggin.—Story of Patsy.
Alcott.—Little men.
Alcott.—Jo's boys.
Aldrich.—Story of a bad boy.
Dickens.—Little Nell.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Wiggin.—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
Hale.—Man without a country.
Alcott.—Old-fashioned girl.
Alcott.—Eight cousins.
Deland.—Josephine.
Poe.—Gold bug.
Wiggin.—Polly Oliver's problem.
Coolidge.—In the High Valley.
Wells.—Patty at home.
Deland.—Katrina.

EIGHTH GRADE

Andrews.—Perfect tribute.
Dickens.—Tale of two cities.
Dickens.—David Copperfield.
Fox.—Little shepherd of Kingdom Come.
Kipling.—Captains Courageous.
Stowe.—Uncle Tom's cabin.
Wiggin.—New chronicles of Rebecca.
Alcott.—Rose in bloom.
Dickens.—Oliver Twist.
Deland.—Oakleigh.

MISS HEWINS AND HER CLASS IN CHILDREN'S READING

For the benefit of children's librarians in the vicinity of Hartford, Miss Hewins has for several years conducted a Wednesday morning class for the informal discussion of old and new books for children.

Miss Hewins places great emphasis on the necessity of knowing the books intimately oneself. "You know the tales of Andersen and Grimm, but do you know them well enough to tell them?" And, again, "You should know Meg and Jo, Beth and Amy, as well as you do the members of your own family." A benighted member of the class, who confessed to an ignorance of Maria Edgeworth, was introduced to her at once in the happiest way by Miss Hewins' reading aloud "Rosamund's day of misfortune" and "The purple jar." So the acquaintance grew through the subsequent reading of "Angelina," "Lazy Lawrence," and "Simple Susan" to a real friendship for their author and the old school of writers who made the foundations of children's literature solid and true.

There has been no fixed course of study, but as occasion demands, problems connected with the use of books are discussed. "The course of study for normal school pupils in literature for children," prepared by the Newark Library, is recommended for study this year, and similar material, special lists of books, etc., are constantly brought to the attention of the class. Before Christmas, and whenever new books for children appear, considerable time is devoted to their examination, that the class may be in touch with the new, not even neglecting such books as department stores furnish in very cheap form. Miss Hewins' sympathetic understanding of human children has given her the grace to combine an enthusiasm for the best literature with tolerance for the second best.

While the class is in session, interruptions sometimes occur, but these interruptions are significant. A school principal, remembering Miss Hewins' valuable collection of autograph letters, wishes her to show them to his pupils and to tell them of "famous people who lived in Hartford"; a mother telephones for advice and suggestions as to books for her nine-year-old boy; or, perhaps, a settlement worker calls in reference to a play which Miss Hewins has written for the East Side girls. The class had the pleasure of hearing Miss Hewins read one such play, which she modestly declared was taken from "Miss Muffet's Christmas party," "Little women" and "Rebecca," and done mostly by a pair of scissors. But it was evident whose heart and head and hand guided those scissors—for scissors were never before known to be so clever. Miss Hewins is most generous in sharing these experiences with the members of her class, and they appreciate the high standard which is given them for the performance of similar obligations.

The fact that the Wednesday morning class is privileged to meet in Miss Hewins' office means much. By simply using one's eyes in that unique room, one can absorb a degree of education. At first an ignorant pupil wondered about the pictures on the walls, then she determined to know them, and now recognizes and greets with pleasure Dürer's "Old man," Titian's "Virgin," as a child, ascending the steps for her presentation in the temple; Titian's "Young Englishman"; Carpaccio's "St. Ursula," neatly tucked in her bed, and sleeping peacefully, if not dreamlessly; Palma Vecchio's "Santa Barbara," and those two lovely women's heads, details from Bellini's "Madonna with St. Catherine and the Magdalen." It is worth something, also, to be able to reach out to the well-filled bookshelves that line the room and make a selection from

choice old editions of the books that have been one booklover's delight since her early childhood.

A few dolls make their home in Miss Hewins' office, and they undoubtedly look forward with eagerness to the doll party which happens each New Year's Day, when little girls are invited to bring their dolls to hear a doll story. The dolls are but one evidence of the spirit of play that is so characteristic of Miss Hewins. Would that all the wise might learn of her to "wear their learning lightly."

In her relations with the class, she does not seem deliberately to teach so much as to encourage others to learn for themselves. And her example and personality are so stimulating that those who come in contact with her feel new zeal for the quest of knowledge, believing that the game is worth the candle.

HARRIET S. WRIGHT.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY

THE question of the use, functions and possibilities of the State Library in Boston has lately come to the front in newspaper discussion. Whether or not the general works in the library shall be transferred to the Public Library and its work be restricted to legislative uses, has grown into a question of whether it might not better for it to work with the State Library Commission in effective loan extension to the small towns of the state. Mr. Norman H. White, chairman of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, referring to an editorial in the *Transcript* for February 14, says:

"Our State Library is little used, broadly speaking. It is a vast storehouse of information. It can be made of inestimable value to our law-making body. It can be equipped as a legislative reference library, a clearing-house of information for those who are charged with the making of laws, which should be one of the nicest and most scientific pieces of work. . . .

"I hope that none of the books will be transferred. The whole policy of the State Library must soon be definitely decided—whether or not it is going to be merely a collection of volumes for the use of a few, or whether it is going to be a library worked to its utmost capacity to give information to the law-making body of the commonwealth.

"The present trustees of the library should not be allowed to change it until such time as the final policy has been decided; even then I doubt very much whether every book that is there now is not useful to the legislator. People seem to forget that there is hardly any line of thought, that there is hardly anything concerning human welfare that ought not to be found in the library, and, indeed, any pamphlet, history, biography or classical works, all tend to give information which is needed to the legislator to a greater or less degree. The State Library should be left alone as it is—simply as a burying-ground of information; or else it should be made what it ought to be—the foremost library in the country, properly indexed and arranged, with a competent staff of well-trained men and women, to be a legislative reference library, such as is found in the great state of New York, Wisconsin and other states."

On February 21, the *Transcript* said, editorially:

"To say that a town has a public library is to say that a man has a brain. Whether the equipment is of any value to him depends wholly on what use he makes of it, if any. And the more recent development of library science has proceeded steadfastly on this assumption — that one book, the contents of which are inside the popular cranium, is more valuable than a thousand volumes slumbering on the shelves. Librarians, those axe-men (and axe-women) of social progress, have been devising a wondrously ingenious machinery for inducing the perusal of the right books by all sorts of people, from school children to legislators, from the foreign districts of our cities to the lonely farm-houses of the remote country roads.

"Now, it has happened, once or twice, that Massachusetts, having performed some courageous piece of social pioneering, has given the idea to a western state, then lapsed into the inertia of insufficient public support while the experiment was being ripened into fruition elsewhere. Thus it is that we see a state like Wisconsin, with a collection of only 800,000 volumes in her state library, keeping those books flowing in a continuous stream through the brains of her small townspeople, farmer-folk and lumbermen by means of traveling libraries and traveling librarians. That the public book collections in Massachusetts marshal six millions of volumes is neither here nor there, so long as most of them are unread, or those that are read are chiefly fiction, and often poor fiction. It says little more to contend that all but one of the Massachusetts towns have public libraries, so long as there is imperfect machinery, or none at all, for getting the right books into the hands of those who most need them.

"These are a few of the issues raised by the discussion of a broader scope for the work of the State Library. . . . The question has opened into the larger one of whether the State Library shall continue to be a local and highly specialized collection for the use of the few, or a vigorous and powerful institution for the guidance of state-wide library work—for the cleaning up of our educational blind spots in city or country."

And Mr. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, in another issue, says: "Does Massachusetts, with its growing population of foreign-born, begrudge us the money necessary to make ready and carry on a plant of this kind?"

JOHN SHAW BILLINGS

Dr. John Shaw Billings, director of the New York Public Library since 1896, died at the New York Hospital, Tuesday evening, March 11, 1913.

He was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, April 12, 1838, the son of James and Abbie Shaw Billings. After graduation from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1857, he studied medicine at the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1860. He served as resident physician at St. John's Hospital in 1858-9, at the Commercial Hospital in 1859-60, and as demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical College in 1860-1.

The Civil War sent him into the army, and settled the main channels of his life for the next thirty years. The formal record of his army life is as follows: Passed the examining board in September, 1861; appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., November, 1861; commissioned assistant surgeon, April 16, 1862; given the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war; promoted captain and assistant surgeon, July 28, 1866; major and surgeon, Dec. 2, 1876; lieutenant-colonel and deputy surgeon-general, June 6, 1894; retired at his own request, Oct. 1, 1895, after over thirty years' service.

During the war he was in charge of hospitals at Washington and West Philadelphia in 1861-3, and at David's and Bedloe's islands near New York City, in 1863-4; in the summer of 1863 he was on field service with the Army of the Potomac at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in 1864 was medical inspector to the Army of the Potomac. In December, 1864, he was ordered to the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington, where he had charge of the organization of the Veteran Reserve Corps, of matters pertaining to contract physicians, and to all property and disbursing accounts until 1875.

His great work in Washington was the development of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, which consisted of a few stray volumes when he took hold in 1864, and was the largest collection of medical books in the world when he left thirty years later. This collection was unique in point of size and completeness, but its special claim to notice was not its size alone, but the admirable way its resources were set forth in the epoch-making "Index catalogue," the plan of which was conceived by Dr. Billings and developed by him through the sixteen volumes that make the first series, printed between 1880 and 1895.

Complementary to his work in the Surgeon-General's Library was his editing of the *Index Medicus*, a monthly record of current medical literature in books and periodicals, projected by Frederick Leypoldt, begun by Dr. Billings and Dr. Robert Fletcher in 1879, and now in its thirty-first volume.

His routine duties would have been enough to engage the full energy of an ordinary man, but Dr. Billings found time to help in the reorganization of the United States Marine Hospital Service in 1870, to serve as vice-president of the National Board of Health in 1879-82, to edit the mortality and vital statistics of the tenth census, and the vital and social statistics of the eleventh census, and to write an authoritative textbook and exposition of "The principles of heating and ventilation."

As medical adviser to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital he planned the hospital buildings and organized the hospital staff and force; and to his skill, foresight, and wisdom is very largely due the success of this important center of medical relief and education. He served as adviser to many other hospital boards, his latest achievement in this field being his work on the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

He served also as a director of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, was appointed professor of hygiene at the university in 1891, and there organized the laboratory of hygiene in 1893, retaining his position as director of the laboratory until he came to New York to organize the newly formed New York Public Library.

He was a member of the Committee of fifty to investigate the liquor problem, and chairman of the subcommittee on the pathological and physiological aspects of the question, the results of this investigation appearing in two volumes edited by him in 1903.

When the history of the Carnegie Institution of Washington comes to be written full tribute will be paid to his services in the conception, organization and administration of that effective cherisher of research. From the beginning he served as a trustee and after December, 1903, as chairman of the board of trustees.

In the organization and administration of the New York Public Library his success was as great as in the Surgeon-General's Office and at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He found the library housed in two buildings three miles apart, and wholly unadapted to modern methods of library work, a combined collection of about 350,000 volumes inadequately and incompletely cataloged and classified, with two separate staffs numbering forty people. When he died the library had a fitting home for its central collection and administrative offices, forty branch buildings for circulation purposes, a collection of over 2,000,000 volumes properly cataloged and classified, a staff of over one thousand filled with a spirit of loyalty, willingness, and devotion. He stamped his individuality and personality on the New York Public Library in as marked a degree as

Cogswell did on the Astor Library. In the difficult work of welding together into one system the Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations he was of great service to the trustees; in the munificent gift of Andrew Carnegie of $5,200,000 to the city of New York for branch libraries, as indeed in respect to the whole system of Carnegie library gifts, he was a close and trusted adviser of Mr. Carnegie, and when the city decided to build the central library it was by his own hand that the plan of the building was blocked out, as shown by the facsimile of his sketch in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May, 1911.

This is not the place for an appreciation of his abilities or the results he attained. To say he had received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford and of LL.D. from Edinburgh, Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins; that he had served as president of the Philosophical Society of Washington, of the American Public Health Association, of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and of the American Library Association, as vice-president of the American Statistical Association, and treasurer of the National Academy of Sciences — aside from his active and honorary membership in some forty other scientific societies — is not a measure of his intellectual strength and versatility, but it is an indication of the recognition of his worth by fellow scientists, medical men, students of hygiene, statisticians, and librarians.

He was an organizer and administrator of no ordinary ability, a far-seeing, patient, kindly, firm, independent, self-reliant, lovable man. Those that knew him slightly saw only his self-reliance, independence, firmness; those that were privileged to know him more intimately came to add to their respect a very genuine affection.

Written with all his academic honors, Dr. Billings' name was followed by these degrees: A.B. 1857, A.M. 1860, Miami University; M.D. Medical College of Ohio, 1860; LL.D. Edinburgh, 1884; Harvard University, 1886; Yale, 1901, and Johns Hopkins, 1902; M.D. Munich 1889, and Dublin, 1892; D.C.L. Oxon. 1889; F.R.C.P.I. and F.R.C.S.I. 1892; D.D. Budapest, 1896.

The funeral services were held at St. John's Church, Georgetown, and the interment took place at Arlington National Cemetery. The actual pall-bearers were three sergeants and three corporals from the artillery arm. The honorary pall-bearers were Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Sen. Elihu Root, Dr. R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution; Dr. W. S. Halsted, of Johns Hopkins Hospital; Hon. John L. Cadwalader, and Frederic R. Halsey, of the library trustees, and E. H. Anderson, assistant director of the library. The staff of the New York Library was represented by Mr. Eames, Mr. Lydenberg, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Weitenkampf, Miss Hasse, Miss Sauer, and Miss Leffingwell.

In recognition of Dr. Billings' military service, his funeral was one of full military honors. The body was carried to its last rest on a caisson, covered with the old flag, and "taps" were sounded over the grave at Arlington as the last good-byes were said to this honored and great man.

MEMORIAL ACTION OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

At the meeting of the New York Library Club on March 13, the regular program was preceded by an informal tribute to the memory of Dr. John Shaw Billings, news of whose death, two days before, had come as a shock to all members of the library profession in New York. Mr. Hicks, as president, voiced the feeling of the club as follows:

"Forty-eight years ago to-day, March 13, 1865, Dr. John Shaw Billings was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the Union Army for faithful and meritorious service during the war between the states. To-night he lies on his bier in the city of Washington. To-morrow he will be laid to rest with military honors in the National Cemetery at Arlington. March 13, 1865, was a day of triumph for Dr. Billings, but his triumph to-night is even greater. That first triumph was the result of services on the field of battle, in the hospital tent, and in the army infirmary. Since that time he has rounded out a full life of meritorious service in the field of peace."

A special memorial service was announced, and Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That on the death of John Shaw Billings, the New York Library Club desires to record its grateful recognition of the great part which he played in the development of the library service of New York City and of the United States.

"While Dr. Billings gained distinction in the profession of his first choice in medical service during the Civil War, in the organization of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service and of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, as director of Pennsylvania Hospital and professor of hygiene in that institution, as expert in charge of the division of vital statistics of the tenth and eleventh censuses, and as a writer upon medical subjects, it is as one of the most eminent members of our own profession that we honor his memory.

"Called in 1895 to be director of the newly established New York Public Library, he gave an impetus to the growth of its collections almost without parallel in the history of libraries and insured their permanent value by making the collections of government publications and periodicals his first object. He was instrumental in the establishment of a remarkable system of branch libraries, and planned

the unique library building which contains the library's reference collections and is the center of its circulation department. As members of this club we will honor Dr. Billings as the most distinguished of all those who have served the library interests of this community.

"As librarians, however, we will remember also his remarkable achievements as librarian of the Surgeon-General's Office, in the development of the largest medical library in the world, in the publication of the most important of medical bibliographies, the 'Index catalogue,' as well as the most useful, the 'Index medicus,' and in the inauguration of a national library service.

"And as bibliographers we will remember also his services as delegate of the United States to the congress held in London in 1896 which established the 'International catalog of scientific literature.'

"He was a member of this club and its president in the year 1900, a member of the American Library Association and its president in the year 1902, a member of many learned societies, honored by learned institutions and societies, both at home and in foreign lands.

"He gave to his profession the service of a scientist interested in the most common problems, the labors of a specialist with the broadest sympathies."

Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, speaking with the sincerity and feeling that his long acquaintance with Dr. Billings inspired, told of his work in organizing the army hospital service in Philadelphia and Baltimore, where there were from 30,000 to 60,000 wounded soldiers in the hospitals, as well as to his later work in organizing and cataloging the Surgeon-General's Library and in establishing the *Index Medicus*. Dr. Billings was the first man to attempt to gather together the whole literature of a large subject. Others had made large collections of serviceable material, but Dr. Billings alone, at the Surgeon-General's Library, had attempted to collect the whole literature of so large and old a subject as medicine. Dr. Williams mentioned Dr. Billings' extraordinary facility and retentiveness of mind, and finally his power of friendship, which united to him loyally all those who worked in close touch with him. Dr. Williams spoke also of a little known fact in Dr. Billings' career which is in itself an adequate indication of his service to the library profession. When his name was brought up for membership in the National Academy of Sciences, membership in which is limited to fifty and is granted only to those who have made some original scientific discovery, there was strong opposition on the ground that although Dr. Billings was eminent in hospital organization and planning and had written on a variety of scientific subjects, he had made no discoveries. His election, however, was based on his organization and cataloging of the Surgeon-General's Library, an action that definitely established notable library work as ranking with more purely scientific achievements.

"WRITINGS ON AMERICAN HISTORY, 1910"

THE annual bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history, just issued, prepared by Grace Gardner Griffin, is the fifth of a continuous series opening with 1906. As stated in the preface, a volume entitled "Writings on American history, 1902," prepared by Prof. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, and Mr. Anson Ely Morse, was published at Princeton in 1904. A volume of a plan more like the present, "Writings on American history, 1903," was prepared by Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, Mr. William A. Slade, and Mr. Ernest D. Lewis, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and was published by that institution at Washington in 1905. After an interval followed the series, "Writings on American history, 1906, 1907 and 1908," prepared by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin and originally published by the Macmillan Company (New York, 1908, 1909, 1910). From the beginning of this new series the enterprise was sustained by a group of subscribers, consisting of the American Historical Association, the Buffalo Historical Society, the Chicago Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Missouri Historical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Oregon Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Western Reserve Historical Society, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Mr. William K. Bixby, Mr. Clarence M. Burton, Mr. Adrian H. Joline, and Hon. George L. Rives. The preparation of the material for 1909 and 1910 has been carried out through the continued aid afforded by the same generous subscribers. Independent publication, however, ceased with the volume for 1908. Beginning with the volume for 1909, though the preparation of the material has continued to be provided for by such a subscription, the printing and publication of the annual bibliography has been assumed by the American Historical Association. In its annual report for 1909, a bibliography of the material published in that year was included. The present list continues the matter through the issues of the calendar year 1910.

To those who desire to have complete sets of the volumes hitherto published, it may be useful to know that the volume for 1902 can still be obtained from the library of Princeton University, that for 1903 from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, while those for 1906, 1907, 1908 (independent volumes),

and "separates" of those for 1909 and 1910, can be obtained from the secretary of the American Historical Association.

The volume for 1910 has been prepared upon the same system as the volumes for 1906, 1907 and 1908. The intention of the compiler has been to include all books and articles, however brief, which contain anything of value to the history of the United States and of British North America. With respect to the regions lying south of the continental United States, however, and to the Pacific islands, the intention has been to include all writings on the history of these regions published in the United States or Europe; but the product (not relating to the United States) of South America and other southward regions has been left to their own bibliographers. New editions of books, if they contain no new material, have not been noticed. A topical arrangement has been followed.

Further information as to the bibliographical work of the American Historical Association in general may be gathered from a report presented by Prof. E. C. Richardson, chairman of the committee on bibliography, which we print herewith:

"The larger part of the bibliographical work of this association is done by special committees, and the chief work now being done in this way is the 'International bibliography of English history,' on which Prof. Cheyney, the chairman of the committee, is to report.

"Other standing committees, too, besides that on bibliography, are either doing concrete work or are encouraging such work. This is the case with documentary bibliography on the one hand, and on the other, with Miss Griffin's admirable bibliography of current publications in the field of American history, a publication which, under her care, has reached a very high stand of technical bibliographical excellence.

"At present, the committee is charged with three tasks: (1) The bibliography of American travels, (2) A list of sets of works on European history to be found in American libraries, and (3) an effort to secure a union list of historical periodicals. The bibliography of American travels is waiting on the securing of a suitable editor, and the question whether a union list of periodicals can be taken up by the American Library Association is under discussion.

"The matter of the collections on European history was rather fully reported on last year. Since that report, many additional memoranda have been received. A brief edition was issued in March, and a trial edition is now in press. If the expense of printing can be met, a revised and improved edition will later be published under the care of Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, of the Northwestern University and the Harvard Libraries, who is recognized as the chief American specialist in this field.

"It has been a matter of very extraordinary gratification to the committee that the question of supplying the lacks shown by this list has been taken up so vigorously by the libraries, especially by Harvard, Yale, Columbia, the Library of Congress and some of the great public libraries. A year ago, Harvard reported 1267 out of 2200 sets. At the time of the March edition it had about 1500 sets, and at the present time it had more than 1900. This is more than could be found anywhere in the United States a year ago, and, supplemented by the collections of the Boston Public Library, which is also cordially coöperating in the matter, it gives about Boston and vicinity an apparatus which will be within a short time nearly complete. While no other library or section nearly approaches this record, Yale, Columbia and the Library of Congress have been very active, and the total efficiency, as regards these sets at New York, Washington and Chicago centers, has been very largely increased."

The volume of "Writings on American history" for 1911 is now in press, and will appear in the report of the American Historical Society. The volume for 1912 is in preparation, and will be issued early in 1914.

FIFTY YEARS OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Bernard R. Green, superintendent of the building and grounds at the Library of Congress, on March 7 completed fifty years of government service, and at a luncheon at the library he was presented by twenty-four of his associates with a Victrola and a set of records. Dr. Ulysses G. B. Pierce read an address of congratulation, and after a couple of the records were played Mr. Green replied. Among the signers of the letter were Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers; Edward V. Casey, of New York; Pickering Dodge, Frank Sutton, president of the Washington Society of Engineers, Hennen Jennings, president of the University Club; Charles F. Munroe, president of the Cosmos Club; Arthur J. Parsons, Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Richard Rathbun, O. H. Tittman, Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian; R. R. Bowker, of New York, and G. R. Putnam, commissioner of lighthouses.

Mr. Green was associated with the construction of the Washington Monument and the State, War and Navy building; he engineered the task of reinforcing the foundations of the monument and designed its distinctive cap. He was associated with and succeeded Gen. Casey in the construction of the Library building, and also supervised the building of the New National Museum. He was an adviser in connection with the Corcoran Gallery and the capitol at Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Green has been superintendent at the library since its completion.

THE HEALTH OF LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

In the annual report of the New York Public Library the medical officer goes quite into detail as to the health of employes of the library, and gives certain recommendations and rules that resulted from his investigations. Besides the routine business of medical examination, inspection of branches, and advising of employes in need of medical attention, he noted matters of general tone and efficiency.

"Early in the first tour of visits," he says, "it was noted that a relatively large proportion of the employes suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia. Many were under-nourished, and weighed from ten to fifteen pounds less than they did before taking up library work. This was borne out by the fact that many of them gained from five to ten pounds in weight while on their 1911 vacation, only to lose it again during the winter. Complaints of 'nervousness,' of being easily tired, of sleeping poorly, etc., were, in consequence, exceedingly common. These troubles were attributed to various causes, but chiefly to the irregularity of their meals, brought about by the present schedule of working hours of the library, and to the too short time (one half hour) allowed for meals. Many stated that they ate but little when on duty, in order to avoid indigestion, and were, therefore, below their normal weight. Others were in the habit of taking light refreshment, 'chocolate, etc.,' between meals. The majority of the employes are young women under thirty years of age, and, provided that the conditions under which they work are satisfactory, should be relatively free from such digestive and nutritional disturbances. It was, therefore, thought worth while to investigate the matter further, in order to determine the source of the trouble.

"At first glance it would seem that the 'free day' system, with the consequent increase in the number of hours on duty the remaining days of the week, might be at fault. But investigation showed the weekly 'free day' to be of distinct value, as well as a most highly valued privilege by the staff of librarians. . . .

"The schedule of working hours as then in force in the circulation department of the library necessitated irregular meal hours, and only one half hour was allowed for the daily meal at the library. The fact that the libraries are open at night, thus requiring the staff to be in attendance, was the cause of the irregularity. The members of the staff alternated on night duty. Either two or three days a week the 'early staff' of librarians began work at 9.00 a.m. They were allowed one half hour between 12.00 and 1.00 to prepare and eat their midday meal. They went off duty at 6.00, and the majority reached their homes for a seven o'clock dinner. Barring the too short lunch hour, these conditions are not bad. But on the other two or three days of the week they reported at noon, substituted for the 'early staff' while the latter were at lunch, and were not supposed to eat until 6.00 p.m. Bearing in mind that many of them live long distances from the library, this means, at the best, a meal at 11.00 a.m. (too soon after breakfast), and no more food until 6.00 p.m., which interval is entirely too long, especially as the intervening days of regular meal hours when on 'early' duty, prevent the digestive organs from accustoming themselves to the changed conditions.

"How do the conditions in the circulation department of the library compare with those in other circulating libraries? To obtain light on this question, a questionnaire, covering the points on which information was desired, was sent by the director to a number of the large libraries throughout the country. Study of the answers received shows that as regards salary, total hours on duty, annual vacation, sick leave, and especially 'free days,' the employes of the circulation department of the New York Public Library are not badly treated.

"What do the librarians and their assistants think?

"On the second visit to each branch, late in 1911, the branch librarians were consulted as to the faulty conditions and feasibility of the changes recommended at the end of this report. They were unanimous in their belief that even with shorter hours they would be able to carry on their work in winter without requiring an increase in the staff. No employes would be absent on vacation during these months.

"In December, 1911, with the consent of the director, the following circular letter was sent to all librarians in charge of branch libraries:

1. It is the opinion of the medical officer that:

(a) The present recess of one half hour daily is too short. Hurry over meals is responsible for much of the indigestion or under-nourishment of which some of the assistants complain. At least one hour should be allowed.

(b) In good weather the members of the staff should go for a short walk at the beginning of the hour. In bad weather they should talk or read for recreation.

(c) They should have their meal slowly, and should remain quietly in the staff room for a short time thereafter.

Do you endorse these views? If not please give your reasons.

2. (a) Would you and your staff be willing to work one half hour longer during the summer months, provided a full hour's recess was allowed the year round? (The summer schedule would then be the same as the present winter schedule.)

(b) If not, and if you are in favor of a one hour recess, have you any other plan to suggest, short of the recess hour being lengthened without changing the present summer and winter schedules?

"The answers, summarized, were as follows:

1. (a) Thirty-eight agreed that a recess of one half hour was too short.

(b) Thirty-six approved of the short outing in the open air before the midday meal, when conditions permit.

(c) Thirty-nine agreed that meals should be eaten slowly, and be followed by a short rest period.

2. (a) Twenty-five stated that they and their employes would be willing to give up the half hour in summer, provided the recess could be one hour the year round.

(b) Of the fifteen opposed to any lengthening of the summer hours, only three had any suggestions to make. One suggested recess of forty-five minutes, and the others that the assistants should be allowed to report at 8.00 or 8.30 a.m.

"It must be admitted that the librarians are, in a way, responsible for the former working schedule. In order to obtain their cherished weekly 'free' or 'silent' day, and the daily half hour less duty in summer, they were willing to work longer hours, and put up with the short and irregular meal hours, and suffer the physical disabilities and discomforts previously mentioned.

"Should they be allowed to do so? The answer is — 'No' — no more than very young children should be allowed to work in factories, despite their desire to do so.

"It was therefore recommended:

"1. That the daily recess period for meals of the librarians and assistant librarians employed in the branch circulation libraries of the New York Public Library be one hour instead of one half hour, as heretofore.

"2. That every employe be required to take the full hour off duty.

"3. That no employe be permitted to make up lost time or do library work during the recess hour.

"In order to carry out these recommendations it was suggested:

"(a) That the librarians and assistant librarians be required to work but forty hours each week, exclusive of recess period, instead of forty-two hours and a half, as heretofore.

"(b) That this schedule be in force in summer as well as winter.

"(c) That when it seems advisable, and the work of the library will not suffer, the branch librarians be empowered to permit such employes as live at long distances from their library, or who must use cars which are crowded with workmen at 6.00 p.m., to report for duty at 8.30 a.m. and leave at 5.30 p.m."

ATLANTIC CITY CONFERENCE

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Clubs and the New Jersey Library Association was held in the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, on the 28th of February and the 1st of March. The selection of the Chelsea as a meeting place for so many consecutive years has given the management a personal interest in the success of the conference, and makes those attending feel instantly at home. Two hundred and twenty-five were registered in the hotel, and about twenty-five others attended the sessions. It was gratifying to note among these many who had never attended before and who left with their belief in conferences strengthened.

The first session was a special New Jersey session, held on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the banquet room of the hotel. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas F. Hatfield, librarian of the Hoboken, N. J., Public Library, and president of the New Jersey Library Association. A short business meeting was necessitated by the fact that New Jersey has done away with its regular fall meeting, and will hereafter conduct its business session at Atlantic City. A series of round-tables, held in various districts through the state, will take the place of the fall meeting.

After naming a nominating committee, Mr. Hatfield resigned the chair in favor of Mr. W. C. Keuipel, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, who, after a few words of praise for New Jersey librarians and their work, introduced Mr. Royal Meeker, assistant professor of political economy, Princeton University. With "The commnnity and its needs" for his subject, Professor Meeker's whimsical humor and breadth of knowledge and experience had free rein. He spoke at greatest length of educational aims and methods and their shortcomings, with particular reference to the rural community. He believes there is danger of fossilizing rather than formalizing educational methods. Education that is not the acquisition of knowledge, but the formation of correct habits of thought and life, that gives the student command of his mind and body, should be the aim. The rural lack of opportunity restricted endeavor; unstimulating environment, feeble-mindedness, bad inheritance, relative isolation, and the injury done to rural children by incorrect educational methods, information of the brain rather than the spirit, lack of training of thinking power, which are so often found in their schools, were all very decisively touched upon. Perhaps, as librarians, the audience were most strongly appealed to when he spoke of those "mute, inglorious Miltons," who might be less mute and less inglorious if opportunities within the librarians' power to give could be brought to them. The greatest need in rural life to-day is more people and better people, and the bringing to them the many advantages which are now found only in urban communities. There are many in rural communities to-day who, if thus given the proper stimulus, could make their mark. In a great many reforms, the ardor for reforms so far exceeds a proper conception of that which is to be reformed that

only failure results. He believes that strict discipline has a desirable effect on the character of the young, but advocates compulsory drafting into civil service for a term of three years, rather than compulsory military service. The educative value of supervised and constructive labor being thus attained.

Following out this idea of bettering rural life, Miss Elizabeth White, librarian of the Passaic, N. J., Public Library, read a paper on the "Value of township and county libraries." She gave a historical summary, and spoke particularly of the excellent work now being done in county work in California, Washington County, Maryland, Minnesota and Oregon, and of township work in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. She quoted that part of the last report of the New Jersey Public Library Commission dealing with the county and township library question, in which it calls attention to the fact that no matter how great its desire, it cannot increase its work beyond the limit of its appropriation, and that if towns having contiguous rural districts would extend to them library privileges, the efforts of the commission could be directed to the more remote districts. In addition to this, the advantage of personal intercourse with the outlying districts would thereby be greatly increased. She concluded with Dr. Claxton's remark when, after estimating that the placing of county libraries in all states would cost $100,000,000, he said: "It seems that is not a visionary, but a practical problem, if the states would bind themselves to the upkeep of the library."

Miss Norma Bennett, librarian of the Madison, N. J., Public Library, and Mr. Charles A. George, librarian of the Elizabeth, N. J., Public Library, formally discussed Miss White's paper. Miss Bennett doubted whether the busy county or township librarian would have more time for developing the personal note in her field than the busy state organizer now has. She spoke of the lack among those in rural communities of that energy, push and ambition which have drawn their companions into cities and other lines of work. This apathy must be overcome before any sort of effective library work can be accomplished, and to overcome it would necessitate a force larger than most township or county libraries could afford.

Mr. George deprecated the appeal to a missionary spirit, and expressed his belief that most town officials consider their libraries commercial assets, and would be out of sympathy with an extension movement.

The chair called upon others in the audience, and the discussion became general.

Announcement was made of the preparation of a bill to be introduced into the New Jersey legislature during its present session which will give to the public library the administration of all school libraries, in those towns having public libraries, and will give to the New Jersey Public Library Commission the control of school libraries in those communities having no public libraries. It gives also to the commission the approval of purchase lists of books bought with state funds, and makes the Commissioner of Education an *ex-officio* member of the commission.

The nominating committee reported the following ticket, which was elected: President, Miss Sarah B. Askew, State Library, Trenton; vice-presidents: Howard L. Hughes, librarian Public Library, Trenton, and Miss Elizabeth H. White, librarian Public Library, Passaic; secretary, Miss Louise Hinsdale, librarian Public Library, East Orange; treasurer, Miss Mary G. Peters, librarian Public Library, Bayonne.

The first joint session of the conference was under the direction of the New Jersey Association, and was held in the hotel casino on Friday evening. Mr. Hatfield was in the chair and introduced first the mayor of Atlantic City, who, after a gracious welcome, advocated the placing of libraries in all fire houses, and reviewed a few of those books which had most impressed him.

He was followed by Dr. Charles S. Chapin, principal of the Montclair Normal School. His speech, "Perils of the modern intellect," embraced certain of his convictions, resulting from thirty years of educational work. He spoke of the pressure under which most people are working, of the tendency toward superficiality, the agencies that contribute, the unreliability of many supposedly authoritative sources, and the general trend of intellectual life to-day. While there were some in the audience who disagreed with some of his conclusions, there were none who did not enjoy the ability shown in his composition and delivery.

A survey of educational institutions in New Jersey was given by Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission. The object of the survey was to show, by means of lantern slides, the physical conditions of the state, its varied population and industries, and the forces for the betterment of life or the alleviation of misfortune which are at work not only in its formal education, but in associations and institutions for social betterment. It carried out the thought of library extension in that it portrayed those varied types with their relative advantages and disadvantages with which librarians should deal. Schools, libraries, granges, clubs, associations, institutions, and state departments were all very delightfully portrayed.

The second joint session was under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club, and was called to order by Mr. Ernest Spofford, president of that club.

Miss Corinne Bacon was the first speaker, and in her usual enjoyable, if slightly iconoclastic fashion, gave those assembled much food for constructive thinking.

Mr. C. G. Childs, professor of English in the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on the

romance and humors of book-collecting. A subject which he said often might evoke the "slim feasting smile" of comedy in view of the whimsies of its votaries, or the wry grimace of the satirist when what was really a selfish ambition to outdo others masqueraded under pretense of a noble passion, the love of books. Dr. Child said the same spirit animates the book-collector as other collectors of objects ranging from things most artistic and intrinsically valuable, to things most grotesque and extraordinary, the uncontrollable magpie instinct for collecting anything; so we have the collector who collects books for their bindings, their end-papers or what not.

Many a book-lover, he pointed out, might pretend to love books, but was really perfectly well aware that his holdings were a profitable property. A number of the great libraries of the world have taken their start in private collections, for example, the Bodleian and the British Museum. Andrew Lang has said (1) Get what people do not want to-day but may want to-morrow; (2) Make a collection of books on some special subject which, while not costly in separate items, will be valuable in the mass; (3) Purchase one good thing a year. The speaker would suggest a single rule in their place: "Get the thing you want when you can get it." One must be a booklover first, and collector by accident.

A book must be and must remain a spiritual presence. It is not merely a thing to handle and look at; one must keep an abiding sense of its sacramental uses; one must remember that a great book on one's shelf, though in a cheap edition, flimsily bound, should look as large, if honestly edited, as a priceless edition; for the real book is there, its spiritual presence visible in the humble incarnation, evocation of the past, prophetic of the future, transcending time and space with the undying issues of the spirit.

In the absence of Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library, Mr. Ashhurst presided.

Professor Green, of the Westchester Normal School, gave his "Century run in literature," in which he characterized the eighteenth century as a prosaic age. In support of which characterization, he compared it and those who distinguished it with ages before and since. Even so prosaic an age was made to scintillate for the audience by the speaker's frequent introduction of humorous parallel and by the galvanizing effort necessary to follow his rush of words.

Mr. Carl Byoir, who is associated with John Martin's House in New York, spoke on "Educational ideals," with the Montessori method as a case in point. Since he has the distinction of having introduced this method into the United States, his may be considered the voice of authority.

On Friday evening, the Drexel Library School dinner was held, and on Sunday the Pratt Library School luncheon.

On Saturday afternoon, the trustees and librarians of the Atlantic City Public Library received those attending the conference and their friends in the clubroom of the Public Library. At small tables in the museum room, ices and punch were served. This very generous hospitality was not only a great pleasure socially, but the opportunity so given to inspect the library, with its interesting and unusual interior arrangement and collections—particularly its New Jerseyiana—was greatly appreciated.

The hotel orchestra played for dancing in the hotel casino after the Saturday evening session.

Aside from these stated social features, the usual boardwalk attractions, dining room reunions of many friends, and the meeting of many new and interesting people, made the conference as enjoyable as those many others that have enriched the recollections of eastern librarians and their western friends.

E. B. P.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETINGS AT SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 7-11, 1913

At the annual meeting of the National Education Association, at Salt Lake City, July 7-11, 1913, the major theme for general sessions and department programs will be "The betterment of our rural and elementary schools." It will be the aim of President Fairchild to secure speakers of national note, who have a message that will particularly emphasize the betterment of rural life and rural education. The following meetings have been planned for the library department, and full programs will be ready in May.

First session.—Topic: "The library and the elementary school."

Second session.—Topic: "The library and the rural community."

Round-table.—Topic: "How can the library be made a vital factor in the work of secondary schools? (a) in normal schools? (b) in high schools and private preparatory schools?"

Exhibits.—It is expected that the League of Library Commissions will send an exhibit showing what is being done in making books available to rural communities. The exhibit of the library department will also include public library work for public schools, library aids for teachers in elementary and normal schools, library aids for teachers in high schools, helps for school librarians.

A special round-trip rate of $41 has been granted from Chicago. For rates for other cities, apply to Mr. Durand W. Springer, secretary of the National Education Association, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mary E. Hall,
President Library Department.

American Library Association

CONFERENCE AT HOTEL KAATERSKILL

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS

A RATE of one fare and three-fifths has been granted by the Trunk Line Association. This rate is on the so-called certificate plan, which means the paying of full fare going, and obtaining at the time of purchase of ticket a certificate. This certificate being deposited with 25 cents, with the secretary on arrival at the meeting, will entitle the person in whose name it is made out to return via the same route for three-fifths of one fare, providing at least 100 such certificates are presented at the meeting. Ask for certificate even if not intending to use it, as it might be needed to make up the number necessary to secure reduced rate for those who do return. The Trunk Line territory includes points west of New England, east of and including Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and north of the Potomac River; that is, practically the North Atlantic states and the District of Columbia.

From New England, the usual summer excursion rates will probably be in force and equivalent to about two cents a mile, good all summer, and allowing ten-day stop-over at Albany, returning if desired. For railroad rates from the middle west, see under special western party announcement below.

Hotel Kaaterskill station is on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and is reached via Kingston, N. Y., or Oneonta, N. Y. There is also a connection via Catskill and the Otis Elevating Railway to Otis Summit, about a half mile from the hotel. Making the trip this way is somewhat cheaper and some two hours quicker from points in New England and the west (via Albany), but it necessitates a change of cars at Catskill and again at the base of the Otis Elevating Railway. The hotel carriages will meet passengers both at Otis Summit and at the Kaaterskill station on the Ulster & Delaware.

The travel committee plans personally conducted parties from Boston, New York and Chicago, as usual, and detailed notices will be given in the May *Bulletin*. Preliminary notice follows:

BOSTON PARTY

Party will leave Boston by Pullman sleeper on Sunday evening, about 11.15, June 22; due at Albany to breakfast, where the cars will be held and later run to Catskill. There the party will transfer to Otis Summit, and should reach Hotel Kaaterskill about 12.30, noon, June 23.

Pullman lower berth from Boston to Catskill will be $2; upper berth, $1.60. Drawing room (accommodating three persons), $7.

The summer excursion rate from Boston to Otis Summit and return was $12.40 last year, and will probably be the same for 1913.

Members from Albany can join the Boston party after breakfast and travel with that party to their destination. Special coach will be provided if enough register.

New England and Albany delegates should communicate with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass., who will have charge of the party.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON PARTY

There are many different routes for those attending the convention from New York and the south. It is possible to reach the Hotel Kaaterskill from New York by day boat to Kingston, connecting with train on Ulster & Delaware to the Hotel Kaaterskill, or by day boat to Catskill, connecting with the Otis Elevating Railway to the hotel. The more convenient route, however, is via the West Shore and Ulster & Delaware, inasmuch as through parlor cars are run without change from New York and Philadelphia direct to the Hotel Kaaterskill. The West Shore gives occasional views of the Hudson from the west bank. The Ulster & Delaware is a mountain railroad, running through the heart of the Catskills.

The following tentative schedule is given, as based on last year's time table. More detailed arrangements will be announced later in the library periodicals and the A. L. A. Bulletin for May. Through parlor cars will run from Philadelphia, and also from Washington if enough register.

Leave Washington 7 a.m., June 23.
Leave Baltimore 8 a.m., June 23.
Leave Philadelphia 10.15 a.m., June 23.
Leave New York (West Shore Railroad) about 1 p.m., June 23.
Arrive Hotel Kaaterskill (Ulster & Delaware) about 6 p.m.

The round-trip fare, all rail, from New York is $5.79; from Philadelphia, $9.39; from Washington, $15.79. The parlor car fare is 75 cents from New York, $1.25 from Philadelphia, and $2 from Washington.

WESTERN PARTY

No special rates will be granted by the railroads from Chicago and the west to the Kaaterskill Conference. The regular summer excursion tickets to New York City may be purchased and a side trip made to the meeting. If ticket reads via Albany and the West Shore Railroad to New York City, delegates should stop at Kingston, N. Y., and buy local ticket to the Hotel Kaaterskill, the rate being $1.35. After the meeting, a local ticket to New York City, costing $2.66, will have to be purchased, as it will be necessary to validate the excursion ticket in New York before returning home.

Summer excursion rates from Chicago to New York City and return are $27 and $30, according to route chosen. Rates have been

quoted by both the differential and standard lines, including the trip from Kingston, via the Ulster & Delaware Railroad to Hotel Kaaterskill and the journey to New York City after the meeting, of $30.56 and $33.56, respectively.

Sleeping-car rates, Chicago to New York, lower berth, $5; upper berth, $4.

The regular one-way rate, Chicago to Hotel Kaaterskill, via Kingston, is $18.12, or $20.67, according to route.

It is expected that enough will register to enable the travel committee to run a special train from Chicago through to Hotel Kaaterskill without change. Train will leave Chicago Sunday noon, arriving at destination Monday afternoon, June 23.

Members from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other points west of Chicago are expected to join the special train at Chicago.

Michigan delegates may join the special party at Detroit.

All correspondence regarding transportation to the meeting from the middle west should be addressed to John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, with whom registration for special train should be made.

POST CONFERENCE TRIP

The committee is planning a week's excursion to the Adirondacks, spending a day en route at Albany for inspection of the new State Library and Educational Building then going on by rail to Racquette Lake, staying there for one or two days, in order to make an excursion to Blue Mountain Lake, one of the most beautiful in the Adirondack region. Thence the party will split into two sections, one going north around the mountains to Hotel Champlain, thence to Au Sable Chasm and return to Albany. The other section will go to Lake Placid for a three-days' stay, with opportunity to make excursions from there to various points of interest. One of the excursions will be Au Sable Chasm.

The inclusive cost of this nine-day trip will be between $50 and $60. Registration should be made with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass.

Those from both east and west, holding through tickets to the Catskills via Albany, can use same on the return, with stop-over at Albany for this trip.

Below is the tentative outline of the Post Conference itinerary:

Leave Kaaterskill Hotel, Saturday afternoon, June 28, spending Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night at Albany. On Sunday, June 29, members of the State Library staff will be on duty to act as guides to the new Educational Building, and the various reading rooms will be open to members of the Association during their stay in the city. Monday an early start will be made for Racquette Lake, Adirondacks, breakfast being served on the train if possible. The route is picturesque and interesting, via Old Forge and by steamer through the Fulton Chain Lakes (First, Second, Third and Fourth Lakes) to Eagle Bay, and thence by rail to Racquette Lake, where Monday night, Tuesday and Wednesday will be spent, including, on one of these days, that unique trip to Blue Mountain Lake via Marion River, Marion River Carry Railway, Utowana Lake and Eagle Lake (with opportunity for good climbers to ascend Blue Mountain). The other day here will be left free for individual excursions about Racquette Lake or to Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Lakes.

Thursday, June 3, the party will proceed by rail north, and the alternative will be offered of three days at Lake Placid or at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point on Lake Champlain, with opportunity to stay longer at favorable rates at either place as individuals may desire.

Party number one will be entertained at Lake Placid Club, on Mirror Lake, one of the most beautiful spots in the mountains, and can make many interesting trips from there by motor, such as Saranac, Loon Lake, Keene Valley, Wilmington Notch, St. Huberts, Au Sable Chasm. This last-named, one of the wonders of the region, will be included in the party ticket. During the stay at Placid special entertainments will be provided.

Party number two at Hotel Champlain will also visit Au Sable Chasm, and can make trips on Lake Champlain. Members can return to Albany via Lake George, that gem of Mountain lakes, instead of by rail, this alternative costing $1.50 extra.

Thus a post conference trip is arranged, giving all a glimpse of the Racquette Lake region, little known to most of us, and then a choice enabling those familiar with Placid, or with lakes Champlain and George, to choose the one desired, both parties seeing Au Sable Chasm, which is less known and a real wonder.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Rates at the Hotel Kaaterskill to librarians during the week of the conference are as follows:

Two persons in double room without private bath, $3 per day each.

Two persons in double room with private bath, $4.50 per day each.

One person in single room without private bath, $4 per day.

One person in room with private bath, $6 per day.

Application for reservations should be made to Harrison S. Downs, manager of Hotel Kaaterskill, Berkeley Lyceum, 19-21 West 44th street, New York City. Use this address until date of opening of conference. State definitely price you wish to pay, whether alone or with room-mate, and, if with latter, full name and address of room-mate (or room-mates). It is absolutely essential, to avoid possible errors, that the booking

office should know full name and home address of each person for whom reservation is made. If ordering rooms for a party, be sure to state names of all those for whom you are ordering, and the various persons who wish to room together. Small children, occupying room with adults, will be received at rate of $3 per day.

The hotel has a number of corner, two and three-room suites, with private baths, that would accommodate parties of five and seven, respectively, desiring private bath. Also a number of rooms without private bath, but near a public one, are very large and can comfortably accommodate four persons.

The management has agreed to give the librarians the exclusive use of the entire hotel for the week of June 23-28. Those wishing to remain longer can do so at the same rate quoted the conference. It is hoped that all delegates will plan to remain during the entire time of the meetings.

It is probable that, notwithstanding the size of the hotel, the capacity will be taxed to the utmost, and it is recommended reservation be secured early. The Kaaterskill conference promises to be the largest in the history of the Association. The management has arranged for any possible overflow to be cared for at the Laurel Hotel, about a mile from the Kaaterskill. Transportation to and from the latter will be provided free.

PROGRAM

Various specialized forms of library work will be the thread running through the general sessions at the Kaaterskill Conference. During the past decade, arms of the service, clearly legitimate and needed, but previously undreamed of, have undergone an extraordinary development. To gather up and exhibit, with special reference to their far-reaching results, the most conspicuous and the most important of these new phases of library activity is the desire of the president and his collaborating members of the program committee.

Six general sessions will be held, one on each day of the conference. With the exception of the first session on Monday evening, the general sessions will be held in the morning, as has proved popular at previous meetings of the Association. The "president's message" will be delivered on Monday evening, probably followed by an address by an accredited delegate from the National Education Association. At this session it is also the intention to read brief messages from some of the leading men and women of the English-speaking world, expressing their opinion or criticism or approbation of some feature of library work, these expressions being replies to specific questions addressed personally to the various individuals. It is hoped and expected that these views of ourselves, "as others see us," will be both informing and helpful.

At the second session, on Tuesday morning, library work among foreigners will be discussed, first from the point of view of the newcomer, who has just reached the overcrowded foreign section of a great city, and, second, from that of one who is struggling in the midst of our industrial conditions to find himself and make a home for himself and his family. Library work among defectives, inmates of prisons, the insane, the sick and crippled in state and county hospitals, and among the colored races, both black and yellow, will also be considered at this session.

Farmers, artisans and housekeepers—how the message of the book is being carried to these classes, will be the theme of the Wednesday session. What the library is doing to help housekeepers has, we believe, never been treated at an A. L. A. conference, but it is well worthy of consideration, and the Association hopes to have a woman, notable in the field of economics, as the exponent of this theme.

The next session will show how the efficiency of modern business has been applied to our legislative methods, the drafting of bills and the preparation of city ordinances, through the legislative and municipal reference bureaus, which are so rapidly becoming important departments of our state and large city libraries. On the same business methods have been established the business branches and the rooms specially set apart for civic subjects. This will be the theme for a paper, as will also the rapidly developing function of the special library of the corporation or business firm.

Work for the children, in its twofold aspect, in the public library and in the public school, will be Friday's theme. The purport of these papers will be to show the changing conditions of child life in modern civilization and what the library is doing to meet the effects of these changes. Work in high and normal schools will receive particular attention in other papers.

The closing session will appropriately deal with "the world of books," leaving in the minds of those present at the conference renewed emphasis of our central aim, and giving expression to our belief in the efficacy of the printed page. One or two bookish papers by connoisseurs of the art of literary discrimination will be listened to with interest, and a short, snappy book symposium, perhaps, will close the session.

REGISTRATION FOR LIBRARY POSITIONS

THE executive office of the American Library Association has prepared a registration form for those wishing to register a desire for change of position. A copy of the blank will be sent to any member of the Association requesting it. Applicant is requested to enclose a two-cent stamp for reply. While no guarantee of assistance can, of course, be

made by the headquarters office, it is well for those wishing for sufficient reasons to change positions to have their desire registered with the secretary of the A. L. A. Information furnished will be considered as confidential and used only for purposes intended by the applicant.

Questions asked in the blank are as follows:

Date of this registration
Name in full
Address (permanent)
Address (temporary, or until)
State fully all schools (above grammar grade) and colleges or universities you have attended, with period of attendance at each
Degrees, when and where obtained
Have you traveled abroad? When? Where? How long?
Languages you read easily
Languages you read with assistance of a dictionary
Library training and experience
Positions held, with approximate dates; and salary received
Nature of appointment desired
Salary expected
Part of country preferred
Physical condition
References

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BINDING

The publishers of the Encyclopædia Britannica are planning to publish a yearbook covering the year 1912, in a form to correspond with the India paper edition of the encyclopædia. They are not planning to issue an edition on regular paper in a special binding for the use of libraries, but indicate a willingness to do this, provided there is sufficient demand for it. Librarians who prefer the regular edition in a special binding should write at once either to the publishers of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 116 West 32d street, New York City, or to the chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on binding, who will see that the protest is made to the publishers.

A. L. Bailey, *Chairman,*
A. L. A. Committee on Binding,
Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

REPRINT OF REPORT ON NEWSPRINT PAPER

The report of the A. L. A. committee on newsprint paper has been reprinted from the January *Bulletin* of the A. L. A., and any specified number of copies will be sent free from the headquarters office to those who can use them to advantage in the campaign for better newspaper paper.

George B. Utley, *Secretary.*

State Library Commissions

OREGON LIBRARY COMMISSION

The fourth biennial report of the Oregon Library Commission chronicles no "new experiments or undertakings, but simply explains once more what is being done and what needs to be done towards supplying the people of Oregon with the books they want and ought to have, and outlines briefly the history of the library part of the wonderful educational development of the state during the past two years."

1. As a state lending library (a mail-order library), the commission has sent out 44,849 books, pamphlets and clippings, these books having been circulated through the traveling libraries and from the general loan system, the debate libraries and the reference collection. Most of these books have been reissued from local centers. It is impossible to give the total circulation to individuals, as there are no records kept except for the traveling library books, the circulation of which has been 63,704. There are 105 new traveling library stations, or branches of the commission library; 2750 books have been added in traveling library units, and 22,785 volumes, cleaned, mended and fumigated, have been shipped. The commission now has a library of 24,000 books and pamphlets, and 11,300 classified clippings, supplementing them and bringing to date the information upon public questions.

2. As a state reference library, 20,064 volumes and pamphlets have been loaned to schools, debating societies and granges.

3. As a center for school library work, the commission has examined hundreds of books annually, in order to select the very best for the school list, acting as agent for the annual purchase of books required by law (having bought 58,388 volumes for schools during the period covered by this report, at a saving of over $11,000 through this centralized buying, as compared with buying by individual districts), and in issuing publications which are intended to make these volumes most serviceable to the teachers and pupils.

4. As an advisory board and clearing house for public libraries of the state, the commission has carried out the provisions of the law to the extent allowed by its appropriation.

All these lines of work have been greatly extended during the past two years, and nine new public library buildings have been erected.

The commission asks for more money to carry on its work, and more room to handle the 15,000 books continually being received and sent out.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The report of the Minnesota Library Commission for the nineteen months ending July, 1912, gives first in detail the library situation all over the state, with illustrated accounts of new libraries established, and, second, the

report of the traveling libraries. The commission has organized, reorganized or cataloged 27 libraries, held round-tables, established and developed libraries in charitable and penal institutions, conducted a six-weeks' course in library methods as a department of the University Summer School, sent out exhibits and worked with high, normal and agricultural schools along library lines.

Fifty-two libraries have been founded since 1900, and ten more circulating libraries than in 1910.

"There are now only ten incorporated places, having a population of over 2000, which have no public library, and four of these . . . have access to libraries in nearby cities, leaving but six places of this size which have no access to libraries. . . . Of the 86 counties in the state, there are 18 which have no permanent library foundation. These are for the most part the newer, sparsely settled counties, only one of which has a total population of over 20,000. There are, in round numbers, about 800,000 volumes in public and traveling libraries of the state, but as the majority of these books are in the larger cities, and so large a proportion of our population live in rural communities, statistics show that about one million people in Minnesota have no access to books, except as these are provided in the school libraries, which contain 1,422,628 volumes."

In the traveling libraries, there are 26,448 volumes, with a circulation of 113,453.

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION REPORT

Library work in Iowa has reached the period of steady growth, and the report for the years 1910-1912 deals "not so much with an enumeration of new fields that have been entered and new libraries established, but more with the strengthening and deepening of the influence of public libraries in the various communities where they have existed for a sufficient number of years to have made a place for themselves in community life and to be recognized as educational agencies."

The number of free public libraries in the state on the municipal tax basis has now reached 112. Fourteen of the 99 counties of the state are now without free public libraries supported by taxation. Thirteen library buildings have been built by Mr. Carnegie during the past two years, and about forty subscription libraries are in operation. The State Board of Control of the State Institutions has restored the position of supervising librarian of state institutions.

In discussing general library laws, the report makes several recommendations as to the number of library trustees, raising the maximum tax levy to at least five mills, and comments upon the need of definitive legislation as to the status of the library in commission governed cities.

The work of the Traveling Library has increased to a circulation of 58,196. There are 22,823 books in the collection and 278 new stations have been registered. Of these 134 are from schools and 80 from clubs. The Summer School for Library Training, held in connection with the summer session of the State University, was held in 1911, but temporarily discontinued in 1912.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, in *Library Notes* for January, reports for the year a "steady advance all along the line." Braddock, Montrose and other towns are extending branches outside their own areas; from the library of Montrose, a system of traveling libraries, with thirty-eight stations, covers a whole county. The consulting librarian has visited 135 libraries, made 190 visits, attended 11 library meetings within the station and 49 meetings for promoting, reorganizing, etc. 390 traveling libraries have been loaned, with 18,181 volumes, including loans to public libraries. Nine new libraries were opened to the public, and six reorganized either partially or entirely.

State Library Associations

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at Stamford, Feb. 20, 1913, in the Presbyterian Church, next to the Ferguson Library. Rev. J. Smith Dodge gave an address of welcome, mentioning also facts of interest in connection with the history and present condition of the Ferguson Library. It was founded through the generosity of John Day Ferguson, who gave $10,000 to establish it. Later, other citizens erected a beautiful and convenient library building, for which the city had given a good site, and now also appropriates $10,000 a year for the maintenance of the library.

Miss Margaret B. Foley, head of the reference room in the Hartford Public Library, read a paper on the use of Connecticut documents in a small library. Miss Foley emphasized the value of the state register and the revised statutes for every library. The pamphlets of the Connecticut Public Library committee are of great use, and the State Board of Education furnishes important lists and bulletins. Bulletins of the agricultural experiment stations and the Geological and Natural History Commission give valuable and attractive material for school work.

"What I have a right to expect from a public library" was the subject of five ten-minute talks which followed. Mr. Ira T. Chapman, of South Norwalk, a school superintendent, declared it very proper for the library to devote considerable attention to the immature members of society, the children in

schools, in order that they may become intelligent mature users of the library. He urged that both school and library study carefully local conditions and coöperate to guide children to an appreciation of literature.

Mrs. Louis K. Gould, of Bridgeport, gave the opinion of several clubwomen, who expect from the public library standard works, new books on government and household economics, all good; also all popular fiction, the latest books for students of art, the drama and history, plenty of magazines and music scores. Mrs. Gould, on behalf of all women who use the library, desires, in addition to a good catalog, open shelves and trained librarians, that the library should be thoroughly clean, well lighted, well ventilated, well fumigated, and the reading and reference rooms quiet.

H. R. Huntting, of Springfield, as a business man, said that he had noticed a lack of business methods in some smaller towns. He thinks a competent librarian should decide what books to buy, without waiting for meetings of book committee, and believes that business men are often glad to contribute money for technical books.

Mrs. Alfred T. Child, of the Housekeeping Experiment Station, Stamford, believes that in the next five years a great deal will be written on the subject of household economy; she expressed the hope that libraries will get the best books on the subject, and see that they are well classified and circulated.

Schuyler Merritt, of Stamford, spoke as a manufacturer. He referred to the changed conditions in the industrial world—that now employers deal with their employees not as individual workmen, but as a mass of men, who are almost a part of the machinery. But the library should keep these men from losing their individuality by refreshing their minds and making them read and think sanely for themselves.

By invitation of the trustees of the Ferguson Library, the association had luncheon in the Baptist Church.

In the afternoon, after the report of the nominating committee, composed of Prof. W. J. James, of Wesleyan University; Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, of Norwalk, and Miss Helen K. Gay, of New London, the following officers were elected: President, Walter B. Briggs, of Hartford; vice-presidents, Charles S. Thayer, of Hartford; Mrs. F. H. Dart, of Niantic; S. P. Willard, of Colchester; Mrs. Lily Gunn Smith, of Washington; General W. A. Aiken, of Norwich; secretary, Miss Edith McHarg Steele, of Waterbury; treasurer, Miss Lilian M. Stedman, of Suffield.

Resolutions relative to the extension of parcel post privileges to library books were adopted.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library, was the speaker of the afternoon session. Miss Moore spoke first of her indebtedness to Miss Hewins, and referred to a pamphlet, "Books for the young," prepared by Miss Hewins in 1882. She said that the New York Public Library continually consults with Miss Hewins on matters connected with the choice of children's literature for special purposes, and that we all realize our dependence upon her knowledge and experience. Very effective lantern slides were used by Miss Moore to illustrate her talk on the work which New York is doing for children through its forty or more branches. Pictures were shown of children's rooms swarming with visitors, and of roof gardens where children are pleasantly accommodated in summer time. Groups of boys and girls were seen listening to stories in English, while others were being entertained by stories told in foreign tongues, such as Russian, Italian and Bohemian.

After a vote of thanks had been given to the trustees of the Ferguson Library, the members adjourned to visit the library building. HARRIET S. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the January meeting of the association, January 15, Mr. Robert A. Church, of the Navy Department, read a short paper on "Ship libraries of the United States Navy." Mr. Church gave a very interesting account of the nature of the libraries provided for the officers and the crews, and of the influence which these libraries have had in lessening the amount of loafing and idling in leisure hours. Offenses against discipline are much less frequent than formerly, and the general spirit of the men is much improved.

The late Mr. August Donath, Superintendent of Documents, then spoke briefly on "The use and distribution of public documents." The new system of centralizing the distribution of documents in the printing office is a step in the right direction and has done much to secure greater economy by preventing, to some extent, the duplication of names on various mailing lists. Mr. Donath was followed by Mr. Alton P. Tisdel, assistant superintendent of documents, who spoke on various features of the use of documents. He deplored the three obstacles which have always stood in the way of the proper use of government publications, namely, the lack of proper working tools, the faulty methods of publication, and the faulty methods of distribution. The use of documents has very materially increased, however, in recent years, on account of the greater publicity given them, and the Smoot bill, then before Congress, contains many much-needed provisions.

The February meeting was held at the Public Library, February 19. The speaker was Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman of the President's commission on economy and efficiency. Dr. Cleveland gave a very inter-

esting account of the work of the commission. After noting briefly the nature and immense scope of the work expected of the commission, he described the method in which they had made their initial survey of the task before them, itself requiring about six months, and then described the methods by which they have done their work. Dr. Cleveland then described at some length the nature of the investigation made of one department of the government and the results of this investigation.

After Dr. Cleveland's talk there were many questions raised, and opportunity was then given those present to examine a collection of various forms used in the different departmental libraries, which had been collected for the purpose of exhibition in connection with this meeting.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The third meeting for the year 1912-1913 of the New York High School Librarians Association was held on Friday afternoon, Feb. 14, 1913, at the Washington Irving High School.

Following the regular order of business, with election of officers, the meeting was addressed by Miss June R. Donnelly, who turned her talk into a helpful round-table discussion of the various methods adopted to influence the reading habits of the large groups of students that seek the library in the crowded city schools.

The last meeting of the year will be held early in May, and it is to be addressed by Mr. Sherman Williams, of the New York State Education Department.

SARAH E. ANNETT, *Secretary.*

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held at Wausau, March 5-7, 1913. The first session was opened on Wednesday afternoon at the Court House, with a round-table conducted by Miss Mary E. Hazeltine on books that are "as interesting as a novel."

A letter from Mr. W. E. Curtis, of Wausau, was read on the use of books on efficiency. He outlined briefly the Emerson system of efficiency. The Hon. J. M. Whitehead, of Janesville, described the best books on missions, and told of the good work the authors of these books had done and were still doing for the cause.

At the evening session Mr. John Callahan, president of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, delivered an address on "Educating all the people all the time." The last address for the evening was on "International peace," by Mr. Silas Evans, president of Ripon College.

After the session, the board of trustees of the Wausau Public Library entertained at an informal reception at the Public Library.

On Thursday morning the meeting opened at the Court House, with an address of welcome in behalf of the city by F. P. Regner, city attorney of Wausau. Mr. C. E. Turner also spoke briefly, welcoming the library workers. Then followed the address of the Hon. W. H. Hatton, of New London, president of the association. A paper on the selection of fiction, by Miss Elva L. Bascom, editor of the A. L. A. *Booklist,* was most interesting.

Miss Mary E. Dousman spoke on "The child and his book," and Miss Martha Dunn, of Stanley, sent a paper in which she outlined the possibilities of work for children in a small library. Miss Katharine Barker, of Merrill, gave an interesting account of the story hour for older children. "Children and consideration for others" was the subject of a paper by Miss Mabel Smith, of Watertown, in which she related her experiences with discipline in the library.

Miss Cecile M. Fennelly, of Ashland, spoke on "Winning friends for the library." She gave various means of publicity now used in order to increase interest in the library.

"The budget justified" was the subject of a talk by Miss L. E. Stearns, of Madison. By means of charts, the numerous activities of a library were illustrated, and it was also shown that amounts appropriated for schools in the last seven years had increased 150 per cent., that for general expenses about 100 per cent., and for libraries only 40 per cent.

The keynote of the afternoon session was the advisability of opening the library to country borrowers. Mr. M. S. Dudgeon gave a talk on "Why should we open our library to country borrowers?" He treated the subject from a business standpoint, and called attention to the benefits derived by the merchants from frequent visits of country patrons to the city.

Prof. C. E. Hulten, of Park Falls, delivered a paper on "What our country neighbors read." He spoke of the average periodicals in the homes and the need of stimulating reading through schools and libraries.

"What the city librarian can do for country readers" was discussed by Miss E. B. McDonald, superintendent of schools of Oconto county. She outlined ways and means of bringing country teachers in touch with the library. The closing feature of the afternoon session was a round-table on "What we are doing to get country readers," conducted by Miss Van Buren, of Madison. Reports from Miss Lansing, Neenah; Miss Hamilton, Whitewater; Miss Barker, Merrill; Miss Allen, Rhinelander; and Miss Dunn, Stanley, were heard. Immediately after the close of the session, the association was entertained at an afternoon tea by the Ladies' Literary Club at the Wausau Club.

The evening meeting took place at the Methodist Church, and consisted of music by the Ladies' Quartette and a reading of Sheridan's "The rivals." The reading was followed

by a brief address by Mr. Ewing, urging upon the public the advantages of such dramatic readings.

The closing session on Friday morning opened with a business meeting. The nominating committee made the following report: President, Miss Mary A. Smith, Public Library, Madison; vice-president, Mr. W. K. Coffin, Eau Claire; secretary, Miss Gertrude Cobb, Janesville Public Library; treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Short, Normal School, Stevens Point. The report of the committee was unanimously accepted.

Invitations for the next state meeting were received from Green Bay, Marinette and Eau Claire. The choice of a meeting-place and the question of changing the time of meeting from the spring to the fall of the year were left to the executive board.

"Closer contact of library and community" was a paper presented by Prof. C. C. Marsh, of Antigo. Miss Dousman, of Milwaukee, told of a plan by which the services of teachers are secured for the children's room on Saturday. They are paid at the same rate as for teaching services.

A paper on "The local bookdealer, the library and the reading public," by Miss Zana K. Miller, of Madison, was read by Miss Morgan. Mr. P. Wolter, of the A. C. McClurg Book Company, gave a brief talk on business methods in ordering books.

The meeting closed with a question box, conducted by Miss Helen Turvill, of Madison.

JULIA RUPP, *Secretary.*

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the tenth meeting of the Georgia Library Association, which will be held in Carnegie Library of Atlanta, April 28-29, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis, will deliver the principal address.

Library Clubs

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The March meeting of the New York Library Club was called to order at 8:30 p.m., Thursday, March 13, in the lecture room of the 23d street Y. M. C A., Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, president, in the chair. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, including the acceptance of the minutes of the January meeting as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February, and the election of eight new members, the president spoke of the death of Dr. John Shaw Billings, director of the New York Public Library, and member and former president of the Library Club, and said that before proceeding to the discussion of the set program he would throw the meeting open for those tributes of respect which members of the club would wish to pay to Dr. Billings' memory. A report of that part of the meeting, including the memorial resolution adopted, is printed in full in another part of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The March meeting was the fourth in the club's series of meetings on the "Relation of libraries to the great movement of the world to-day," and the special subject of the regular program was "The relation of libraries to the publicity movement." Mr. Hicks introduced as the first speaker of the evening Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, who spoke on

Libraries and the public press

Dr. Williams' able and witty address dealt primarily with the great need for more up-to-date information on topics of current interest in the collections of most libraries, and made many interesting suggestions for the improvement of the ordinary collections of current information, illustrated by examples of methods and devices used in his own fine "journalist's library." Dr. Williams said in part:

"In the work of the world it is the present, not the past, that is important. It is not the past that decides the present, but the present that makes the past. Colloquially, it is the 'is-er,' not the 'was-er' who arrives. The man who is studying the present police situation in New York does not need the reports of some former royal commission on English police systems, or the historical records of the French Revolution, but does need the account of the Becker trial and the even more recent investigations. For up-to-date information on dirigibles he needs, not some book published last year, but a recent number of the *Illustrated London News.* Such information, while it is recent and most serviceable, is found only in newspapers.

"An ordinary newspaper has each day from 600 to 1000 separate articles — all *unindexed.* And this bulk is constantly increasing. Thirty years ago the Philadelphia *Press* for one year weighed 25 pounds. To-day it would weigh 175 pounds. Yet in that great mass, unindexed, lies the supply of information about the present. Some few newspaper offices keep such information carefully clipped and indexed up to within a week."

Dr. Williams then spoke enthusiastically of the merits of the D. C. as a method of arranging newspaper clippings, laying stress upon the ease and exactness of its close classification, made possible by the many combinations of numbers allowed.

As an instance of the ease with which indexing of clippings can be done by a reader of long experience, Dr. Williams referred to his own habit of assigning classification numbers to articles in the evening paper while hanging on a strap in a crowded subway train, and then gave an example of "lightning classification" of articles from an evening paper which he had with him, assigning as quickly as he could write them down such numbers as 972.108324 1913, present relations of United

States and Mexico; 949.608324 1913, present Balkan war; 613.737897471/1913, plans for a New York City stadium; and many others. The rapid worker, Dr. Williams said, could in from thirty minutes to one hour classify for filing all the material which ought to be preserved in the principal New York papers of one day, and thus anticipate by months or even years the publication of the government reports at Washington. A system of that sort would make a library a storehouse where ammunition would always be on hand for instant use on the firing line.

The second speaker on the program was to have been Dr. William H. Allen, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York. In the absence of Dr. Allen, who had been suddenly called from the city, Mr. Leo Arnstein, secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, spoke on

The Municipal Research Library and publicity in public affairs

The fight for such a reference library, Mr. Arnstein said, dates back to 1910, when the Budget publicity committee was formed to watch over the fight for a budget. From that committee developed the Municipal Museum, the Municipal Reference Library and the Bureau of Municipal Research.

In municipal and public work publicity is necessary. It is sometimes said in praise of a man that he does things and does not talk about them. But to exercise the best and widest influence the things which he does must be talked about, or many of the good results which they might accomplish will be lost. The budget exhibit was worked up because it was thought that the public ought to know what the city administration was trying to accomplish. Publication of reports is not enough. Statistical tables and complicated reports are buried in files of the *City Record* and are unintelligible to the man in the street, unless some publicity bureau digests, compares, and diagrams them. The municipal research library therefore should have as its first duty publicity — the making visible to the citizens the things which are done in the city. Newspapers will frequently analyze reports, but such analysis is not always interesting to the ordinary reader. To make such information interesting and graphic, so as to arrest and hold attention, is the work of the municipal reference library.

As city problems develop and change every day, information must be kept constantly up-to-date and the record of things done or information collected in the past must be complete. There should always be records of past administrations for the benefit of future administrations. A municipal reference library therefore should have two principal duties: (1) to collect and store such information on municipal problems and activity; and (2) to push it out so that the public will get the benefit of it.

Such a reference library may be either a separate institution or a part of the public library, but should in any case be near the city offices, so that information which is needed at once can be supplied at once.

As an example of the idea of spreading information, Mr. Arnstein mentioned the daily bulletin plan of the Public Service Library, by which each man working for the Public Service Commission is informed each day of new articles in his line which have appeared. In conclusion the speaker compared the publicity movement and the new diplomacy. The idea of the old diplomacy was to throw dust in an opponent's eyes; that of the modern, or shirtsleeve diplomacy, is to put all the cards on the table and not try to fool an adversary. The idea of the publicity movement in municipal affairs is that it pays to take the people into one's confidence, and an important means of doing this is found in the Municipal Reference Library.

In the absence of Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Public Library, his paper on "The public library and publicity in municipal affairs" was read by Mr. Hicks.

After a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening and to the authorities of the Young Men's Christian Association, the meeting adjourned. ISIDORE G. MUDGE, *Secretary.*

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club had the pleasure of having Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, with them at the March meeting. Although the weather was very inclement, a large number were present to enjoy Miss Stearns' talk on "The library in a social survey."

Miss Stearns had charts showing the relative position of the library as a social factor in different communities; also one to indicate the inadequate and disproportionate appropriation, as compared with other institutions; and one large and ingenious affair, made by a librarian in New York state, indicated graphically the social relationship of the families which were in the range of her influence, showing their church and club affiliations and those reached by the library. One point the speaker made very emphatic was the unique opportunity the library had of reaching all without regard to class, religion, etc., because of its non-partisan, non-sectarian attitude. Then she told what the commission has done and hopes to do in establishing libraries in Wisconsin. Now there is only one town of 2500 inhabitants in that state that does not have its own public library. The plan is to have in every county a library at the county seat, with branches at the rural schools. In time, they hope to have these connected by telephone with the central library, and a regular system of delivery throughout the county. After that, there will be only one more thing to look forward to—to have official readers, who will go from house to house

to read the books to the people who are too tired to read to themselves.

HELEN HUCHINSON, *Secretary.*

THE WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual midwinter meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held in Northampton, Feb. 13. About one hundred members were present. The morning session at the Forbes Library was opened with a discussion of "The best books of the year for small libraries." This discussion was based upon a list compiled by the club and printed in the *Springfield Republican,* of which reprints had been made and distributed. Professor Herbert Vaughn Abbott, of Smith College, then delivered a scholarly address on "Lafcadio Hearn," which closed the morning session. After luncheon and a visit to the Hillyer Art Gallery and other Smith College buildings, the members met at the Smith College Library and listened to an inspiring talk on the "Higher note in Tennyson," given by Rev. Dr. Neil McPherson. This was followed by an organ recital in John M. Green Hall, Smith College.

ALICE K. MOORE, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION

The Columbia University Summer Library School will be held July 7-August 15. Courses in library economy give instruction in bibliography, government documents, cataloging, classification and administration, with special reference to the school, college and university library.

Administration of the school library will be given by Miss Mary De Bure McCurdy, supervisor of schools division, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, as follows: The place of the library in the educational system, including coöperation with public, institutional, high and normal schools; Books in graded schools, including classroom libraries, methods of charging books, book selection, etc.; High school library administration; Work with normal school teachers and pupils; Methods of drawing attention to good books; Instruction in the use of the library. This course will include lectures on "The child's own library," by Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department, Brooklyn Public Library; and on the "School department, Free Public Library, Newark," by Miss Louise Connolly.

Administration of the college library, by Mr. Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University; Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University; and the supervisors of departments, Columbia University Library. Five lectures on a university library in its relation to the governing board, the faculty, the graduate and professional student, the undergraduate and the public, by Mr. Keogh; "The book and the reader," five lectures, Mr. Hicks.

Government documents, federal and state, their acquisition, arrangements and use as reference material, 15 lectures, including problem seminars, by Miss Isadore G. Mudge, reference librarian, Columbia University.

History of the art of bookmaking. Miss Ruth S. Grannis, librarian of the Grolier Club; The printing of a book, Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian, Free Public Library, Newark.

Bibliography, general and national, Miss Helen Rex Keller, Columbia University Library; with special lectures on bibliography by Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University Library, and professors of Columbia University.

Reference work: Collection of reference material; how to run down quotations; lectures and problems on reference books, encyclopedias, indexes to periodicals, annuals, etc., by Miss Mudge.

Cataloging, classification, Miss Keller, Miss Charlotte B. Norton, reviser, Columbia University Library. Lectures and practice work in dictionary cataloging and decimal classification; the making of a "sample catalog."

The tuition fee for any course or courses is $30, with a registration fee of $5.

Students are permitted to take all courses in library economy, or a combination of courses selected from this subject and other departments of the summer session, aggregating not more than seven points.

For complete statement of courses and all particulars, write for announcement of the summer session to the Secretary of Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

SUMMER SESSION OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The six-weeks' summer session of the New York State Library School will be resumed this summer after a two-years' interruption, due to the destruction of the State Library in 1911. The course will begin Wednesday, June 4 and close Friday, July 18, 1913.

A general course, covering the essentials of book ordering, cataloging and classification, loan work, reference work, selection of books, etc., will be given, and an attempt will be made to emphasize those points on which experience has shown small libraries to be in most need of assistance. A special feature this year will be the course of thirteen lectures on work with children which is given in the regular course of the State Library School under the general direction of Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's work of the Brooklyn Public Library. This will deal with the selection of books for children's reading, as well as with the administrative side of children's work, and will be of

use to teacher-librarians as well as to librarians and assistants in public libraries. It will be open to all students in the summer school.

As the aim of the course is training for better work in present positions, and not a short road to new positions, admission is limited to those already in library work or under definite written appointment to library positions. A few school librarians or teachers in New York state, whose time is largely occupied with the care of school libraries, will be admitted on written statement of their principals or superintendents that they are so employed.

No charge for tuition is made to residents of New York state. Others pay twenty dollars for the course. Only a limited number of students can be accommodated, and early application will be necessary to insure admission. Residents of New York state will be given preference in admission, provided their applications are received in time to be considered before the full number of accepted candidates is definitely made up.

A special circular, giving further information, may be obtained on application to the Registrar, State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The spring trip this year includes visits to Albany, Troy, Springfield, Worcester, Boston (including Brookline, Somerville, Cambridge and Medford), Providence and New Haven. Miss Gooch will conduct a party to Albany, and the vice-director will meet them at Springfield for the remainder of the trip.

The graduates of the school who were present at the Atlantic City meeting dined together on Sunday, March 2.

The lecturers for the past month have been Mr. Leon M. Solis-Cohen, librarian of Traveling Libraries, Brooklyn Public Library, who gave two lectures on branch administration, including the making of schedules; Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, of the Sage Foundation Library, who gave a lecture of absorbing interest on the libraries of prisons and reformatory institutions, based upon recent first-hand experience in starting library work on Blackwells Island; Miss Mary E. Hall, Pratt, '95, librarian of the Girls' High School, in Brooklyn, who talked on the work of high school libraries; and Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian at Yale University. Mr. Keogh's subject was "Some problems in the administration of a university library."

Among the practical problems given in connection with the course in book selection this term, has been the selection of ten inspiring biographies of modern women for the list of recommended reading to be given to a chapter of Campfire Girls. By combining the individual lists handed in by the students, a very good bibliography of the biographies of modern women has been made which we hope to print shortly in the *Quarterly Booklist* of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

Another of the problems has been the selection, by request, of fifty recent books of nonfiction for the Young Women's Christian Association in Brooklyn, and a third was a purchase of twenty-five dollars' worth of recent dramatic literature. We are very glad of real problems of this sort, as the knowledge that the results are to be actually used makes the work of far greater interest to the students.

Among the visitors to the school during the past month have been Miss Katherine Dame, '00, now cataloger in the New York State Library; Miss Jessie Welles, '99, superintendent of circulation of the Pittsburgh Public Library; and Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, librarian of the Wisconsin Historical Society Library.

ALUMNI NOTES

The school has heard with great regret of the deaths of Miss Susan C. Foot, '94, and Miss Bertha S. Wildman, '99.

Miss Elizabeth L. Parker, '99, has been made children's librarian of the Webster Branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Marguerite Baldwin, '09, is engaged as cataloger at Columbia University for the rest of the current year.

Miss Alice Willigerod, '11, since graduation head of the circulation department of the East Orange Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Hazleton, Pa., Public Library.

Miss Helen E. Crippen, '12, has been at work in the reference department of the Denver Public Library during the winter.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The school closed March 19 for the Easter vacation, and reopened for the spring term March 25.

In connection with the course in lending systems, the Training School students visited the Carnegie Free Library, Homestead; also the libraries of the Pittsburgh University, Davis', Hays' and Henrici's bookstores and inspected the charging systems.

Courses bulletined for the spring term are:

JUNIOR

"Ordering and accessioning," Mr. C. T. Hewitt.
"Elements of parliamentary law," Mr. Wm. A. Jordan.
"Cataloging," Miss Bertha T. Randall.
"Library buildings," Mr. Harrison W. Craver.
"Work with schools," Miss Mary de Bure McCurdy.
"Home libraries," Miss Louise Singley.
"Printing and binding," Mr. Arthur Scott.
"Preparation of copy for printer," Miss Irene Stewart.

"Public speaking," lecturer not announced yet.

For the book selection course, which extends throughout the year, the lectures will be given by:

Miss Gertrude Blanchard, "Travel books for children."

Miss Hannah C. Ellis, "Poetry and art books for children."

Miss Elva S. Smith, "Editions."

Mr. E. H. McClelland, "Technical books for boys."

Miss Whiteman also continues her course in story telling, taking up some of the great epics and other literature which may be told in cycles.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Kate Keith, '12, has resigned from the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Her marriage to Mr. Lewis Lazell Beeken took place on Monday of Easter week.

Marie Elizabeth Wallace, '11, has been appointed to succeed Miss Keith as children's librarian in central children's room, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Ethel May Sevin, '09, has been appointed librarian of Mount Washington Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, March 1, 1913.

Edith Louise Smith, '11, has been appointed to succeed Miss Sevin as children's librarian in Wylie Avenue Branch children's room, March 1, 1913.

Grace M. Starkey, '11, has been appointed children's librarian in the West End Branch children's room, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Lillian A. Sutherland, '08-'09, has been appointed head of children's department, Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.

LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The Easter vacation begins on March 21, and the school reassembles on March 26. As already noted, Mrs. Scott will give her course of instruction at that time.

From April 28 to April 30, inclusive, the Georgia Library Association will hold its biennial meeting in Atlanta. The sessions will be held in the library school room, with the exception of one afternoon, when the association will adjourn for its meeting to the Anne Wallace Branch.

The principal out-of-town speaker will be Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, who will address the association at two of the meetings. Dr. Thomas M. Owen, state librarian of Alabama, will also be present, and give an address during one of the sessions.

The library activities of several of the surrounding states will be represented on the program, and the Library School students will be scheduled to attend all the meetings.

During the second term, the course was uninterrupted, except for the two regular holidays—General Robert E. Lee's Birthday and Washington's Birthday.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Susan M. Flournoy, '11, was appointed librarian of the public library of Tyler, Tex., during the month of February. Since her graduation, Miss Flournoy had been an assistant in the circulating department of the main library, New York.

Miss Susan Simonton, '07, was married at her home in Carrolton, Ga., to Alonzo Padgett, of Augusta, Ga., on February 11. Miss Simonton had held the position of librarian of the public library of Barnesville, Ga., for three years preceding her marriage.

Miss Mary Lambie, '07, resigned her position as assistant in charge of the children's room, Allegheny, Pa., during February. On the 6th of March, Miss Lambie was married to Franklin Ohler, of Emmitsburg, Md.

Miss Constance Kerschner, '07, who has served for nearly six years as cataloger in Yale University Library, has resigned her position, to take employment in the Library of Congress, where she has been assigned to the map department.

Miss Fanny Cook, '11, has resigned her position as assistant in charge of the Oakland City Branch, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, the resignation to take effect April 1. Her marriage to Grahame Williams, of Atlanta, will take place early in June.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Principal.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The first semester closed January 28, with examinations in each subject. The courses in classification, elementary cataloging, loan administration, American trade bibliography, and library economy were completed, while those in reference and book selection will be continued to the end of the year. Lectures on publicity, children's work, including practice in story telling, and the routine of recataloging a library were given at this time to prepare the students for field practice. The following special lectures have been enjoyed since the last report:

"Work of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research," Dr. E. A. Fitzpatrick; "County library system of California," Mr. W. R. Watson; "The administration of the Brooklyn Public Library," Dr. Frank P. Hill; "Library training," Dr. Frank P. Hill; "Evaluation of books on political economy," Dr. T. S. Adams.

The second semester opened with two months of field practice.

SCHOOL NOTES

The school entertained informally for Miss Ahern on the occasion of her visit, December 4.

A dramatic reading of Sheridan's "Rivals" was given, December 18, as a Christmas masque for the enjoyment of the students and their guests. The parts were read by Prof. Pyre, Mrs. Jastrow, Dr. and Mrs.

Thwaites, Miss van Buren, Prof. Beatty, Prof. and Mrs. Cerf, Mr. Dudgeon and Mr. Speare.

On January 7, Dr. Frank P. Hill was the guest of the school at a tea in his honor. Miss Bascom entertained the class at a farewell tea in the booklist office on the last afternoon before field work began.

ALUMNI NOTES

Lena V. Brownell, '09, resigned, February 1, as cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, and is now employed in the Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

Winnie Bucklin, '09, is librarian at Fargo, N. D., having resigned her position with The Indexers, Chicago.

Stella E. Hanson, '09, and Grace Lane, '09, began work, April 1, in the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library. Miss Hanson resigns as assistant in the Franklin Branch Library, Minneapolis, to take charge of the circulating and branch work, and Miss Lane resigns as head cataloger at the University of North Dakota to undertake the recataloging of the Sioux City Library.

Lydia Kinsley, '07, resigned her position with the Lane Medical Library, San Francisco, and is in Los Angeles for the winter, having a temporary position to organize a private library.

Ruth Knowlton, '09, has resigned her position in the Clarinda (Ia.) Public Library.

Marion E. Potts, '12, has been elected assistant in the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY — LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent lecturers to the junior class have been Edward F. Stevens, Pratt Institute Free Library, on "Copyright" and "Bookbuying"; Zaidee Brown, Massachusetts Library Commission, "Library accounts"; Caroline Webster, New York State Library organizer, "Work of the organizer"; Annie Carroll Moore, New York Public Library, "Administration of the children's room"; Edward F. Tilton, New York, "Libraries from the architect's point of view"; William B. Gamble, New York Public Library, "Technological collections in libraries."

The third week in March was devoted chiefly to reviews and examinations. The seniors in advanced reference and cataloging are now at work in the reference catalog room for a several weeks' test. Those in the course for children's librarians have had a lecture from Miss Otis, assistant to Miss Moore, on the "Management of the children's room," and are making visits of observation to truant schools and to the various grades of the public schools.

Seniors in administration have had two lectures from Miss Caroline Webster on "How to promote and found a library," and "How to organize a library"; one from Miss Sarah B. Askew on "State library extension," and three lectures from Mr. F. W. Jenkins, in conclusion of the course on civic questions.

Miss Mabel L. Abbott, of the senior class, goes to the Wellesley College Library, April1, expecting to return here next spring to finish her course.

Miss Edith H. Crowell, also a senior, has been engaged as senior assistant by the East Orange Public Library, with the privilege of continuing her course in work for children.

The seniors of this year and certificate holders of last year met for a farewell dinner just before the spring vacation, to celebrate these first departures.

One of the juniors, an A.B., finds that a well-known college is willing to accept the following junior subjects, to the extent of 139 hours, as a help toward the degree of A.M.: Reference work, appraisal of fiction, English and foreign, periodicals, government documents, bibliography, book selection, technical French and technical German. Some of the work of the second year ought to carry one still further toward a degree in arts.

The school has had the pleasure of meeting, at its lectures and teas, some of the students of the New York State Library School now doing practice in the library.

The classes of this year and last realize to the full their good fortune in coming while it was still possible to have a welcome from Dr. Billings; and those who were here last year will not soon forget the eloquence of the charge he delivered to them in giving them their certificates.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

A general course will be given from July 8 to August 16, including cataloging, classification, library economy and reference. These courses are so arranged that they may be taken separately. The fee for the entire course is twenty dollars. Only librarians under appointment are admitted to the course.

In addition to the above general course, a special course in library work with children will be given for three weeks, beginning July 8, under the direction of Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, children's librarian of the Providence Public Library. This course will include administration of children's rooms, work with schools, and evaluation of children's literature. The charge will be fifteen dollars for the course. Librarians under appointment and kindergarten teachers will be admitted to this course, which will not be given for less than ten students.

Application for admission to the summer class should be made to the chairman of the library faculty of Simmons College.

ALUMNI NOTES

Charlotte G. Noyes, '11, has taken charge of the library of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Christine Price, '12, who has been catalog-

ing in the Town Room in Boston, has joined the library staff of Williams College.

Mary Talbot, '12, has finished her work for the Massachusetts Library Commission, and has become assistant in the library of Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.

MARY E. ROBBINS, *Director.*

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second semester began Jan. 29. On March 6, C. W. Bardeen, publisher, addressed the school on "Observations on the use of libraries gleaned from experience," followed by an informal talk on "How to publish a book." On March 7 Miss Eliza Butler, representative of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., gave an interesting talk on "The librarian and the sealed book."

Since the last report the following lectures have been given before the senior class on the bibliography of special subjects:

Prof. William L. Gray, "Literature of botany."
Prof. Charles G. Rogers, "Literature of biology and zoology."
Prof. F. A. Saunders, "Literature of physics."
Dr. Hugh P. Baker, dean of the State Forestry College, "Forestry and its literature."

The directors will take the seniors, March 21 to April 1, on the annual trip to the libraries of Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Adah Thomlinson, '10, formerly of the New York Public Library, has joined the staff of the Utica Public Library.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director.*

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The thirteenth annual session of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) Library School will be held July 5-August 15. The course of study is general, and is designed for librarians and library assistants who cannot leave their work for the extended course offered in the regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for six weeks of study to gain a broader understanding of modern methods and ideals. This course is especially planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks. Lectures and instruction will deal with library organization and administration, library technique, selection, buying and care of books, library building and equipment, statistics and accounts, library extension, work with children and study classes.

The usual instructors will be supplemented by special lectures from time to time, and by the regular Chautauqua program, which offers, during the whole six weeks of the school, a series of lectures, concerts, readings and discussions.

The course is open only to those who are already engaged in library work or have definite appointment to library positions. It is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision. Early application should be made to Mary E. Downey, Columbus, O.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The usual summer course in library training will be held this year in the McGill University Library, Montreal. It will open on Monday, June 23, next, and will continue for four weeks. The prime objects of the school are to help librarians of small libraries who have never had systematic training, and to enlarge the student's conception of what the library should stand for in the community.

The principal subjects of study will be classification (based on Cutter's Expansive classification), cataloging, reference work and book selection.

Further information may be obtained from C. H. Gould, librarian, McGill University, Montreal.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifth annual session of the University of Michigan Summer Library School will open Monday, June 30, and continue to Friday, August 22. For fuller information, address Theodore Koch, director.

Reviews

PHILLIPS, D. Rhys. The romantic history of the monastic libraries of Wales, from the fifth to the sixteenth centuries (Celtic and mediæval periods). Swansea (reprinted, with additions, from *The Library Association Record* for July and August, 1912), 62 p.

This work is of much more significance than the number of pages and the fact that it is a reprint from a periodical would lead one to suppose. It is, in fact, a model little contribution to library history, filled full of original information, set forth in excellent historical method.

The sixty-two pages are large and compact enough to allow of a total of some twenty-five or thirty thousand words, and the material is precisely that which one interested in library history wishes to have gathered together for his use. The detail as to the contents of the libraries is naturally fuller than that of their library economy, but there is a considerable amount on specific libraries and on statistics, as well as items concerning the borrowing, lending, stealing, pawning, selling and exhibition of books and the dispersion of libraries. Among other things there is also a most welcome page on the book wallets, best known in connection with the Irish, whose wallets Mr. Phillips supposes to have been copied from the Welsh. It would have added to the interest of this section and some others if the author had given specific references. The excellent two-page list of books con-

sulted will be of great usefulness to the student, but it does not take the place of specific references on a little-known topic like this, where details are wanted to trace possible connection with the book pouches of the Jews, Greeks and Egyptians.

E. C. Richardson.

American Art Annual.

Vol. X. Florence N. Levy, editor. 1913. American Federation of Arts, 215 West 57th street, New York. 422 p.

The American Art Annual contains this year an article by Robert W. de Forest on "The importance of art museums in our smaller cities," which will be of interest to librarians everywhere, in view of the present discussion of the relations of museums and libraries to one another. Mr. de Forest summarizes the history of popular art exhibitions in this country, and makes a strong plea for active propaganda in behalf of small museums, on the same plan as the help given to philanthropic and social movements. The article is illustrated with seven photographs of exhibits, of which five were held in public library buildings.

For information desk use, the Annual has value in its reports of art museums and art societies, its list of professional art schools, its list of sculptors and of illustrators, and especially its 183-page list, "Who's who in art, a biographical directory of American painters, sculptors and illustrators." There are many fine illustrations through the lists and reports.

Libraries and librarianship. By a mere librarian. Melbourne. Printed for the author. Unpaged. 1912.

An anonymous pamphlet of a score or more pages attacking the D. C. at its usual points of attack, and at some — such as the relative shelf location —which have of late years come to be accepted practically without question.

The author's principal plea is for more minute analysis (from a classification standpoint) of composite works. He argues, rightly of course, that to classify a work on three specific subjects under one of them or under a general head covering all of them, means a partial obscuration of the unchosen titles. (Of course, in any adequate system of cataloging, these other titles are properly brought out; but of this the writer apparently takes no notice.) He says that the logical complement of a relative location on the shelves is, not a dictionary catalog, but a classed catalog. To which it might be replied that the relative location itself and the card or sheet shelf list accompanying it, is, except for "analyticals," in itself a classed catalog of the library.

In criticising, the inventor of the D. C. for preferring the dictionary catalog this anonymous writer is somewhat far afield, for Mr. Dewey, unless we are mistaken, himself advocates a classed catalog as being more scientific and more helpful to the trained worker, for the catalog of the New York State Library under his direction was a classed catalog. So far as we know, however, it was the only one of its kind in this country—certainly for a library of its size; for the general public undoubtedly prefers the dictionary form.

The pamphlet advocates a fixed location on the shelves and a classed catalog, analyzed and minute, on a modified D. C. basis, of the material in them. Not improbably many librarians, including the present writer, would in part at least agree with him; although the general public finds the relative location, collecting all the books of a given subject in one place on the shelves, too great a convenience to be easily foregone. F. R.

Eastman, W. R. The library building. Chic. A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1912. pap., 10 c.

Mr. W. R. Eastman has done a good service for libraries by printing in compact form his ideas on "Library buildings." His long experience in planning buildings for small communities enables him to be of great assistance to trustees of libraries throughout the country.

The only portion to which exception can be taken relates to the statement that because a library is constantly growing the building "must be so contrived as to suit a continual process of expansion." We are more inclined to agree with his note in another paragraph of the pamphlet that a certain limit to the capacity of the building must be set, and maintained by constant weeding out of deadwood.

Altogether, the manual will comprise an interesting chapter in the "Manual of library economy." F. P. H.

Early printed books in the Library of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. By J. B. Bilderbeck, librarian, Cambridge, 1911. pp. i-vi, 38 plates.

Since the wide newspaper discussion of the Hoe sale, old books have been promoted to the rank of admissible parlor conversation, and have ceased to be the foible of wealthy dilettanti. Readers of the Library journal, however, scarcely needed that stimulus to become interested in that most fascinating part of library work, the study of incunabula. The materials for the study lie largely in the various catalogs made from time to time of collections in universities or in private hands, and modern scientific methods have made most modern catalogs store-houses of full and precise descriptions.

A model in its way is the short catalog under review. Special features are the brief, but adequate, bibliography, pp. v-vi; the account of the provenience of each book, and, finally, the very full index of authors, printers, artists and inscribed names.

The collection is a small one, containing only 75 numbers. Of these, all but three are before 1521. The best known is, perhaps, no. 4, the Koberger Latin Bible (plates Ia, Ib), printed in Nürnberg by Anton Koberger in 1478. The copy is rebacked in its original boards and contains stamps of various designs. Another Koberger is no. 5, Schedel's Liber Chronicarum, printed in 1493.

Of Italian presses, the earliest is no. 7, a commentary on the Decretals, by Antonius de Butrio, printed at Venice by Johann of Cologne and Johann of Manthen. It is dated 1477 by Proctor (Index to the early printed books in the Brit. Mus. no. 4326), and appears in this library bound between two parts of a similar commentary by Nicolaus Panornaitanus. The latter (no. 38) was printed in the same year, 1477, at Basel, by Michael Wenssler.

The Aldines are represented by three books —no. 26, a Greek dictionary, 1497; no. 27, an Aristophanes, 1498; and no. 28, a collection of short Aristotelian commentaries, by Ammonius, Magentenus and Michael Psellus. There is, further, no. 29, a commentary on the Topica, by Alexander of Aphrodisia, printed in 1513 by Aldo and Andrea of Asoli.

Another early Italian book is the Milanese Cæsar, printed in 1478 by Felipe of Lavagna.

Swiss and French presses are represented principally by books later than 1500. No. 67 is a missal printed at Rouen in 1497 by Martin Morin.

Of English books, there is one Caxton (no. 71), which is later than July 2, 1482 — the Polychronicon of Higden. This book is no. 49 in M. Seymour de Ricci's Census of Caxtons, and another copy is described in the catalog of Mr. Morgan's collection, vol. iii, 684-6. No. 72 is Lydgate's translation of Boccaccio's "Fall of princes," printed in 1494 by Richard Pynson (Morgan Collection, vol. iii, 753). No. 73 is Henry VIII's famous reply to Martin Luther, printed in 1521 by Pynson, a book which earned for Henry and his successors the title of Defender of the Faith. This book is especially noteworthy for its wood-cut border, which is a copy of one designed by the younger Holbein and first used in Froben's edition of Thomas More, 1518.

Two relatively late books of Wynkyn de Worde (nos. 74-75) complete the catalog. The former is Richard Whytford's "Rule of St. Augustyne both in latyn and englysshe," dated 1523; the latter is Whytford's "Martyrloge after the use of the church of Salysbury," of the year 1526.

MAX RADIN.

Periodical and other Literature

"Eindrucke von einer amerikanischen Bibliotheksreise," von Dr. Paul Schwenke, Ersten Direktor der Königslichen Bibliothek, are now reprinted in a pamphlet of 43 pages from the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen.*

New York Libraries, February, contains, among articles on the general subject, "Institutional libraries"; "Possibilities of library work in state institutions," by Miriam E. Carey; "The library as a factor in the education of the prisoner," by O. F. Lewis; "Libraries in penal institutions of New York state"; "Prison libraries in New York City," by F. W. Jenkins; "Books for the prison library," by Elizabeth P. Clarke; "What prison library catalogs show," by Florence R. Curtis; "An opinion from an ex-convict"; "Right arm of the prison school," by Philander P. Claxton; "Symposium on prison libraries"; "Library work among the insane," by E. Kathleen Jones; "Summarized reports from the libraries of the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of New York state"; "Recent state publications of interest to libraries," by C. B. Lester.

Public Libraries, March, contains "Some standard novels for the small library," by Sophie M. Coleman; "The advantages of a small library," by Harry L. Koopman; "Reference work in a small library," by F. K. Walter; "Library discipline," by Mrs. Kate W. Barney; and "What is the best encyclopædia?" by Ange V. Milner.

ENGLISH

The Library Assistant for March has for its principal contents "Non-resident borrowers," by A. Cecil Piper.

The Library Association Record for Feb. 15, 1913, has an editorial note on "The reading-room loafer"; "Library advertising methods," by A. Cecil Piper; "Ladies' reading rooms," by William J. Willcock.

The Library World, February, contains "The elements of notation," by W. C. Berwick Sayers; "List of books published in reinforced or in special library bindings," by William McGill; "Some great printers and their work: Aldus," by A. Cecil Piper, and a "Note on alphabetical order," by H. G. Steele.

FOREIGN

Het Boek, Feb. 15, prints "Eru zeld zaam Boekje. De weerliche tiefden tot oose-mond."

La Coltura Popolare, March, has in its library section the following articles: "L'arte nel libro"; "La coltura popolare nei Paesi Scandinavi—III. Danimarca (Palmira Zaccaria)"; "Consigli patrici per la sceita dei libri"; "Contributi a un Catalogo ragionato."

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, February, contains the last number of Dr. P. Schwenke's "Eindrücke von einer amerikanischer Bibliotheksreise"; "Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, Königliche Bibliothek und Königliche Hof- und Stattsbibliothek München"; "Die John Rylands Library zu Manchester"; "Bestimmungen des Dr. Ed. Langerschen Bibliothek

über Bucheinbände, ihre Erhaltung und Katalogisierung."

ADVERTISING.

Library advertising methods. By A. Cecil Piper. *Lib. Asso. Rec.*, F. 15, '13, p. 71-79.

To advertise, according to Murray, means to notify or make generally known. That is what the author thinks is wanted in connection with English libraries. The local press and lectures are fairly well known as means of advertising. Local learned societies should have their headquarters in the library building, debating societies should be circularized, and telephone inquiry departments developed. The librarian should keep in touch with all educational work in his area, and issue a magazine or bulletin that can be widely circulated. One of the most valuable means of advertising is the personal intercourse of the staff with the readers. Especially interesting articles and books should be mentioned to regular patrons, who often can be of especial scholarly service to the staff. Guide posts, posters, etc., and adequate notices in guide books are all important. Mention is made of many methods that are commonplaces in this country—exhibits, talks to school children, and library lessons. If libraries in England had been better advertised there would have been " no need for Mr. John Burns' recent disparaging remarks upon libraries, in which he said that 'he believed the time had come when men were tired of drenching the country with public libraries, and were beginning to realize that small gardens, parks and open spaces were better for the people.'"

READING ROOMS FOR WOMEN.

Ladies' reading rooms. By Wm. T. Willcock. *Lib. Asso. Rec.*, F. 15, '13, p. 80-84.

The following digest of a serious discussion of a question non-existent in this country will be of interest only as indicating the diversity of library problems in different countries. Apropos of press discussion of the subject of separate ladies' reading rooms, the author proves "(1) that, owing to the educational and economic advance of women, there exists no desire on the part of women themselves for separate reading rooms; (2) that the provision of such rooms without a specially expressed desire means an unwarranted expenditure of public money, which might, with more advantage, be spent on books; (3) that where there are ladies' reading rooms, the literature usually provided in them is so limited, both in quality and quantity, as to be an insult to any thoughtful and intelligent woman; (4) that the duplication of items already in the general reading room is impossible in most libraries, owing to the cost; (5) that the reading rooms in common for both sexes tend to promote a better tone, a general raising of the standard of behavior and a keener appreciation of the whole institution."

ELEMENTS OF NOTATION.

Elements of notation. W. C. Berwick Sayers, *Library World*, F., '13, p. 226-231. A possible supplement to H. R. Purnell's "Development of notation in classification."

Notation and classification are not convertible terms; they are entirely different questions. The function of a bibliographical classification is arrangement; that of notation is merely to indicate that arrangement. The orthodox definition of a notation is that it is a shorthand sign to represent a word. Notations are said to be *pure* when they are composed of symbols or letters of the same character, *mixed* when composed of letters and figures or any other symbols in combination. The criteria of orthodox notation are *simplicity, brevity* and *expansibility*. The more commonplace the symbols used, the nearer they are to signs in every-day use, the easier it is for the user to comprehend them. The simplest symbol in existence is a continuous sequence of Arabic numbers, arranged ordinally—1, 2, 3, etc.—and next the sequence of the letters of the alphabet. Signs drawn from geometry, Greek letters, asterisks, etc., have no ideographic value, convey no image or idea to the mind; they may therefore be ruled out as complex. It seems that letters or figures are preferable, and that a pure notation should be easier to follow than a mixed one; but, still, simplicity is determined not only by the kind of symbol employed, but by its length. The base of the notation is the initial figure or letter used in marking the main classes. The length of a notation is determined by the extent of the base. As the base symbols indicate the main classes, the length of a notation is determined by the number of main classes in the scheme to which it is applied. Therefore, the more main classes a scheme has the briefer will be the notation, and, of course, the converse is true. Clearly, the continuous arithmetical number promises the briefest notation. The notation must show the sequence of the divisions. That is to say, the main classes must each be marked by a separate and distinct symbol; and the divisions of each of these classes must be marked by a number the first symbol of which is the number of the class. Simplicity, then, depends upon brevity, and brevity upon the extent of the base of a scheme. Flexibility is more important than either simplicity or brevity. The simple rule for intercalating numbers is: When a new topic arises, find the nearest related head in the classification and make the new number there. A useful feature of notation is its mnemonic value. Practical manipulations of notation, such as dividing nearly every subject in D. C. geographically by using the geographical numbers from the history class, 940-999, have been devised. The expansive classification obtains a similar result by the use of its local list numbers, which may be added to any number in the scheme; and the subject scheme permits

the addition of its geographical numbers to any subject number.

HIGH SCHOOL READING.

A preliminary study of the reading tastes of high school pupils. By Mrs. Roxanna E. Anderson. *Pedagogical Seminary,* D., '12, p. 438-460.

The material for this study was gathered from answers to a questionnaire sent to high school pupils of Iowa City and Fort Dodge, Ia. The answers are from 588 high school pupils from the four grades, as follows: Freshmen, 218; sophomore, 158; junior, 107; senior, 105. The purpose of the investigation was to find out not what high school students ought to read, but what they actually do read; what they like best, and why. The author comes to the following conclusions: High school pupils read much outside of school. While this reading is not always of so good quality as that furnished in school, it is much better than it would be were it not for their school influences. Girls read more than boys, and distribute their reading over greater range. Boys like best books of adventure, stories that are full of action and outdoor life; girls read for sentiment, beauty and refinement of style. While the pupils read a very creditable line of books, they read an overabundance of light periodical literature. There is not a sufficient number of standard newspapers and magazines taken in the home. There is a noticeable change in taste of both boys and girls with increasing age. Some books popular with freshmen entirely disappear from the lists before the senior year is reached. Boys care less for the recommendations of others than girls do. They exercise greater independence and individuality in the choice of their reading than do girls. A large per cent. of the pupils talk over their reading with parents, friends and teachers. Boys choose as ideals historic or public characters, while girls very generally prefer characters from fiction. Religious characters are named with the least frequency. A number of excellent books are owned by both boys and girls. Worthy books are very largely named as those which they desire to own. Boys and girls are not "grown-ups"; their tastes are and ought to be very unlike those of men and women. The tastes and interests of high school pupils should be duly recognized and respected in forming a course of study. Teachers must have a thorough acquaintance with the psychology of childhood and adolescence in order to give to the outside reading of high school boys and girls intelligent and sympathetic direction.

NEW YORK STATE PUBLICATIONS.

Recent state publications of interest to libraries. C. B. Lester. *N. Y. Libs.,* F., '13, p. 247-248.

"Publicity and payment, based on quality, as factors in improving a city milk supply"; 30th annual report of the Geneva Experiment Station; the reports of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society; the "Civil list of the state, county and village service," issued by the Civil Service Commission; the annual report of the Comptroller; reports of the Conservation Commission; the annual report of the Prison Association, and others are described and commented on as library material.

NON-RESIDENT BORROWERS.

Non-resident borrowers. A Cecil Piper. *Lib. Asst.,* Mr., '13, p. 45-52.

There are several ways of dealing with the non-resident borrower. Some libraries exclude him altogether from the lending department, which seems unfair, when anyone can use the reference books. Others admit non-residents employed or being educated in the town. Workers help to make a town, and indirectly pay taxes; they should have the privilege of citizens. Students ought to be encouraged, as the library stands for education, and as they, too, indirectly pay taxes. In some libraries, non-residents pay small subscriptions for the right to borrow, and are under the same rules as residents; a few admit them free. Visitors can best be treated as non-residents, with a special form of card to facilitate keeping trace of them, giving home address and dates of stay in the town. If interchangeable cards, good all over the country, are not practicable, a series of districts, within each of which cards are interchangeable, might be tried, or a system of notes of recommendation between librarians. Students living far from a large library ought to be able to send for books. Members of conferences, and other persons of recognized standing, being easily traceable, might be allowed to borrow on their own guaranty.

REFERENCE WORK IN THE SMALL LIBRARY.

Reference work in the small library. F. K. Walter. *Pub. Lib.,* Mr., '13, p. 100-103. Address at Poughkeepsie, Middletown and Albany library institutes.

Purchase of reference books must be limited, because of cost, lack of room and demand, and quickness in getting out of date. Specialized works, little used, can best be borrowed from larger libraries. In the small library, reference material ought to be part of the general reading matter. Many of the good standard reference books so nearly duplicate each other that only a few are necessary. Kroeger's Guide, the A. L. A. Booklist and the "Best books list" of the New York State Library, are the best guides to selection, and advice can also be had from larger libraries. General circulation books are often better for reference than the less detailed reference book, and readers should be taught to use indexes in this connection. Periodicals are most important. If Poole's Index and the Readers' Guide, or the cheaper Readers' Guide abridged cannot be had, use a slip in-

dex of important articles. If nothing better is available, the *World* Almanac is a fair newspaper index. Pamphlets and free material, when worth saving, may be filed in envelopes. A file of questions asked and references to answers, also to works consulted in vain, is of great help.

SMALL LIBRARIES.

The advantages of the small library. Harry Lyman Koopman. *Pub. Lib.*, Mr., '13, p. 97-100. Lecture in library course at Rhode Island Normal School.

The small library (village library, or collection of 500-5000, open to the public, not branch in a large city) may be of higher average quality than the large library, because it has no room for poorer books; it may be better managed, because one competent person can see to everything. In a small place, everybody knows about the library, and knows the librarian. The librarian can really know his books, and he has the chance to make the library the center of local culture. These conditions are impossible in a big city library, but branches can reproduce some of them, as can "select libraries" within the large one. The small library should put its strength into these points of natural advantage, using loans from larger ones as supplements when needful.

Notes and News

GROVER CLEVELAND MEMORIAL. — The old manse at Caldwell, N. J., where Cleveland was born, has been bought by the Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association from the First Presbyterian Church for $18,000. Neighbors have contributed adjoining land which was a part of the original tract, and on the site will be built a memorial library, with funds supplied by Andrew Carnegie.

SUPPLEMENT TO "SPECIAL COLLECTIONS."—Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, will publish in the June number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the first supplement to the report on "Special collections in libraries in the U. S.," issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education last autumn. He will include in this report information regarding (1) new collections added to libraries, (2) collections which have increased notably in value during the past year, and (3) collections which have been made more available by published catalogs.

CHEMICAL LIBRARY.—The Chemists' Club, of 52 East 41st street, New York City, has opened what is said to be the largest chemical library in the country. It will be open to the public every day except Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays; but to members of the club it will be open at all times, even at night. In addition, a department of research has been established, which will be open to the public on the payment of fees. This department will copy or photograph articles where there are no duplicates to send out, will furnish translations, maintain a service similar to that of a clipping bureau, supply relevant abstracts and full bibliographies of nearly any subject in chemistry.

"BOOKS I LIKE AND WHY I LIKE THEM." — Under this caption the bulletin of the New Bedford Public Library prints a series of short reviews signed with initials of library readers. The idea has been put into practice in other places, and similar notices have been pasted within selected books. This is the first time, however, that we have seen such notices printed in library bulletins. The librarian asks for other short expressions of opinion upon any books for use in future issues. We had thought the plan best adapted to the more intimate relations of small libraries, but St. Louis and New Bedford seem to find it worth while.

TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.—Plans for a new library and administration building for Trinity College are well under way. The building is to be of the same style and material as the present main building of the college, and is to contain on the first floor the offices of the administration, and on the second the reading room, circulation room and librarian's offices. The stacks are to be in a wing, and the total capacity will be 150,000 volumes.

SCHOOL USE OF PERIODICALS.—"The educational use of current news and reviews, as such news and reviews are to be found in some of the best of our periodicals, is gaining recognition," says the *Dial*, "in public schools of the higher grades, in schools of journalism, and elsewhere. One well-known weekly publication of this character takes justifiable pride in the fact that it has been selected as a means of instruction in current history and literature by a number of teachers and school superintendents in various cities, and it issues an interesting account of the methods adopted in using this somewhat novel form of textbook, with testimonials from a number of teachers. The superintendent of the New York City schools said, lately, in a circular letter to teachers: 'It will be well for the teacher to make use of recent or contemporary literature. Many pupils have a not unnatural suspicion of "classics." They have a natural interest in what other people are reading and talking about. They should be induced to read the better magazines.' A high school teacher, after naming other good results following upon the use of current periodical literature in the classroom, adds: 'The dictionary and encyclopedia are becoming live books, because they help to throw light upon live questions. The real importance and meaning of culture is being appreciated, because of the discovery of the bearing which the world's accumulation of knowledge has upon the every-day events of our

own time.' Incidentally, action and reaction being equal and opposite, this educational use of periodical literature ought to lift the periodical press to a somewhat higher level and keep it there."

ATLANTA COLORED LIBRARY.—The branch library for negroes in Atlanta consists as yet only of an offer by Mr. Carnegie of $10,000 for that purpose. The several liberally endowed colleges for negroes in that city, however, offer the privileges of their libraries freely to all.

PUBLICITY IN CALIFORNIA. — Windows in the business district of Los Angeles are being decorated with exhibits of books from the public library, and the books are flanked by signs such as "Books like these may be borrowed free by any Angeleno" and "What is doing in the world."

What the public wants is there, and how to get it is explained by the attractive signs. The Los Angeles *Tribune* reports that the librarians wish to show that "there is a book for every reader, and we believe that there is a reader for every one of our 200,000 books."

A striking table of general statistics shows that one person out of every four in the city uses the library. There are 65,000 registered users of books and 65,000 members of the same families who use the same cards. Further figures show that 40,000 have no time to read; 40,000 read newspapers exclusively; 40,000 are unable to get to the library; 20,000 are too young to read, and 20,000 cannot read.

D. C. AND THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES.—In 1906, the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois published a bulletin on an "Extension of the Dewey decimal system of classification applied to the engineering industries," prepared by Professors L. P. Breckenridge and G. A. Goodenough. Two editions, totaling 20,000 copies, have been distributed gratuitously, and the demand still continuing, a revised edition, much extended, as compared with the original edition, has been issued. It has been the aim, in extending the work, to present subdivisions of the subjects in such detail as to constitute a complete classification for most engineering industries, even though highly specialized. This revision is in accordance with the 1911 edition of Dewey's "Decimal classification." The revised edition is not subject to gratuitous distribution, a charge of fifty cents being made to cover the cost of publication.

SANTA FÉ READING ROOMS.—The Santa Fé road has about $250,000 invested in reading rooms for its employees. Five reading rooms and clubhouses and thirteen reading rooms are placed at the points where the men are given their long layovers, towns away from their homes, and providing no places to go to except the saloon and the faro bank. In some cases, however, in the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico, reading rooms are put in the home towns of the men for the sake of their families. The libraries have now 17,500 volumes, with a daily circulation of 386. Seven thousand employees use the reading rooms each day, and the results in helping the men to make more of themselves are evident.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT AT LEIPZIG.—A committee of librarians, of which Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, is chairman, is arranging an exhibit of American books at Leipzig in 1914, with the coöperation of the A. L. A. and the Library of Congress, as action on the part of American publishers seems improbable.

INDEX OF ECONOMIC MATERIAL IN DOCUMENTS OF THE STATES.—The next volume in this series of bibliographies, by Adelaide R. Hasse, issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will be devoted to New Jersey.

DEBATING IN INDIANA.—In commenting on a list of books on current topics which it is issuing for the use of schools, the Indiana State Library *Bulletin* says: "We have observed in the last few years an enormous increase in debating among the schools of the state; and the old questions as to the relative superiority of men or women or the advantages of winter and summer are now the exception rather than the rule.

"Most questions of the day are not too complex for boys of fifteen or sixteen. One boy, apparently scarcely in his teens, returned to the State Library a book which had been given him because it contained a few pages on a policy recently advocated by President Taft, which had been made the subject for a debate.

"'That book was so interesting,' said he, 'that I read it all last night.' Yet it was not a book that many boys of his age would have chosen for recreation unless they had had some such introduction to it.

"It is with the idea of assisting our future voters to a more intelligent citizenship that we have taken the list of topics in this bulletin from questions which have been and still are discussed by public men and political economists. Many of them were warmly debated during the past presidential campaign, and will be of interest for many months to come."

AMERICAN POETRY.—The Poetry Society of America wishes to ask, through the pages of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, (1) how many libraries "would be willing to purchase a very select list of volumes for contemporary verse, chosen with great care by a committee from the Poetry Society each year; and also whether (2) these libraries would be interested in securing an additional select list of the most important volumes of real poetry that have appeared during the last few years?" Replies may be sent to Mr. Joyce Kilmer, secretary

of the Poetry Society of America, The National Arts Club, Gramercy Park, New York City.

BRITISH EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Mr. H. Rutherford Purnell, editor of *The Library Assistant* since 1909, has been elected librarian of the Public Library of South Australia. His successor is Mr. H. G. Sureties, Shepherd's Hill Library, Highgate, London, N.

"VISITORS' DAY" IN DETROIT. — All the library buildings of Detroit were open for special exhibits and exercises one evening in February. Collections of reference books, prints, photographs, juvenile books, books on American history were shown in the different branches, and lectures, concerts and exercises by school children given in the evening. Thousands of people visited the libraries during the day.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY EXPENDITURES.—In Dr. W. Dawson Johnston's figures on university library expenditures, in the March LIBRARY JOURNAL, the first column of figures should have been headed "Total expenditures."

Avondale, Cincinnati, O. The ninth branch building to be owned by the city of Cincinnati was opened Feb. 27. The rest of the twenty branches are in rented quarters. The new building is of hollow tile, covered with stucco, is more or less after the mission style, and cost $40,000. About 15,000 volumes can be housed there, and the reading room will seat 125 persons.

Boston, Mass. The new North End branch was opened Feb. 27 in a building formerly a church, remodelled at a cost of $86,000. The library is thoroughly well appointed, and is intended in particular to be the center of children's life in the North End. In the adults' reading room will be placed later a bas-relief representing scenes in the life of Dante, which has been purchased with subscriptions by members of the Dante Society of the North End, and is to be presented to the library authorities for this building.

Buffalo, N. Y. A municipal reference library has been started at the City Hall.

Denton, Tex. The new library and gymnasium building of the North Texas State Normal School has been formally accepted by the state. The second story is to be the library, with two large reading rooms and a book room. The building is fireproof, well finished, of simple architecture, and cost $50,000.

Detroit, Mich. Rules governing the competition for plans of the new library have been issued. In drawing up the rules, the Detroit Library Commission has governed itself by the tentative plans for the Museum of Art to be erected nearby. The library will have a capacity of 500,000 volumes, and is to cost not more than $850,000.

Franklin, Tenn. A Carnegie library, to cost $10,000, is to be erected.

Hull (Mass.). The John Boyle O'Reilly cottage, on Main street, the last home of the poet, has been bought by the town for a public library.

Kansas City, Mo. The Louis George branch was opened Feb. 27, with addresses by J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools; Gen. Milton Moore, president of the Board of Education, and Purd B. Wright, the librarian. Mr. George, the donor, was given hearty applause after the speeches of thanks. Friday, the 28th, was "ladies' day," and five story hours for the children were held on Saturday, March 1. Cement construction and metal bottoms on all the furniture make it possible to clean the building by turning a stream of water on the floor.

Kutztown, Pa. The Keystone State Normal School is to have a new $100,000 library building, with room for 75,000 volumes.

Los Angeles, Cal. A new Carnegie branch library was dedicated in Vermont Square March 1.

Louisville, Ky. The Jefferson Branch was opened for the circulation of books March 10, after two days of inspection and celebration, with children's exercises on Saturday afternoon and an evening program to mark the formal opening. Citizens of the vicinity served on the reception committee with librarians and school officials.

Memphis, Tenn. The first branch of the Cossitt Library was opened March 1 in the Riverside School. Others are to be established as soon as possible.

North Portland, Ore. The North Portland branch has moved from the Sinnott building to its new building, where exercises were held with the coöperation of several local improvement societies, commercial clubs and the school children of the vicinity.

New York City. Work has begun on the Fort Washington branch of the New York Public Library, 179th street, between Audubon and St. Nicholas avenues. The construction and furnishing will cost about $100,000.

Plainfield, N. J. Exercises of the formal opening of the new library building were held in the high school auditorium, February 3. The new and old buildings have been connected and are to be used together; the augmented stack will hold 45,000 volumes, and the reading room 6000 more.

Communications

SPARE US!

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

DEAR SIR: The postman is become a terror that walketh by day, for never a mail arrives now without bringing several inquiries and

perhaps one or two questionnaires from librarians who are looking up different phases of library work or preparing conference papers, or seeking information for use in their own administration. Much of the information thus sought is of distinct value, but too often it is trivial, or, in the form it is asked for, lies under suspicion of comparative uselessness. Frequently it could be compiled from printed library reports just as easily by the inquirer as by his victim.

We must continue to furnish answers to all sorts of questions and bear up as best we may under the infliction, cheering ourselves with the hope that somebody may be benefited by learning how many acres of floor space are devoted to children's use; whether shelves are supported by round pegs or square; how many readers one chair will accommodate in one day; and what deductions are made in the pay roll for absence because of matrimony, funerals, or cold in the head. But before imposing these burdens on our confrères, let us search our consciences and remember the golden rule. Above all, spare us the deadly questionnaire, which always asks for statistics in a little different form from that in which they are recorded. ONE OF THE MISERABLE SINNERS.

Librarians

BIXBY, Harriet, of Valparaiso, has been appointed librarian of the Agricultural College of the University of Missouri.

DOLBEE, Florence, died, February 21, in Alton, Mo. She had been librarian of the Jennie D. Hayner Library in Alton for over thirty years.

HEDRICK, S. Blanche, librarian of the Agricultural College of the University of Missouri for four years, has accepted the position of assistant librarian in the University of North Dakota.

JEWETT, Walter Kendall, librarian at the University of Nebraska, died at Lincoln, March 3. Dr. Jewett came from the John Crerar Library to Lincoln in 1906, and had since that time built up a notably effective administration.

MORRIS, Louise R., who for the past eight years has been librarian of the Summit (N. J.) Free Public Library, has resigned, and will spend the next few years in study and travel abroad. Miss Morris' resignation goes into effect June 1.

UTLEY, Henry M., of Detroit, is to retire, July 1, from active work at the head of the Detroit library system, but will continue as librarian emeritus. Mr. Utley's service in Detroit has extended over twenty-seven years, and the modern development of the branches and library extension has come during his administration.

Gifts and Bequests

Bethlehem, Pa. The Free Library of the Bethlehems receives $50,000 by bequest from John Fritz, the ironmaster. This sum is to be used for a building when $25,000 more has been raised for maintenance.

Glens Falls, N. Y. By the will of Henry Crandall, of Glens Falls, his estate, after the lifetime of his wife, is to remain in possession of a perpetual corporation, who will administer the income for the parks and the library of the town. The estate is said to be of about $500,000.

Holbrook, Mass. E. Everett Holbrook has given $5000 to the town for the public library.

Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Helen Cossitt Juilliard, daughter of the founder of the Cossitt Library, has recently given the library $5000.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology receives $5000 from the American Telegraph and Telephone Company for the care of the electrical library, and the same sum is promised annually for the next five years.

New York City. The Association of the Bar of the City of New York has received from Miss Emily F. Southmayd a gift of $100,000 in memory of her brother, the distinguished lawyer, Charles F. Southmayd. The income of the fund is to be spent for the purchase of books.

Oshkosh (Wis.) P. L. has received two large bronze lions of Italian workmanship from Col. John Hicks for each side of the entrance steps.

Reading, Pa. An additional appropriation of $11,180 has been received from Andrew Carnegie for the furnishing of the building given by him to the city. It will probably now be opened in April.

St. Louis, Mo. An art library, as a memorial to J. Clifford Richardson, of St. Louis, is being installed in the Art Museum building in Forest Park. A sum of between $50,000 and $100,000 was left by Mrs. Richarson for the memorial; "the Sturgis art and reference library" of 3000 volumes forms the nucleus of the collection.

Westboro, Mass. According to the will of Rufus J. Forbush, the bulk of his estate of $40,000 was left to the town for the use of the public library.

Library Reports

Adams (Mass.) F. L. Lucy G. Richmond, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 827; total 17,360. New registration 430; total registration 5011. Circulation 40,899. Receipts $4453.10; expenditures $4003.61.

Amesbury (Mass.) P. L. Alice C. Follansbee, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 652. Circulation 41,065. Receipts $4044.35; expenditures $4024.22.

Andover (Mass.), Memorial Hall L. Edna A. Brown, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 651; total 20,065. New registration 364; total registration 2848. Circulation 32,415. Receipts $37,883.30; expenditures $32511.19.

A branch for Ballardville and enlargement of Memorial Hall or a new building is urged. A steady supply of flowers for the reading room has been provided by different residents —about 300 gifts between April and November.

Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L. Alvaretta P. Abbott, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Number of volumes 25,347. Circulation 157,837. New registration 2743; total registration 12,115. Receipts $17,552.51; expenditures $14,521.43.

The library maintains a medical collection, a teachers' room, historical room and a museum. Juvenile circulation was 46,331.

Attleborough (Mass.) P. L. Eugenia M. Henry, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 931; total 15,551. New registration 758; total registration 6147. Circulation 58,188. Receipts $7593.32; expenses $7490.

Auburn (N. Y.), Seymour P. L. Elizabeth Porter Clarke, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1556; total 24,391. New registration 771, 1095 renewals; total 4979. Circulation 70,521. Three books are now allowed to a borrower, and eight school libraries have been established.

Bellingham (Wash.) P. L. Grace Switzer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2631; total 15,926 (Fairhaven 5487). Circulation 81,180. Expenditures $9226.93.

Fiction percentage in the Fairhaven branch has decreased from 80 to 70 per cent. the last half year. Development of the children's department and of a system of deposit stations is urged.

Boston (Mass.) Athenæum. Charles Knowles Bolton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accession 4685; total 254,412. Photographs, engravings and maps added 1170. Shares in use 803. Circulation 38,465. Non-proprietors having admission cards 574; total non-proprietors using library 609.

Extensive purchases of Revolutionary and Confederate newspapers have been made. The method of fiction selection is outlined and the following figures (for 1912) given to show the results of a typical year's purchase. 162 novels were bought and given permanent shelf numbers; 85 novels purchased before 1912 were given permanent shelf numbers; 247 novels in all were added to the permanent collection of fiction; 231 novels were bought in 1912, but were considered of uncertain value and were given a temporary place.

Baltimore (Md.), Enoch Pratt F. L. B. C. Steiner, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 19,017; total 301,023. Registration 40,076. Circulation 616,083. Expenditures $88,913.62.

The report calls attention to the need of a larger income for the efficient utilization of the library's over 300,000 volumes. The central building, too, is extremely crowded, with the corridors and basements utilized for shelf room. The work of the 14 branches is extending, and the traveling libraries, etc., continued as before. The following statement of the library's needs was presented:

1. An extensive addition to the central library facilities in the shape of an additional new building, monumental in its architecture, convenient and modern in its interior, adjacent to and connecting with the present central library building.

2. Until the erection of such a building, the establishment in remodeled dwellings adjacent to the central building, of those departments for which we have no facilities in the present building, for example: (a) a technological room, (b) a young people's room, (c) a teacher's room, (d) an open-shelf room, containing a standard library.

3. A sufficient sum of money to enable us to convert the earlier branch libraries into open-shelf libraries, so that there may be no discrimination against the people in the sections of the city where these libraries are located.

4. A sufficiently large book fund to enable us to purchase very much more largely for the branches and to increase the number of duplicates purchased.

5. Sites for 12 branch libraries.

An appropriation of $51,500 from the city was asked for, in addition to the income—$50,000—from the Pratt endowment.

An unusual feature of the report is the detailed and individual reports of the branch librarians, the value of which no brief generalization can indicate.

Bristol (R. I.), Rogers Free L. George V. Arnold, lbn. Accessions 401 (net increase 355); total (cataloged) 19,048. New registration 231; total registration 2035. Circulation 18,875. Receipts $2124.81; expenditures $1942.97.

Brookfield (Mass.), Merrick P. L. Winnifred S. Farrell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 408; total 18,995. Circulation 18,960. Receipts $1113.29; expenditures $1214.27.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. Walter L. Brown, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 32,665; withdrawn 26,452; net additions 6213; total 306,725. New registration 21,316; total registration 79,400. Circulation 1,507,267. Receipts $121,880.58; expenditures $119,121.19.

The directors ask for an increased appropriation for the material growth of the library system. Adequate quarters for all but one branch are needed; the circulation from the

branches in many cases was extraordinary, the last one to open having a circulation of 95,000. The system of school libraries which originated in Buffalo has never been extended to all the schools of the city. Eighteen day schools and night schools with 10,000 pupils are still without library service.

Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L. Miriam B. Wharton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2559; total 35,415. Circulation 96,236 (juvenile 20,484, schools 23,694). New registration 1008; total 6377. Expenditures $8343.98.

Exhibits on the Panama Canal and Keokuk Dam, and an art exhibit, with an essay competition for school children, met with success.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. N. D. C. Hodges, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Registration 84,465. Circulation 1,002,016 (not including 180,299 pictures).

References were prepared for the programs of 40 woman's clubs and for the "World in Cincinnati," the missionary exposition held in March. Work with foreigners has increased, 179 libraries, with a circulation of 37,846, were placed in schools. Two new branches, making a total of nineteen, were opened. One of them occupies a large corner room on the ground floor of the new Frederick Douglass School for Colored People, in the center of a closely settled colored community. The children and teachers fill the room during the noon hour and after school, and grown people come in somewhat smaller numbers in the late afternoon and evening. Five deposit stations were established, some taking the place of old delivery stations. At the Budget exhibit, in the fall, the distribution of agencies was drawn on a large wall map of the county, and a collection of pictures and a traveling library case illustrated the work in more detail. For the "World in Cincinnati," books on the country assigned each suburb were massed at the nearest branch, making it possible to handle the heavy reference work which lasted through several months.

Chicago (Ill.), Newberry L. W. N. C. Carlton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 8580; total 342,557. Circulation 110,278. Attendance 71,074.

Three special exhibits have been held, and several changes been made in the building—the installation of a part of a two-story metal stack and the transfer of two departments to different quarters. The arts and letters department room has been given over to cataloging, accessions and classification.

Colorado State L., Denver. Nellie K. Gravett, asst. lbn. (Rpt.—biennial yrs. 1911-12.) Accessions 5244 vols., 9320 pamphlets; total accessions 14,564. The report presents the following recommendations:

1. That a committee be appointed by the legislature to look into the library conditions of the state and the State library. 2. Unification of library heads, placed under a State Library Commission and all centralized in the State Library. 3. That a Legislative Reference Bureau be established. 4. That an exchange department be created. 5. That a liberal appropriation for the maintenance and conduct of the State Library be made.

Dubuque (Ia.), Carnegie-Stout F. P. L. Lillian B. Arnold, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1358; total 32,274 (not including public documents, numbering 12,700). New registration 858; total 14,483. Circulation 40,879 (main library 27,083, school 13,596). Expenditures $8225.55.

The annual Library Day was successfully observed; many exhibitions have been held, including an exhibit of the work of the public schools. The building has been largely renovated.

Davenport (Ia.) P. L. Grace Delphine Rose, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 4530; total 35,935. New registration 10,330; total registration 10,251. Circulation 172,335.

Delivery stations have been opened in all parts of the city, so that library privileges are within walking distance of all residents. A large show window has been used for advertising in one of the branches. The school circulation was 39,144; the usual course in the use of the library was given to a class of teachers, and a reception and exhibit given at the library to the teachers of the city.

Exeter (N. H.) P. L. Carrie E. Byington, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to F. 15, '13.) Accessions 440; total 17,281. New registration 522. Circulation 29,577. Receipts $3004.99; expenses $2727.83.

Farmington (Conn.), Village L. Lillian E. Root, lbn. (Rpt.—yr to S. 11, 1912.) Accessions 342; total 6410. Circulation 10,249. Receipts $717.12; expenses $485.81.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. Mabel Getman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 694; total 28,835. Circulation 85,416 (increase 20,781; adult 40,983; juvenile 16,315).

A "gift table" in the main lobby since September, 1912, has held books and magazines given by various people; these books may be taken by anyone who wants them, without any obligation to return them. This feature has been extremely popular.

Germantown (Pa.), Friends' F. L. Hannah M. Jones, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Ag. 31, '12.) Accessions 697; total 27,451. New registration 373. Circulation 13,846. Receipts $12,921.95; expenses $10,736.05. Alterations, costing $4274.39, have been made. The Meeting has given the library $200 more annually.

Gorham (Me.), Baxter Mem. L. John A. Hinkley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Ja. 31, '13.) Accessions 381. Circulation 16,131. Receipts $1526.30; expenditures $1361.05.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (41st annual rpt.—yr. to Mar.

31, 1912.) Accessions 8691 (net increase 7102); total 130,116. New registration 6298; total registration 22,064. Circulation 253,415. Expenditures $46,541.46 (books $10,556.10).

The report discusses at some length the question of what to do about readers' requests for the purchase of books. The Michigan and historical collections have far outgrown their quarters. Study of the problem of the unused book has been continued; books which had not gone into circulation for two years were placed on open shelves, with the result that in general, within a month, 10 to 15 per cent. of them went into circulation. Children's work, school circulation, library extension courses, etc., have been carried on with increasing usefulness.

Hackensack (N. J.), Johnson F. P. L. Mary Boggan, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1288; total 15,966. New registration 519; total registration 3228. Circulation 62,966. Receipts $5108.29; expenditures $5706.17.

The need for increased space has been met temporarily by placing a gallery in the stack room, with space for 1200 more volumes. A branch or distributing station is being contemplated.

Herkimer (N. Y.) F. L. Edith M. Sheaf, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 479; total 12,208. New registrations 401; total 3803. Circulation 29,061. Expenditures $1437.25 (books $462.22).

Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Mem. L. Harriet E. Sornberger, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 479; total 11,476. New registration 133; total 1235. Circulation 26,069. Receipts $3197.52; expenditures $3197.52.

The circulation per capita is 12.01, and borrowers may draw four books at a time, two of which may be fiction.

Junction City (Kan.), George Smith P. L. Garnette Heaton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1004; total 9121. New registration 556; total 3624. Circulation 29,105. Receipts $5918.64 ($4160 from rentals of part of library building); expenditures $5026.10.

Laconia (N. H.) P. L. Olin S. Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 657; total 19,880. New registration 422; total registration 5417. Circulation 46,161. Receipts $6672.50; expenditures $6012.80.

Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford, Cal. George Thomas Clark, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 12,888; total 174,379 (vols. in Lane Medical Library, San Francisco, 31,422; total 205,801). Circulation 133,074.

Lexington (Ky.) P. L. Florence Dillard, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1326; total 26,004. Circulation 59,765. Receipts $8355.79; expenditures $7029.84.

Mattapoisett (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 161; total 6492. Circulation 11,153.

Milford (N. H.) F. L. Annabel C. Secomb, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to F. 15, '13.) Accessions 538; total 11,493. Circulation 32,490. Receipts $1818.27; expenditures $1804.15.

Mass. Gen. Hospital, Boston (Mass.), Treadwell L. Grace W. Myers, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 630; total 8277. No. vols. hospital records indexed and prepared for binding 120; cards written for clinical catalog 13,988.

Mass. Inst. of Technology Libs., Boston, (Mass.) Robt. P. Bigelow, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1911-12.). Accessions 5021 (excluding unbound periodicals); total 95,528 (not including 27,239 pamphlets and maps). Circulation 13,304.

Maj. Cole's gift to Technology Union, and the Dering Library, estimated at 30,000, are not included in this number. The Dering collection, given by American Telephone and Telegraph Co., containing about 30,000 volumes, is the most important ever received by the library. Other gifts include photographic periodicals and general literature from Maj. Cole.

Mercantile Library of New York (N. Y.). W. T. Peoples, lbn. (92d annual rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 5882 (net increase 1208); total 243,062 (pamphlets added 654). Number of members 2042; persons entitled to use library 3746. Circulation 96,984 (home 71,030, downtown branch 20,989, reference 4965). Readers 6332. Receipts $32,792.43; expenditures $28,978.04.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, N. Y. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2571; total 94,063. Circulation 75,776 (52,444 fiction). New registration 2449.

Newark (N. Y.) P. L. Sue A. Saltsman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Oct. 31, 1912.) Accessions 702; total 10,294. New registration 374; total 4061. Circulation 32,422.

New Haven (Conn.), Colony Historical Society. Frederick Bostwick, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to O. 31, '12.) Accessions 150 books, 450 pamphlets. Receipts $6869.25; expenditures $2615.07.

New Haven (Conn.), Yale University Libs. John C. Schwab, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 45,933 (main library); total (all libraries) 893,937 (main library). Borrowers 1896. Circulation 18,470 (outside library). Receipts $80,744.70; expenses $82,224.70. *Linonian and Brothers L.:* Circulation 19,263. Borrowers 1730. *Law L.:* Accessions 768; total 35,004 books, 10,311 pamphlets.

The system of reserving books for the use of particular classes is growing. Owen F. Aldis has given an important collection of first editions of American belles-lettres, and 1000 volumes of American poetry were anonymously added. Other gifts are numerous

and valuable. The new Elizabethan Club has a collection of first editions of the Elizabethan era listed in the report.

Exhibitions of manuscript letters connected with Yale history, works of the late President Porter, Connecticut governors' proclamations, and printed works of graduates were held. Publications include a finding list of engineering periodicals; a list of medical periodicals is about to appear.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. Mabel Temple, lbn. (29th rpt.—yr. to N. 30, '12.) Accessions 1596; total 34,058. New registrations 979; total registration 7327. Circulation 95,381 (pictures 2216). Receipts $7408.65; expenses $7341.84.

Stories were told to children during the summer at the main building and Blackinton branch. High school teachers coöperated with the library in making reading lists and getting new readers in their classes. Dickens, Scott, Arnold Bennett and other exhibits were held. Books for foreigners were advertised through the evening schools.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. Edith Tobitt, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 5730; total 104,538. Registration 17,823. Circulation 267,371.

Some of the points brought out in the report are: The change in the hour for closing from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m.; the discontinuance of the guarantor system; the increase in the number of books issued to each borrower at one time; the increase in the number of periodicals to be issued on cards, this collection now numbering 80; the beginning of the establishment of branch libraries in school buildings; the management of the C. N. Dietz lecture course held at the High School auditorium; the preparation of a chart giving by district the number of library readers, compared to the population, this to be used as a basis for the establishment of delivery stations in the future; the removal of a part of the library to quarters in the Court House, this having been done because of the crowded condition of the library building; the collecting of pamphlets and documents in preparation for the establishment of a municipal reference department, either at the library or at the City Hall; through the courtesy of the May Music Festival, the acquisition of a large collection of instrumental music which may circulate to borrowers; the almost daily use of the free lecture room for classes and clubs; the rearrangement of the museum on the third floor, thus making this collection of greater educational value than formerly; an exhibit of the work of modern American artists, February 17 to March 3, inclusive, under the management of the Omaha Society of Fine Arts; the management of a class in advanced civics, conducted under the direction of the library and free to the public.

Orange (N. J.) Free L. Elizabeth Howland Wesson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 687; total 36,700. Circulation 83,656.

The report points out the need of larger purchases for children's books, and interesting, up-to-date works in German, Italian and other languages.

Philadelphia (Pa.), City Institute. Mrs. M. A. Fell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1018; total 34,045. Circulation 42,306; visitors 90,549. Receipts $5917.81; expenditures $5263.42.

Port Deposit, Md. Jacob Tome Institute L. (18th yr., ending June 19, 1912.) Accessions 384; total 13,850 (not including 2000 pamphlets and 9000 pictures). Circulation 16,202 (adult 10,000, juvenile 1579). Registration 695. Expenditures $850.

No books are allowed to circulate during the school hours — 8:15-3:15 — but the library is open all day for reference work. There are two branch libraries, one of which is strictly juvenile. These are also in connection with the school. Our borrowers, among the townspeople, number about 90, exclusive of the children of the town, who are registered as students.

Rutland (Vt.) F. L. Lucy D. Cheney, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 608; total 19,029. New registration 640. Circulation 62,143. Receipts $2838.33.

The gain in circulation, 1666, was largely in non-fiction—in particular, juvenile non-fiction. The percentage in the children's department is 31, in comparison with 26 in the main library. Fifteen out-of-town study clubs and individuals have been borrowing non-fiction regularly.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. Gardner M. Jones, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to N. 30, '12.) Accessions 3596; total 57,951. New registration 984. Circulation 92,687. Receipts $87,926.59; expenditures $52,300.37.

The alterations and additions, already described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1912, were completed June 1, and the work of reorganization and expansion has progressed steadily since then.

Schenectady (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3994; total 31,127. New registration 3059; total registration 17,269. Circulation 164,041. Receipts $13,795.35; expenditures $13,702.11.

A branch has been opened in a public school, with a reading room and collection of 1500 volumes. A catalog of the newer publications is issued from time to time, a method which the librarians find "more useful than a regular monthly or quarterly bulletin padded with magazines, reference, and other titles of little interest."

Shelburne Falls (Mass.), Arms L. C. P. Hall, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 255; total 11,738.

Summit (N. J.) F. P. L. Louise R. Morris, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1233; total

9783. New registration 575; total 2262. Circulation 32,796.

The need of new stacks to accommodate the library's rapid growth is emphasized.

St. Louis, Mo. Mercantile L. W. L. R. Gifford, lbn. (Rpt.— yr. 1912.) Accessions 4849; total 143,013. New members 192; total membership 3311. Receipts $72,138.75; expenditures $68,135.98.

Townsend (Mass.) P. L. Evelyn L. Warren, lbn. Accessions 229; total 6471. Circulation 10,621. Receipts $623.43; expenditures $539.21.

Troy (N. Y.) P. L. Mary L. Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1880; total 47,565. New registration 1832; total registration 11,204. Circulation 98,201. Receipts $20,331.72; expenditures $20,203.37.

The juvenile department has been developed and strengthened, and the room newly decorated and provided with new shelves. Work with the schools and the foreign circulation have increased.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Libraries. Claribel R. Barnett, lbn. (Rpt.—fiscal year to Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 9122; total 122,043. Circulation (partial) 70,655 books, 128,883 periodicals. Expenses $53,004.95.

Monthly meetings of the staff were held October-June. Publications included the *Monthly Bulletin.* 2382 cards in "Agriculture" series prepared for Library of Congress. Catalog of forestry publications in department library completed, bibliography on White Mountain and Appalachian regions printed. A list of duplicates on hand is forthcoming. 1948 periodicals are received.

An inventory has been begun. A closer coöperation with the agricultural libraries of colleges and experiment stations all over the country is being sought. The report includes a history of the library, which was established fifty years ago, and a list of the series for which cards are prepared.

Wakefield (Mass.), Beebe Town L. H. Gertrude Lee, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 731; total 18,222. New registration 693. Circulation 54,399. Receipts $2997.07; expenditures $2697.07.

Walpole (Mass.) P. L. Ida J. Phelps, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 680. Circulation 26,740. New registration 225.

Washington (D. C.), Soldiers' Home L. (Rpt.—yr. to Ag. 20, '12.) Accessions 1327; total 11,032. Circulation 25,925.

Winnetka (Ill.) F. P. L. Jessie E. McKenzie, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Je. 30, '12.) Accessions 943; total 7420. Registration 1189. Circulation 15,578. Receipts $3017.02; expenditures $2589.20.

Westerly (R. I.) P. L. Joseph L. Peacock, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to O. 15, 1912.) Accessions 2333; total 31,027 (exclusive of government publications). New registration 780; total 4460. Circulation 65,052 (juvenile 15,051).

The library serves a population of 11,700, including the part of town over the Connecticut line. For Westerly itself, the circulation per capita is 7.27 per cent., and on the basis of the larger area, 5.85. The average for the state is 1.30.

West Brookfield (Mass.), Merriam P. L. Mary P. Foster, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 348; total 9948. Registration 800. Circulation 15,690.

Winthrop (Mass.) P. L. Alice A. Munday, lbn. (28th annual rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 636; total 13,004. Registration 4047. Circulation 36,888. Receipts $5270.23.

FOREIGN

Imperial L., Calcutta, India. J. A. Chapman, lbn. (Rpt.—Ja. 1, '11-Mr. 31, '12.) Accessions 13,846. Number of readers 39,832. Books issued 8879.

Bibliography and Cataloging

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES. Brown, Zaidee, *comp.* Buying list of books for small libraries. New ed.; rev. by Caroline Webster. Chic., Am. Lib. Assn. 64 p. 4°, pap.

—— Brandenburg, S. J., *comp.* One hundred good books for country readers. Oxford, O., Miami Univ. Lib. 14 p. 12°, pap.

—— Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Classified list of Smithsonian publications available for distribution, Jan. 1, 1913. 31 p. 8°, pap.

—— Gray, W. Forbes, *ed.* Books that count; a dictionary of standard books. N. Y., Macmillan. 19+630+58 p. 12°, $5.

AGRICULTURE. Babcock, Ernest Brown. Development of secondary school agriculture in California. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal., '11. 52+2 p. (3 p. bibl.) (College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station cir.) pap., gratis.

—— Univ. of Cal. Publications in agricultural sciences. Berkeley. 49 p. pap., 45 c.

—— Va. State Lib. *Bull.,* Ja., '13. A list of manuscripts relating to the history of agriculture in Virginia; collected by N. F. Cabell, and now in the Va. State Lib. Richmond, Va. 20 p. 8°, pap.

AMERICA. Rosenbach Co. Catalogue of rare and important books and manuscripts relating to America, early voyages and discoveries, colonial tracts and pamphlets, Revolutionary War, western travel, Indians and early American imprints, laws, maps and views. Philadelphia, Pa. 8°, pap. (No. 16; 683 titles.)

AMERICAN HISTORY. Andrews, C. McLean. Guide to the materials for American history,

to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain. v. 1, The state papers. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Inst. 11+346 p. 4°, pap., $2.50.

AMERICANA. Anderson Auction Co. Rare Americana relating to the American Indians collected by Wilberforce Eames, part III. N. Y. 8°, pap. (No. 994; 1896 titles.)

BIBLE. Goodman, Frederic Simeon. Effective Bible study; suggestions for individual and class study. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 3+55 p. (20 p. bibl.) 12°, 25 c.

BOTANY. Lloyd Lib. Bibliography relating to the floras of Europe in general and the floras of Great Britain. Cincinnati, O. 70 p. 8°, pap.

CARDS. Lyons, Will H. Books on whist and other card games. Petersburg, Ky., 16°, pap. (No. 2.)

CATHOLIC LITERATURE. Baer, Jos., & Co. Theologia Catholica. Siebenter Teil: Kirchengeschichte II., Ordens- und Klostergeschichte. Frankfurt a.-M. 8°, pap. (No. 607; 1725 titles.)

CHESS. Lyons, Will H. Chess requisites and works on chess; new and standard books on chess. Petersburg, Ky. 16°, pap. (No. 10.)

CHILDREN. N. Y. Sch. of Philanthropy *Bull.*, Mr., '13. Infant welfare. 3 p. 8°, pap. (No. 10.)

CHILDREN'S READING. Boys' and girls' bookshelf. I., Index; II., Reading and study courses; a guide to the bookshelf's use and enjoyment by young readers. Prepared by the editorial board N. Y. Univ. Soc.. 3+73+7+60 p. 8°, pap. (Not sold separately.)

CHILDREN'S READING. Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. Books for boys and girls. 66 p. 12°, pap.

CITY DOCUMENTS. N. Y. P. L. *Bull.*, Mr., '13. List of city charters, ordinances and public documents, part v. p. 255-296, 4°, pap.

COTTON MANUFACTURING. Copeland, Melvin T. The cotton manufacturing industry of the United States; awarded the David A. Wells prize for the year 1911-12 and published from the income of the David A. Wells fund. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. c. '12. 12+415 p. (7 p. bibl.) 8°, (Harvard economic studies.) $2.

CRIPPLES. McMurtrie, Douglas Crawford. The care of crippled children in the United States; a study of the distribution of institutions and work, [etc.;] with a bibliography of material relating to cripples in America; a revision of an article in the *American Journal of Orthopedic Surgery*, May, 1912. N. Y., [The author.] c. 2+3-33 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, 50 c.

DIPLOMACY. Nijhoff, Martinus. Catalogue de diplomatie (manuels, guides, etc.—histoire, ambassades, etc.) La Haye. 8°, pap. (No. 394; 711 titles.)

DIVINE HEALING. Weaver, E. E. Mind and health; with an examination of some systems of divine healing; with an introd. by G. Stanley Hall. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 15+500 p. (14 p. bibl.) 12°, $2.

DRUGS. Wilbert, Martin I., *comp.* Digest of laws and regulations in force in the United States relating to the possession, use, sale, and manufacture of poisons and habit-forming drugs. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 278+5 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Treasury Dept., Public Health Service, Public health bull.) pap.

DUTCH LITERATURE. Nijhoff, Martinus. Selected list of Dutch books recommended for libraries. The Hague. 92 p. 12°, pap.

EAR. Braun, Alfr., *and* Friesner, Isidore. The labyrinth; an aid to the study of inflammations of the internal ear; with 53 figures in the text and 34 half-tones on 32 plates. N. Y., Rebman Co. c. 250 p. (10 p. bibl.) il. 4°, $4.

EDUCATION. Clawson, Cortez Randolph. Bibliography of education. Alfred, N. Y., Alfred Univ. Lib. 51 p. 8°, (Bull.) pap., gratis.

FINE ARTS. Maggs Bros. Books on art and allied subjects. London. 8°, pap. (No. 305; 1450 titles.)

—— Rapilly, Georges. Catalogue de livres d'art anciens et modernes. Paris. 8°, pap. (No. 126; 903 titles.)

FREEMASONRY. Baer, Jos., & Co. Freimaurerei, illuminaten, rosenkreuzer, tempelherren, vehmgerichte mit einem anhange emblemata. Frankfurt a.M. 8°, pap. (No. 609; 504 titles.)

GEOLOGY. Nickles, J. M. Bibliography of North American geology for 1911; with subject index. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 162 p. 8°, (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey bull.) pap.

GIPSIES. Sotheran, H., & Co. Catalogue of a collection of works on gipsy lore, etc. 8°, pap. (No. 733; 1566 titles.)

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. Monthly catalogue United States public documents. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 8°, pap. (No. 217.)

INCUNABULA. Loescher & Co. Incunables, manuscrits et livres imprimés avant 1525. Rome. 8°, pap. (No. 88; 184 titles.)

INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION. Hicks, F. C. Internationalism; a selected list of books, pamphlets and periodicals. N. Y., Am. Assn. for Internat. Conciliation. 30 p. 12°, pap.

LAW. Borchard, Edn. M. The bibliography of international law and continental law. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 93 p. 4°, pap., 15 c.

LITERATURE. Buck, Philo Melvyn, jr. Social forces in modern literature. Bost., Ginn. c. 7+254 p. (7 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.

MAPS. Lechner, R. Kartenwerke. Wien. 128 p. 8°, pap.

MARBLES. Dale, T: Nelson. The commercial marbles of western Vermont. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 170 p. (6 p. bibl.) pls. fold. maps, diagrs., (part fold., part col.) 8°, (U. S., Geological Survey bull.) pap.

MEDICINE. Speyer *and* Peters. Ad historiam medicinæ plantæ officinales curiosa. Berlin. 12°, pap. (No. 27; 411 titles.)

MINING. *Mining World (The)* index of current literature. v. 1, 1912. Chic., Mining World Co. 317+31 p. 8°, $2.

MISSIONS. Murray, J. Lovell. A selected bibliography of missionary literature. N. Y., Student Volunteer Movement. c. '12. 40 p. 8°, 25 c.

MOBILE, ALA. Hamilton, P. Jos. Mobile of the five flags; the story of the river basin and coast about Mobile from the earliest times to the present. Mobile, Ala., Gill Pr. 2+9-24+408 p. (bibls.) il. pors. col. pls. maps, 12°, $1.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Robbins, Edn. Clyde. Selected articles on the commission plan of municipal government. 3d and enl. ed. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co. 29+180 p. (15 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) $1.

MUSIC. Boerner, C. G. Kostbare musikbücher. Leipzig. 4°, pap. (No. 293; 624 lots.)

NATIONAL PARKS. United States. Dept. of the Interior. List of National Park publications. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 27 p. map, 8°, pap.

PAINTERS AND PAINTINGS. Crowe, Jos. Archer, *and* Cavalcaselle, Giovanni Battista. A history of painting in north Italy, Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Ferrara, Milan, Friuli, Brescia, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century; ed. by Tancred Boremius. In 3 v. N. Y., Scribner. 12+300; 10+458; 11+581 p. (27 p. bibl.) pls. 8°, $18.

PANAMA CANAL. Barrett, J. Panama Canal; what it is; what it means. Wash., D. C., Pan American Union. c. 1020 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. maps, 8°, $1.

PATRIOTISM. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. *Bull.*, Apl., '12. Patriotism: Memorial Day, Flag Day, Fourth of July. 15 p. 12°, pap.

PETRARCA, Francesco. Cosenza, Mario Emilio. Francesco Petrarca and the revolution of Cola di Rienzo. Chic., Univ. of Chic. c. 14+330 p. (5½ p. bibl.) $1.50.

PHILOLOGY. Handschin, C. Hart. The teaching of modern languages in the United States. Pt. II., Works on the teaching of modern languages. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 154 p. 8°, (U. S. Bureau of Educ. *bull.*)

PHILOSOPHY. Lorentz, Alfr. Catalogue of zeitschriften and das ganze gebiet der philosophie, etc. Leipzig. 332 p. 4°, bds.

POETRY, French. Bithell, Jethro, *comp.* Contemporary French poetry; selected and tr. by Jethro Bithell. N. Y., P. P. Simmons, Ltd. 82+227 p. (4 p. bibl.) 16°, (Canterbury poets.) 40 c.

PRINTS. Weitenkampf, Frank. American graphic art. N. Y., Holt, '12. 382 p. O. $2.75. Contains citations of literature on special topics.

ST. PATRICK. Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. Saint Patrick, a sketch of his life; with a bibliography. 4 p. 4°, pap.

SKIN. Bulkley, Lucius Duncan. Diet and hygiene in diseases of the skin. N. Y., P. B. Hoeber. c. 13+194 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, $2.

SMOKE ABATEMENT. Flagg, S. B. Smoke abatement and city smoke ordinances. 2d ed., rev., [October, 1912.] Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 57 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Mines bull.) pap.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Bibliography of social service. Louise Stevens Bryant. *Psychological Clinic*, F. 15, '13, VI.: 263-268.

This bibliography is listed under the following subheadings: Modern social service movement, General references—32 titles; Social aspects of school work—28 titles; Mental defectives—7 titles; Eugenics, Education with reference to sex, the Social evil—16 titles; General bibliographical and periodical references—23 titles.

STORY TELLING. MacKenzie, Isbel Orr. Classified list of stories for story telling; prepared for use in the grades. San Jose, Cal., Popp & Hogan. c. '12. 20 p. 8°, 25 c.

VARNHAGEN, RAHEL. Key, Ellen Karolina Sofia. Rahl Varnhagen; a portrait; tr. from the Swedish by Arth. G. Chater; with an introd. by Havelock Ellis. N. Y., Putnam. c. 19+312 p. (6 p. bibl.) por. 12°, $1.50.

WILSON, Woodrow. Clemons, Harry. An essay towards a bibliography of the published writings and addresses of Woodrow Wilson, 1875-1910. Princeton, N. J., Princeton Univ. Lib. 4°, pap., 50 c.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Phelps, Edith M., *comp.* Select articles on woman suffrage. 2d and rev. ed. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co. 37+162 p. (11 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) $1.

Library Calendar

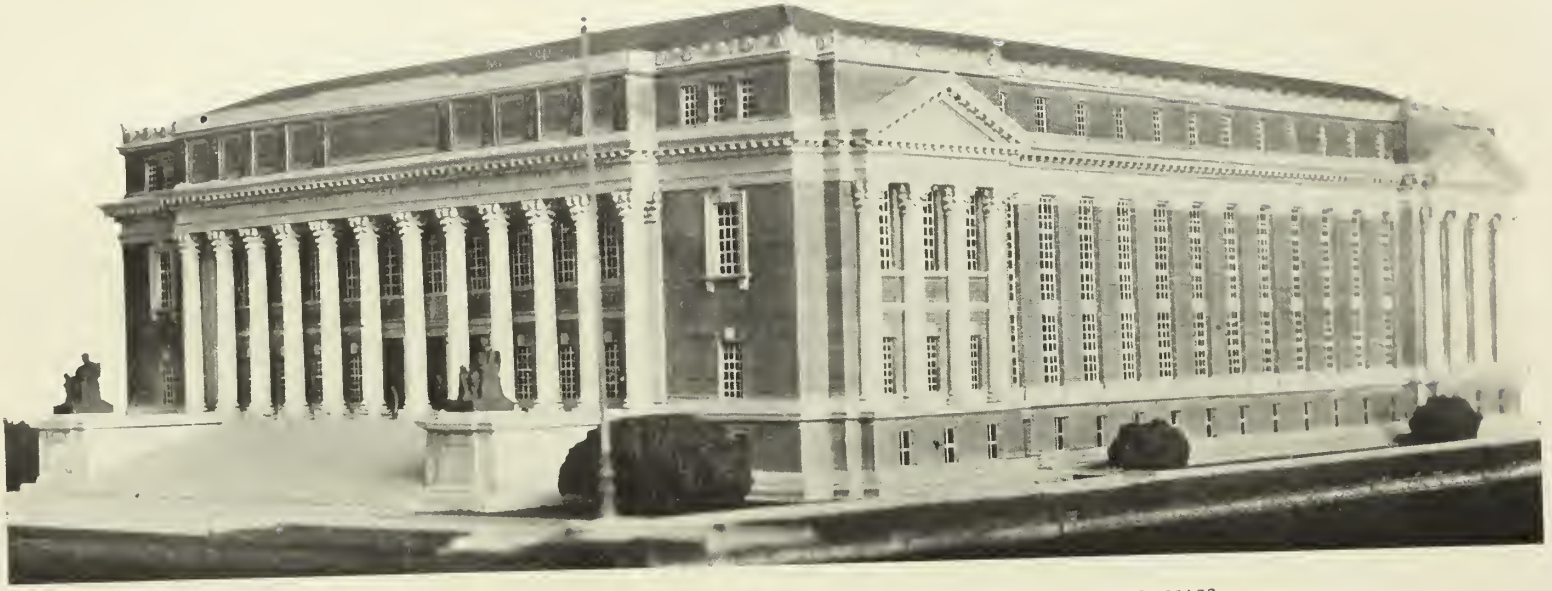
Apr. 28-29. Carnegie L. Atlanta, Ga., Ga. L. A.
May. N. Y. L. C.
Je. 23-28. A. L. A. annual conference, Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y.



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HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38 MAY, 1913 NO. 5

THE attendance at the Kaaterskill conference bids fair to make a record year in the history of the American Library Association, as there is every indication that the accommodations of the huge hotel will be fully required and that there will be an overflow at the Laurel House, to and from which free transportation will be provided. "Nothing succeeds like success," and this announcement is likely to increase the attendance still further, but the travel committee are confident that they can provide for all who come. The post-conference excursion offers the Hudson River trip and the journey through the Adirondacks at very reasonable rates, and the alternatives for those who have visited Lake Placid and those who have yet to see that beautiful spot, historic in library annals, have been excellently worked out. The conference program as outlined gives promise of informing and inspiring sessions on a series of topics, some of which have the merit of novelty in the field of library discussion; and the plan of having all of the general sessions in the forenoon will work out to the great delight of those who wish to do sightseeing in the land of Rip Van Winkle rather than to attend the special sessions of the several sections or affiliated organizations. Altogether the conference of 1913, in the forty-seventh year of the organization, promises to be a great event, and from it the A. L. A. will look forward to the San Francisco conference of 1915 and the semi-annual conference, which will naturally be held in one of the original library centers in the east, with increasing enthusiasm.

ONE of the important topics for the conference will be the development of business and other special libraries, which are increasing in number and importance even beyond the knowledge of the library profession itself. It is desired to make a more adequate list of such libraries, which are almost entirely of private organization, than has yet been found possible, and librarians are requested to make inquiries in their respective localities and to send to this office or to the secretary of the Special Libraries Association the names of institutions or concerns which have developed or are meaning to develop such libraries, with the names of the librarians where such have been specially appointed. There was no little question, when the Special Libraries Association was undertaken, whether such an organization, composed necessarily of somewhat incongruous elements—that is, of libraries differing from each other in scope—would find a useful field; but though the meetings of the association have not been largely attended, it has had a good deal of effectiveness in developing the idea of business libraries and their value to commercial concerns. Only about a hundred such, outside the business branches of public libraries, have so far been listed, but there are like enough a hundred in New York and vicinity alone, while in many small manufacturing centers the local librarian will be able to report one or more, perhaps small at the moment, but of growing importance. It should be the natural development from the traveling libraries in factories that great business concerns should develop libraries of their own, partly of technical works, for their commercial use and for the instruction of their employes, and partly of books of a more popular character, in line with welfare work, for the recreation of their employes. The correlation of the facts regarding business and special libraries will be a strong stimulus toward their extension and further development.

LIBRARY literature increases almost beyond the practicable possibilities of review, and this increase is especially noticeable in bibliography. Mr. H. W. Wilson supplements his great United States Catalog of books in print at the end of 1911 by the first annual catalog in continuation of it; and also he is sending out the first issue of the long-promised index to engineering and kindred periodicals. This plan has taken a wider and probably more practical and useful scope than was originally outlined, for it is issued as an index to industrial arts periodicals, which covers other callings as well

as engineering, and which will be of very great use in the business and other special libraries which are so rapidly multiplying, as well as in the public libraries of more general scope. The new periodical should of course be at the information desk of all enterprising libraries, particularly those in manufacturing centers. Mr. Wilson is also proposing to issue a new index to periodicals not previously included in the "Readers' guide," which will cover to some extent the field of Mr. Faxon's enterprise. Of this latter, the volume for 1912 has just been issued, and it is a remarkable piece of work, especially in view of the varied demands upon its editor. Mr. Faxon, whether in travel or at rest, is indefatigable in the highest degree, and this annual volume including not only an index to periodical literature not otherwise indexed, but also an index to dramas and dramatic literature of the year 1912, is new proof of his capacity of literary digestion.

As the greatest of our cities, New York has special need of a municipal reference library, and the start made by Comptroller Prendergast in that direction is very promising. There will be ample provision for the growth of the library in the municipal office building which is to be occupied in the fall, and the comptroller's plans are far-seeing and comprehensive. It will be in interesting contrast to the old city library in the City Hall, composed mostly of dead documents and foreign exchanges, buried under the dust of ages, in which for a time the poet R. H. Stoddard officiated as librarian. Brooklyn has already provided a municipal reference library for the borough, in the sociological division of the old library building on Montague street, near the Borough Hall, and thus set a good example to Manhattan. Ultimately there should come about a municipal reference library, centered in Manhattan, with associated libraries in the several boroughs; and these should really be not separate libraries, but under the administration of the public library system of the respective boroughs and in interborough association with each other. It would in fact be an administrative waste to start an independent municipal library system when the advantages of the administration of the great library systems of the metropolis are at the service of the city.

The Exposition of the Book at Leipzig in 1914 assumes more importance as more information as to its scope reaches us. It is to be regretted that American book publishers have not the international spirit to coöperate in placing there an exhibit of American books which would compare with the representative library exhibit at St. Louis in 1904. Without the coöperation of the publishers, the A. L. A. can scarcely be expected to provide a book exhibit, but it is important and desirable, at least, that library methods, catalogs and appliances should be fully shown. The committee on international relations, of which the Librarian of Congress is chairman, will report at the Kaaterskill conference in favor of making such an exhibit, which though not important for American purposes, will be fruitful in the larger interests of library progress abroad. An American committee has been organized, covering sixteen department groups, with Mr. J. C. Dana as representative of the libraries, and the A. L. A. conference will probably be asked to appoint a special committee on which Mr. Dana may well be linked between the A. L. A. and the general committee. Dr. Schwenke and others have given assurances that the exposition is no speculation, but will be of international importance and under governmental auspices, and although it is not to be expected that the United States Government will provide, as other nations are providing for a national building or indeed furnish funds for a national exhibit, it will be a shame if America is not fairly if not fully represented. It is to be hoped further that the committee, in charge of the next meeting of the International Library Association, which does not seem to have planned a meeting for 1913, will make arrangements for a meeting at Leipzig in 1914, not only in view of the exposition, but of the general fact that Leipzig is one of the most important book centers, if not the most important, on the continent. It was provided at the last international congress at Brussels that a conference should be held not later than three years thereafter, and certainly there should be a meeting not later than 1914. Such a meeting should give American librarians opportunity to study German and Continental libraries and library methods, and should attract the largest delegation from American library interests that has yet visited the continent.

"WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS."*

By Corinne Bacon, *Director Drexel Institute Library School, Philadelphia*

I am not going to talk to you this morning about Arnold Bennett's half cynical, wholly truthful play, "What the public wants." I have borrowed Mr. Bennett's title because it met my need.

The same public who, in the play, eagerly read Charles Worden's sensational papers—the "million unfit" readers, who, as Mr. Cutter told us years ago, are crowding our libraries, instead of the one fit reader who used to be our client—are asking us for underdone literature, for lumps of undigested or predigested information, for literary sensations of all sorts.

We are trying to get these people to come to our libraries and to meet some, at least, of their needs. And when we succeed we feel happy, and believe we have done a big thing. We *are trying* to do a big thing—to become the continuation school not only for the descendants of Gov. Bradford and Elder Brewster, but for the children of more recent immigrants who are making, to a great extent, the America of to-morrow. Are we working wisely toward this end, or is our zeal sometimes not according to knowledge?

What is our American ideal? That Englishman who deceived the astute Mr. Bryan with his "Letters of a Chinese official," G. Lowes Dickinson, has told us that the end which we Americans set before ourselves is not wealth, nor yet power, but *acceleration*. "To be always moving, and always moving faster, that they think is the beatific life; and with happy detachment from philosophy and speculation, they are not troubled by the question, Whither? If they are asked by Europeans, as they sometimes are, what is the point of going so fast, their only feeling is one of genuine astonishment. Why, they reply, you go fast! And what more can be said?"

What is our library ideal? Is it not coming to be this so-called American ideal of acceleration? The bigger the circulation, the broader the librarian's smile; the more questions answered, the more useful the library to the tax-payers!

To get the big circulation, to become an animated question-box, we must either give the public exactly what it wants or create a demand for what we wish to give.

We are teaching people to demand:

Long hours of opening.

Quick service.

New books—especially new novels—and plenty of them.

Answers to all sorts of questions.

Our new ideal of service is finer than that of our forebears, but how are we working it out?

It is well to perfect our machinery, but when we've gotten scientific management, suppose we stop long enough to take breath and ask ourselves what we are doing with it? It's all right to travel sixty miles an hour in a train *de luxe;* but, after all, the destination of the train is the passenger's main concern. In other words, well-ordered activity is not enough. Ends must be considered.

You have put the best celluloid guide cards in your catalog? Good. You have decided, after hours of prayerful reflection, instead of putting the reference in your catalog, "Social science, *see* Sociology," that it will puzzle the reader less if phrased as follows, "Social science: For books on this subject, look under the word Sociology." Good. You have eliminated two unnecessary motions in charging a book, which is a saving of two seconds to each reader? Good. Your assistants are never idle? They all have some—"busy work," I believe the kindergarteners call it—they are pasting things on other things, or labeling things, or counting things. Admirable, no doubt.

And your statistics present a solid front. You can tell how many sociological works were read last month (though not always how many of them were fairy tales and books on how to behave in polite society), and how many books on fine arts were drawn, even if no statement is made as to what proportion of these cultural works dealt with billiards or poker. Admirable. It looks well in a library report and pleases the taxpayer.

But—to what are those guide cards and references guiding the reader? What will he find under "Sociology" when he gets there?

* Address at the Atlantic City meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, March 1, 1913.

Suppose he needs help in selecting his book—can your busy assistant give it? She never has time to examine the insides of books! Is the increased speed in charging costing too much in nervous energy? What do your statistics mean, anyhow? They don't tell you whether the man read the book, or, if he did, whether he got anything out of it.

Suppose we examine the four leading demands that we have taught people to make of our libraries.

(1) *Long hours of opening.* It seems a legitimate demand that the library be open seven days in the week for as many hours as possible. If the library is an "uplift" institution, working for social betterment, as many librarians say it is, why close its doors on the one day in the week when the man who needs it has time to be uplifted? The factor finally determining the hours must be the amount of money which can be put into salaries. I believe in a 40-hour week for the average public library assistant, and also that every assistant should have 36 continuous hours off duty each week. If she works on Sunday, she should have her long rest on some other day. This is necessary for efficiency. So long hours and Sunday opening are possible or impossible, according to one's budget.

(2) *Quick service.* This means the minimum of red tape. It means delivering any book from any branch in the system to the reader at the point most convenient for him. It means healthy and intelligent assistants. It, again, is a legitimate demand, the satisfaction of which depends on economic considerations. More efficient loan-desk assistants are worth more money, and interbranch delivery of books is costly.

(3) *New books and plenty of them.* The librarian is as anxious to buy them as the reader is anxious to have them, because they increase the circulation.

Now, what does a large circulation mean? A book to-day *may* be, but need not be, the "precious lifeblood of a master spirit." "Some books are simply soiled paper, others are books, others are literature." This is an age of cheap literature in two senses of the word. Dooley was right about a large proportion of books when he said: "The truth is that readin' is the next thing this side iv goin' to bed for restin' the mind. . . A man doesn't think whin he's readin', or, if he has to, the book is no fun! Believe me, Hinnissy, readin' is not thinkin'. It seems like it, and whin it comes out in talk sometimes, it sounds like it. It's a kind of nearthought that looks geniooyne to the thoughtless."

Mr. Dana and the *Dial,* as you all know, have recently had a lively bout over the "great books superstition," and the honors seem about equally divided. I hope I do not misrepresent Mr. Dana in saying that he seems to think that if a man does not care for Marcus Aurelius, it is well for him to read about Mutt and Jeff. I would go further on the highway of heresy and ask why it is necessarily a good thing for him to read at all? Is there anything sacrosanct about print? *Why* is it a virtue to read? It takes more intelligence to make a dress, to cook and serve a dinner which is both nourishing and appetizing, or to make a piece of arts and crafts furniture, than it does to read many a book. Would not some of us be more genuine, more original, if we dealt more with first-hand things than with second-hand thoughts? At the best, books are but a substitute for life. Who wants to read Kipling's or even Masefield's sea poems when he can go to sea and feel the might of the waves and watch their wonderful shifting blues and greens, and feel the sting of the salt spray? Isn't it laziness that makes us read Lanier's "Sunrise," instead of getting up to see the real thing? And don't we miss a lot? The point I am trying to make is that the substitution of books for life is not necessarily worth while, and that the time we spend in reading is lost to living.

Some folks, like Mr. Harold E. Gorst, believe that books stifle thought. He argues that the mind cannot work at all "if it be systematically choked up with facts and with the ideas and opinions of others," and that "books are therefore absolutely dangerous to healthy mental development." "Let no man, therefore, be proud of the number of books that he has read. He should rather be ashamed of having had such liberal recourse, not to his own thinking powers, but to the opinions and reflections of other people. Is it more noble to quote Herbert Spencer or Emerson than to quote yourself?" Which should prevent me, I suppose, from quoting Mr. Gorst. But, then, my mind has been weakened by years of association with books!

The circulation of many books, then, may

encourage second-hand living and second-hand thinking. It also emphasizes unduly the *new* book. No business man could afford to carry the dead stock that we librarians carry. Some of this dead stock we should get rid of; more of it we could get used if we really tried to. Suppose we didn't buy some of the new books that are not worth while, and put the money into fine editions of some books tested by time, and boomed these latter. Our libraries wouldn't circulate so many books, but what about results? Suppose we lost thirty "Through the postern gate" readers, and gained three Anna Karenina readers—would the world be the worse for it?

As for a large circulation of children's books, sometimes one feels happy over it and thinks how the taste of the rising generation is being formed. And then, all of a sudden, comes the thought—what right have we to tempt with more books these children who already spend too many hours a day over books in unsanitary schoolrooms, and who, when not in school, are in moving-picture shows? They need the open air. They need a place to play in, also. It is probably far more important to-day for us to see that the moving-picture show is what it should be than for us to put in time discussing the exact effect of Alger or Optic. The movies are ahead of us in drawing power.

Before dismissing the question of circulation, I want to speak briefly of two classes of books in special demand—new novels and books on sex hygiene.

No public library can afford to buy all the novels people want. Yet it should suppply much good fiction. Novels have both a pleasure value and a social value. Many people who to-day are thinking on social problems are doing it to a great extent because of the novels they have read. Novels help us to understand and sympathize with people whose ideals differ from ours. They are broadening. But if they simply provided mental recreation that would be a sufficient reason for the library to supply them. We can meet fairly well the legitimate demand for worthwhile fiction through the pay duplicate collection.

Libraries have taken a conservative stand with regard to books on social purity and sex hygiene. We have not restricted books calculated to arouse the military spirit, though many of us believe that war is an evil; nor have we restricted books pandering to the worst forms of race prejudice, though the race problem is one of the most serious that confronts the American nation to-day; we have restricted books giving clean, scientific, much-needed information, free from sentimental twaddle, on sex. Why? Boys and girls, whose legitimate questions are unanswered at home or at school, need these books. Parents and teachers need them. It is to be hoped that now, when everybody else is waking up to the horrors wrought by silence and misinformation, we librarians be not the last to open our eyes and see what we ought to do. The American Vigilance Association has done a good thing in sending us lists of the books that should be on our shelves.

(4) *Answering questions.* The fourth demand we are teaching the public to make upon us is that all of its many questions be answerable at the library. This brings us to the use and abuse of reference work.

It is possible to divide the askers of questions roughly into two groups: the pessimists, who expect nothing of the reference librarian, and the optimists, who expect everything. Some of the latter seem to expect not only to have the cup of knowledge filled for them and held to their lips while they quench their thirst, but want to be patted on the back while they swallow. Both pessimists and optimists may be subdivided into three groups:

(a) Those who don't know what they want, and say so.

(b) Those who say they know what they want, and don't.

(c) Those who know what they want, and won't tell.

And the questions that they ask us, and that we try to answer! I wonder how much time we should spend in answering some of them? It seems hardly worth while, for instance, to spend much time in finding out whether Kipling threw the Recessional into the waste-basket and Mrs. Kipling fished it out, whether the Princess Eno nursed her baby, whether Abraham Lincoln ever said anything about shade trees, or whether the United States navy has used live animals as targets! The woman who asked for an easy prayer in verse for a feeble-minded child, and the young foreigner who wanted a book telling how to

write a love letter, or "anything as'll help a feller win the girl he loves," would be helped most effectually by an assistant capable of writing exactly what they wanted. I wonder whether some of the "almost-folk," as Lanier calls them, in literature, who can't get their books printed, won't have regular salaried positions in the library of the future and write such poems, prayers, sermons and essays as people may wish for! Many questions can't be answered from books. This, for instance: Does woman, by engaging in man's occupations and by acquiring his habits, lessen her chances of matrimony? Yet I fear that the person who asked it was disappointed when told she could get the most direct and authoritative information by asking the men she knew!

Seriously, where shall we draw the line? We have been told by an authority in matters bibliothecal that the general canons to be laid down depended on the claim of the subject matter, the claim of the inquirer and the possibility of success. Surely; but this pushes the difficulty further back. We cannot always gauge the possibility of success, and it is often difficult to decide on the importance of the subject matter.

A type of question I think we all agree that we should put the minimum of time on, if any, is the puzzle competition. The pamphlets of titles gotten out for the book title competitions, now such favorites, sometimes advise the competitor to ask help from her librarian, who will gladly give it! But nothing in any library will help determine whether the prize-giver intends a picture of three men going to sea to represent "Three men in a boat" or "Outward bound"!

Our two most serious problems are the school children and the clubwomen. There are four ways in which library time is wasted by school children:

(1) By looking up a subject for a child, who takes out the best material on it, and then hunting for more material for another child and for still others who straggle along later. If we could but get the teacher to notify us in advance when material was wanted by a class, we could get the resources of the library on that subject together in our least hurried moments and reserve it for the whole class. Coöperation between teacher and librarian would solve this difficulty, but in some places the teacher still seems unwilling to coöperate.

(2) By looking up things that shouldn't be looked up, and that oftentimes the teacher never intended should be looked up in the library; as, for instance, a Description of the park in our town; Gareth's experiences in the kitchen; Old Roman speeches to help a boy make a speech that Cassius might have made at Cæsar's funeral!

(3) By looking up subjects beyond the child's grasp, subjects that he is incapable of dealing with properly, such as: Reasons why the republic will endure; Which has influenced the world more deeply, man or woman? What is mind, where is mind, when is mind? We must put some time on questions of this sort, because the child is not to blame for the teacher's lack of judgment, and if we refuse all help we alienate the child from the library, which we have no desire to do. It seems as if there was no remedy for this particular waste of time, except to pay better salaries in the lower school grades, and so to attract better-equipped teachers.

(4) By looking up things that it is legitimate to look up, but that the child should ferret out for himself. This is known as "original research" on the part of the child. Mentally, it is on a par with learning by rote, of late much condemned. I am not sure whether learning by rote was not the more valuable of the two; at least it trained the memory, which was not a bad thing, whereas "original research," as often conducted, seems to me to train no faculty. A busy reference librarian has no time in her rush hours to teach the use of books. She is forced to find the material herself and set it before the child, who copies as little as he thinks will satisfy teacher's thirst for information. Of course, some good is done by the child's finding out that there is a library, and if he goes there to please his teacher he may see the Jungle book or something else worth while, take it away with him, and so get some real good from his visit. But ought we not all to try harder than we have as yet to get lessons on the use of books incorporated in the school course? To know how to use books as tools means so very much—is of so much more importance to the child than the acquisition of any given facts.

Our other serious problem is the club-

woman. Do not misunderstand me. I am not uttering a general indictment of women's clubs. They have done much for social and civic improvement. It is only necessary to instance the help that some of the clubs of the middle west have been to Caroline Bartlett Crane in her valuable sanitary surveys. So far as the clubs are studying problems of education, of the child, of sanitation, etc., they deserve all the help we can give them. And when they are seriously studying topics in history, literature and art that are within their grasp, we should not grudge our help. We should, of course, help those whose reach decidedly exceeds their grasp, but we should not spend so much time on them. It isn't fair to the others. We must learn to distinguish between the worth-while woman, writing on a worth-while subject, and the Xingu type. (See Mrs. Wharton's story in *Scribner's* for December, 1911.)

Another way in which many of us waste library time is by writing letters for people who are perfectly capable of writing for themselves, and who should simply be told where to write to secure the desired information.

Still another is by trying to answer every question that seems worth while, even though some other library could answer it more quickly and more fully. None of us is omniscient—not even the youngest—as Dr. Jowett once said, and it should not be a matter of personal pride with us to answer every question.

To sum up: The long hours and the quick service that the public wants it should have, if it votes us a big enough appropriation to make it possible; but as reading is not a good in itself, we have a right to pick and choose our books, and need not lie awake o' nights if everyone in town hasn't a library card; and as a day is but twenty-four hours long, and libraries are not yet open continuously, we haven't time to tell everyone everything he wants to know, and we must discriminate in answering questions.

And in considering what the public wants, let us remember that it is more or less in our power to create a demand.

Let us remember, too, the "one fit" reader —the herbivorous reader of whom Dr. Crothers speaks, that "quiet, ruminating creature who likes to browse in a library." He is one of the public, too, and these are the days of minority representation. He wants what is worth while, and he often wants to keep it a long while. In our rush for new readers and our fondness for statistics, let us not forget him.

Sometimes, when we have been shoveling second-rate novels over the counter of a Saturday night, in as mad haste as the stoker on an ocean grayhound shovels coal, we wonder when the rush is over whether the library *is* a cultural institution or on a par with the movies—perhaps less educational than many a good moving-picture show. Then we remember the one fit reader and take courage, remembering, too, how many thousands of years it took to evolve man from the brute, how near the brute some still are, and wondering wearily, but hopefully, how many eons it will take to evolve a generation of fit readers and of fit librarians, since we, too, are but a part of the public we try to serve.

ACCESSION RECORDS ECONOMIZED AND SYSTEMATIZED

By Henry E. Bliss, *Librarian at the College of the City of New York*

No thorough discussion of accession records, in the light of modern library economy, has yet appeared in print. Some good material was indeed gathered and set forth in the report of the A. L. A. Committee on Administration (Miss Bacon, chairman) at the conference of 1908; but that earnest investigation should have been followed by an earnest discussion of the facts arrayed and the opinions quoted, so plainly presenting an argument against the standard accession book. It is not the purpose of the present article to supply that needed discussion, but rather to invite it, and to offer a further contribution toward the solution of the unsettled problem. It is hoped that the present committee will do much to show what progress has been made by libraries in improving methods of accession records, and that they will make some further recommendations.

From the time of the adoption of the standard accession book by a committee of the A. L. A. in 1876, when some discussions by Mr. Dewey, Mr. Winsor and others were printed, there was almost nothing published on the subject in this country until 1903, when, in March, the accession book was chosen for discussion at a meeting of the New York Library Club, and Mr. Weitenkampf read a very interesting paper. At the same meeting, the present writer proposed a system combining order, accession and shelf-list entries on one card. In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the following October was published a concise account of the system proposed, with a brief argument against the accession book. I desire to repeat the acknowledgment then made that Mr. Willard Austin had previously outlined a good scheme to which mine was in part similar.* He had gone a step farther than Mr. Winsor and others who had placed some accession records on the shelf-lists, and he proposed to employ the order slips as shelf-list cards, and in the interim between accessioning and cataloging to keep these alphabetically as a catalog of new books. Instead of merely transferring the records, he proposed to transfer the cards. But he would have kept the accession book, and did not provide for classified statistics, nor explicitly and adequately for continuations. In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for December, 1903, Mr. Hall described his interesting classified accession book, which serves chiefly the creditable purpose of furnishing classified statistics up to date, and the next month's issue contained some comparisons between the two schemes. These and other substitutes have been put into use, but have not been described in print in such manner as to involve discussion of the general question.

How would our systems of accession records stand the scrutiny of "scientific management"? Do the majority of librarians maintain the accession book in mere conservatism? It appears that many who yet keep it doubt its value, and some are positive in declaring against it. Do the library schools impress upon the plastic minds of students that it is standard, even while they discuss the more economical methods of certain libraries? "The library primer" has prescribed it presumably for all sorts of public libraries of small or moderate size. But the A. L. A. "Manual of library economy" gives two pages to this complex subject, with admirable conciseness describing three methods, the last of which is a system of cards filed successively as order and as accession records. This seems like progress toward an economical solution.

An increasing number of librarians are discontinuing the accession book. First was Mr. Winsor, of Harvard, who wrote that, after ten years experience with it, he could say that it was never asked for information that could not better have been placed on the shelf lists.* Mr. C. A. Cutter disapproved of it and never used it at Northampton, but substituted a file of bills. It was Mr. Dana, I think, who discarded it at Springfield, and it is not used at Newark. Even Mr. Dewey, although still considering the accession book a necessary evil, strongly advocated a "condensed book." "We find this a great improvement, and nothing could induce us to go back to the bulky volume."† Some of the arguments which he brings up in defense of the principle of the accession book are, I think, open to criticism. I concur, however, with his condemnation of files of bills as records—"they are so carelessly made out." Invoices are so inexact and sometimes so misleading that they seem hardly fit to enter into a system of correct and orderly records. It is not uncommon for them to omit the authors' names, and they frequently lack the proper designations of the volumes or parts; their lacks must be supplied; and, moreover, they are inconvenient to file and to handle.

The largest libraries soonest find the book unnecessary and uneconomical; university libraries, I think, soonest find it inadequate and unadaptable. Several libraries, says the report, replied that the time of one assistant had been saved by discontinuing the book. Some of the quotations in the report, coming from librarians of high standing, are so earnest and so positive that they are well worth repeating. "The accession book is complete foolishness," wrote Mr. W. P. Cutter, then of the Forbes Library. Mr. Wellman, of Springfield, Mass., summed up the matter thus: "When we did keep an accession book,

* L. J., 1895, v. 20, p. 49.

* L. J., v. 3, p. 247.

† *Public Libraries*, June, 1904, p. 281.

cost was the only item of value, except very occasionally the source from which purchased. . . . The information is kept in a much more accessible place, and is recorded with far less labor." The librarian of the Brookline, Mass., Library says: "We found that we never referred to our old accession book except to find the cost of a book, and we finally decided that in the case of lost books to be paid for, it was more to the point to find the present price than the original cost."

The arguments in favor of the accession book have never seemed to be very strong, and they prove to be no more practical. "It is the library's chief record, and should contain a complete history of every volume on its shelves," reads the *Library Primer,* "a life history of every book in the library. It forms such a record as any businesslike person would wish to have of property entrusted to his care." Others have described it as "a chronological history of the growth of the collection," "the quickest and surest way of getting statistics," "indispensable for insurance," "the accession number a check on the charging system," etc. But is not the shelf list the library's chief record, from which the inventory is taken? This is especially true where the shelf list furnishes a classified statement of resources and increase. And is the book so much safer than the cards that its cost is justified? What does the question of safety and integrity of records imply? The possibility of books being stolen and the cards recording them abstracted at the same time? But losses would not be discovered through the accession books, not unless their hundred thousand titles were searched. After being accessioned and marked with a perforator, a library's books are not likely to be purloined by one who has access to the records. Dishonesty of that rare variety is more likely to act before the books are accessioned. Is there any experience along this line that may be judiciously discussed? If a book is lost, strayed or stolen, it is usually the shelf list that discovers the fact; and the shelf list is the most convenient place to record the accession data. As regards insurance, I should like to learn of any library whose loss by fire was adjusted by the accession books.

Statistics, indeed, a meager and imperfect kind of statistics, are those furnished by accession numbers, even when carefully assigned and all parts and pamphlets and all withdrawals properly recorded. As regards their accuracy, here is a passage from the New York State Library's report for 1907 (p. 7-8): "An examination of these various volumes of the accessions record reveals the fact that there are 18,715 numbers either left blank or for which the books have been withdrawn. . . A cursory investigation made during the previous year revealed the fact that there were inconsistencies in the accession record, and cast doubt on the accuracy of the figures that had been printed from year to year in the annual reports" (p. 6). As to the statistics being "ever ready," I quote from a letter written in 1905 by the instructor in the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in reference to a certain form for tabulated statistics required: "I am so glad that you appreciate the accession record, because it is a great success throughout our state and Minnesota. . . I find, also, that the libraries which use these forms make the annual report which we require without difficulty. Those who use the old methods are obliged to take several days for any sort of a business statement on their libraries."

As furnishing a list of recent accessions for bulletin or other purposes, is the accession book necessary, or does it pay? Material for the bulletins may be obtained from the catalog cards before they are filed. For other purposes, the filed invoices (unsatisfactory though they be) may be consulted. But is a complete list of all recent accessions asked for even once in a decade? Is it worth what it costs in the accession book? And does not this stricture apply likewise to the chronological history notion? As a check upon the charging system, the accession number may indeed once in a while prove of value; but is that feature worth "the time of one assistant"? I wish someone would point out the ways in which accession numbers are helpful enough to pay for their keeping.

If the arguments for the accession book appear weak, the arguments against it are not lacking in strength. It duplicates data that are essential to order records and to shelf list; it repeats the entry of each volume of a set or series, except that when accessioned at one time these may be dittoed; the records for sets or continuations are dispersed, and therefore must be duplicated on

GA	Kerner von Marilaun
K4.1-	Natural History of Plants
Ordered Mr31'11	Edition Tr. & ed. by Oliver
From Stechert	Imprint New York, Holt
Rec'd Ap12'11	Year 1903-5 4 vols. size 8°
Cost $12.60	Binding Cloth
Passd Ap19'11	Price $14. net
Fund Steers	Recommended by Prof. Botany
Bound	Remarks: Dept. of Natural History Library
	Approved
Withdr'n or lost	Not In Library Not ordered O

FIG. 1

order cards, then in accession book, and finally on shelf list. Pamphlets it usually does not provide for until they are bound. It suffices for only 10,000 volumes, and for a million there must be a hundred accession books.

Harvard, Yale, Columbia University, Newark, Springfield, and many other public libraries place their accession records on their shelf lists; Washington, D. C., Forbes Library and others file their order cards and their invoices numbered for these records; three Massachusetts public libraries, many in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and doubtless others, keep classified statistics, recorded monthly, or, in a few cases, more often.

Is it not feasible to combine these several advantages in one system of unified records? This is what was proposed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in 1903. As described then inadequately, the scheme was untried, and it presented two objectionable features, which were not inevitable and have since been remedied. A brief description of this system, as now simplified, made more adaptable, and proved satisfactory, may again be of interest.

The three chief characteristics of the system are: (1) order and accession records and shelf list combined on one card; (2) a complete and concise register for continuations; (3) classified statistics tabulated for as many classes and as often as desired. For these three purposes, three or four ruled and printed cards are needed: (1) the "Shelf-list record" card, of standard size, to be placed successively in files of "Recommended," "Ordered," "Accessioned," "Shelf-listed," or in others, if desired, according to the records added before filing. When filed permanently, these cards form the shelf list, which therefore contains the complete records. This comes nearer to deserving the term "life history of the book" than what the accession book records. The completed stage of the card is exemplified in Figure 1. (2) "The continuation card" (Figure 2), of the same standard size, is adaptable to the several different kinds of continuations, periodicals, serials of irregular issue, yearbooks, catalogs, bulletins, reports, transactions, incomplete sets, German Handbücher, and other complex or serial publications, the columns being of nearly equal width, and the column headings to be written as required, or stamped with rubber stamp. Three or four forms, however, might be printed, which would fit most cases. (3) "The tally card" (Figure 3) should be larger (ours is 8 x 5 inches). Of these, the number required would depend upon the number of divisions for which the statistics are wanted. In the library at the College of the City of New

W7 American Philological Assn. Transactions

A5.5- **Agent,** Stechert. **Fund,** Grosvenor.

Vol.	Year	Rec'd	Cost	Passd	Cost	Vol.	Year	Rec'd	Cost	Passd	Cost

FIG. 2

4HA Lancaster. Treatise on Zoology

L3.1.1- **Agent,** Seiler. **Fund,** Steers.

Vol.	Rec'd	Cost	Passd	Bound	Cost	Vol.	Rec'd	Cost	Passd	Bound	Cost
1.1	Ap. 29 '10	$5.	Je 2			7.1					
1.2	Ap. 19 '09	5.25	My 11			7.2					
						7.3	Ap. 29 '10	5.25	Je 2		

FIG. 2a

HK Broun. Klassen des Tierreichs

B8.1- **Agent,** Stechert. **Fund,** Holbrook.

Bd. 3	Rec'd	Cost	Passd	Bound	Cost	Bd. 3	Supp. Rec'd	Cost	Passd	Bound	Cost
Lief. 95-97	'09 Ja 20	$ .99	Mr 18			Lief. 81-83	'09 My 19	$ .99			
98-101	" Jy 29	2.31	O 19			84-85	'10 F 11	1.81	F 11		
102-104	" " "					86-87	" " "				

FIG. 2b

D Astronomy Forward 356 Pamphlets Forward 239

Ja	Fe	Mr	Ap	My	Je	Jy	Ag	S	O	N	D	Extra	Ad'ed	Wthd'n	Inc.	Total	Year	Ad'ed	Wthd'n	Inc.	Total
		3		2					6	9	14	*	37	*	35	391	1906	*	*	27	266
.	1	1	4		1				3	16	6		38		32	423	1907			10	276
8	4		1		1			24	3	8	11		68		65	488	1908			13	289
.	1	1		3			1		19				26		20	508	1909			14	303

FIG. 3

(Reduced from 8 x 5 inches)

* In these columns tally marks may be used. See p. 262.

B Transfer-Table: Increase of Divisions 1911-20

Divisions of Class B	1911 Bd.	1911 Pam.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
B1–B9											
B–BA											
BB											
BC–BD											

FIG. 4
(Reduced from 8 x 5 inches)

Summary of Classes 1911-15

Class	1911 Bound Inc.	1911 Bound Total	1911 Pamph. Inc.	1911 Pamph. Total	1912 Bound Inc.	1912 Bound Total	1912 Pamph. Inc.	1912 Pamph. Total	1913 Bound Inc.	1913 Bound Total	1913 Pamph. Inc.	1913 Pamph. Total	1914 Bound Inc.	1914 Bound Total	1914 Pamph. Inc.	1914 Pamph. Total	1915 Bound Inc.	1915 Bound Total	1915 Pamph. Inc.	1915 Pamph. Total

FIG. 5
(Reduced from 8 x 5 inches)

York we have at present 84, but expect to increase the number to about 100 in the course of a year or two; there are 25 for main classes, 32 for important divisions, 18 for groups of divisions, and 9 for such special registers as "Unclassified," "Given," "Lost," etc. Where there are more than two tally cards for divisions in any one class, the figures for the increase are transferred to the "transfer-table" for the class (Figure 4), the card being the same size and filed just behind its tally cards. Of these transfer-tables, we use 12, ruled and lettered by hand, to last ten years. The transfer-tables are for adding up the year's increase in the divisions to get the increase in the class. They show only the increase, as the total number of volumes in the divisions is shown on the tally cards, and for the classes is shown on the "Summary card" (Figure 5). On two cards ruled thus by hand we tabulate from the tally cards and the transfer-tables the increase and the totals for the classes for five years. With a decimal classification, one card would suffice for this, perhaps even for ten years.

The working of the system is simpler than its description reads, and seems very satisfactory. Books are recommended on blank forms furnished, or on lists. From these or from other lists or memoranda, from book lists, reviews, citations, etc., the record cards are made out in their first stage and filed in a tray labeled "Recommended." When the books are to be ordered, the cards are either taken from this tray or else made out then for the first time. If it is determined from what fund they are to be purchased, the name of this is stamped, the date, and the name of the dealer; if for a branch or departmental library, the name of this. If the fund is determined later, that item is stamped when the bill is checked or audited for payment. If desired, the date of this last fact may be recorded on the cards. When the orders are made up, there may be two carbon copies of each order, one to be filed under

the name of the dealer and the other under the name of the fund. This last is useful in checking up accounts of appropriations to departments or for special purposes. When the books are received, the cards corresponding are taken from the file "Ordered" and stamped with the date. The bill is then checked off, and, at the same time, the prices are recorded on the cards, and any other accession records that may seem of use. The cards are then filed alphabetically as "Accessioned."

Some of these cards may be for incomplete sets. If only one or two volumes are to follow, the essential memoranda may be put on supplementary cards of the same form filed temporarily either with the "Ordered" or behind a guide card, "Incomplete sets," in the same tray. But if more than two volumes are to follow, one of the "continuation cards" is to be prepared and filed with the others for incomplete sets. We have three files, distinguished as "Incomplete sets," "Continuations," and "Periodicals," the last two being together in a separate tray. The incomplete sets we look through monthly, the "continuations" once a year, and the periodicals when we record the auditing or payment of the bills for these. The "continuations" are mostly reports, transactions, other society publications, those of institutions, states, cities, etc., mostly gratis. The publications of the United States government we record in a separate tray. The three trays are kept in the shelf-list cabinet.

When a set is completed or discontinued, the continuation card is filed just behind the shelf-list card, to which it is complementary. The continuation card for complex publications registers the accession data for all their parts, and the tangles of the German herausgeber are reduced to a clear and accurate record. Lacking parts are plainly indicated. The total cost may easily be found there, and duplication of payment is avoided. Bookkeeping, moreover, is simplified by this system, without much dependence upon files of bills, and ledger accounts may be kept without itemizing. Statements of account may be checked up by date from the ledger debits and credits; and the items of a duplicate bill, when the original has been lost, may be checked up from the cards filed. Ordinarily, the bills are checked up from the alphabetical file "Accessioned" when they are audited for payment.

While the recent accessions remain unclassified and uncataloged, the alphabetical file "Accessioned" is a special convenience of the system. If unclassified statistics suffice, the accessions may be counted from the cards at the time of accession and recorded, or they may be counted from the file "Accessioned" at regular periods—monthly, weekly or even daily; or the number may be registered automatically by a Bates numbering machine. But if classified statistics are required, the problem is not quite so simple. A library should be able to report at least once a year the number of volumes and pamphlets in the main classes, as well as in the entire library. We should be prepared, moreover, to answer the occasional question, How many books are there in the library now? Last year's figures might not be satisfactory, but last month's would doubtless be a close enough approximation. It does not seem worth while, however, to keep a book for tabulating classified statistics right up to date and serving no other use. Then such books could conveniently tabulate only for a dozen or a score of classes, and that would hardly suffice, especially for a college or university library, where classified statistics for a larger number of classes are of value in relation to the apportionment of funds and to the claims of the several departments of instruction.

A classified record of accessions, though not essential to the system described here, is a very serviceable complement to it, which may be applied where desired and may be adapted to the size of the library, to the classification, and to the organization of branches, departments and services. For this purpose, the shelf-list cards of recent accessions are to be taken from the file "Accessioned," counted in classes corresponding to the tally cards, and the figures tabulated. This tabulation may be monthly, semi-monthly, weekly, semi-weekly, or at irregular times, as seems necessary or convenient, and the tally cards adapted accordingly. If monthly, tally cards printed like ours would last twenty years; if weekly, four or five years; if daily, one year. It is not likely that accessions would need to be recorded in any class more than twenty

days in the month. The month-designations at the heads of the columns might be omitted and the figures entered in close sequence, whether weekly or at irregular intervals, till the end of the year, and when the card is in several years filled, another might be supplied. But for most libraries, tabulation weekly, or even once or twice a month, would seem often enough. When we find tabulation twice a month necessary, we have no difficulty in finding place for the figures, though our cards are ruled for monthly tabulation. The record of pamphlets, in classes where they are few, is kept by the goodly ancient method of strokes crossed for groups of five. In classes where they are many, they have separate tally cards like the bound volumes. It thus appears that the tally part of the system is sufficiently elastic. Continuations that are bound may be included in the count by transferring their cards to the file "Accessioned" till they are counted; then they are to be returned to their proper file. Bound United States documents we count, as we accession them, monthly. Pamphlet continuations we count only once a year, from the file, then classify them and add the figures to the tally cards. This might be done monthly, if it seemed worth the time. Gifts we count and record monthly, but without classifying them.

Keeping the cards in the file "Accessioned" till they are counted need not delay the classifying, shelf-listing and cataloging of the books. On the other hand, recording classified statistics weekly or oftener necessitates keeping up with the classifying, though, of course, a residue might be carried to the next week. That is, a record of classified statistics must, strictly speaking, be a record of books classified rather than of books merely accessioned. This is one reason why I prefer to tabulate monthly. If possible, all the books accessioned during the month are also classified during the month, or at least recorded so.

Of course, classifying, shelf-listing and cataloging are usually done at nearly the same time. Monthly tabulation would detain the shelf-listed cards in the file "Accessioned," and in shelf-listing other books it might sometimes be necessary to look into two places before assigning the book numbers. This objection obtains theoretically, but practically it applies to but a small minority of cases. The shelf-lister easily remembers in most cases whether a book of similar subject and name has been shelf-listed recently. If there is doubt, the place is turned to easily. Once in a while a number is duplicated or is inconsistent, but it may usually be altered by merely adding a figure on the several cards and labels. Where accessions are too numerous, or where memory is not to be trusted, looking in two trays would take less time than writing duplicate records in accession books.

A library with a large number of accessions in any month might find it preferable to keep a separate file "Classified" or "Shelf-listed," and to count the cards from that monthly or oftener. In this guide cards for the main classes might facilitate second reference where needed in shelf-listing other books. Conditions in a library would determine which method were more convenient and satisfactory; but in neither is the shelf-listing and use of the books delayed. Any slight inconvenience arising from this register of classified statistics should be more than compensated by the convenience of having the statistics. Such cannot be obtained by any method without tabulations and additions.

The "shelf-list" card may at first sight seem rather crowded, but when the form has become familiar, the eye falls directly on the required datum. The standard card seems large enough. The edition and the binding need not be stated unless special. Other data appear only occasionally. When the books are rebound, the dates and cost may be recorded, if desired. When lost or withdrawn, the fact may be recorded, and the card transferred to a separate file with appropriate label.

When many copies of a book are to be accessioned at the same time, one card suffices, showing how many copies there are in the lot. The distinctive book numbers which we assign to the several copies (LIBRARY JOURNAL, December, 1910, p. 545) may be indicated in the upper corner of the card. If the copies are to be distributed to branches or departments, appropriate records may be kept on one of the "continuation" forms, using the first column for book numbers and the second column for some symbol for the branch. For branch libraries and departmental libraries, this system is adaptable where others are inadequate. Would any librarian accession ninety copies for eighteen branches in ninety lines of an accession book, or in eighteen

books? The proposition seems absurd. But how could a file of bills be made to answer the purpose? There is a tendency not only for university, but also for city libraries, to centralize classifying, cataloging and shelf-listing, as well as order and accession records. The Brooklyn Public Library has for years used a "union shelf list" on cards, on which are recorded the book numbers for the branches. Separate shelf lists would, of course, be required in the branches for reference or for inventory, but usually not so in university departmental libraries, unless these are at a distance.

This system has proved simple and economical for a college library of 60,000 volumes. I can see no reason why it should not prove so for other libraries, but I should be thankful to any librarian who does see objections, if he would point them out. Unnecessary repetitions in written records are eliminated here. The records are placed where they are most convenient to consult. The cards are more correct and more easily handled than files of bills. Here is an accurate and almost automatic register of all kinds of continuations. Here are kept for frequent and convenient revision not only all orders not yet filled, but all lacking parts and incomplete sets. This guards against duplication of orders, and also of payments. The several transition files readily account for all books from the time they are ordered till they are shelf-listed and shelved and cataloged. This system develops the shelf list into an official catalog bearing the combined records, which may be safeguarded as well as accession books can be, and is no more likely to be destroyed. It may also, as a complementary feature, tabulate accession statistics of as many classes as may be desired, and as often as desired, and furnish thus a conspectus of the growth of the collection. Here, in brief, is a unified, complete and adaptable system of simplified and economized accession records.

LIBRARY REPORTS FROM A FRIVOLOUS POINT OF VIEW

By Katharine Twining Moody, *Reference Librarian, St. Louis Public Library*

During the preparation of an index to library reports, now being published by the A. L. A., many interesting points were unearthed that could not be put in the form of a conventional index. Some of the more unusual ones are noted here.

In recognition of a popular faith in the limitations of official publications, a certain librarian has made apology in this fashion: "The writer of a 'Pub. Doc.' has not much opportunity for a display of either originality or individuality, and there is nothing of either in this report." His narrative of the following year was interrupted by a series of asterisks, and later he added this truly original and, we may say, individual explanation: "At this point something happened to me not illustrated in the text. I felt as if fired out of a columbiad against a brick wall, and that it was more necessary to get away from T—— for a short time than anything else." A third report records the death of this man—a librarian of evident cheerful humor.

By silent common consent, library reports have unjustly been deemed no joking matter; yet for downright jolly reading, an exception has been conceded in the case of the documents of Los Angeles.

Daily problems we choose to consider seriously, but the past we may enjoy from the viewpoint of an antiquarian, and from such a point of advantage the library report becomes an object of considerable interest. The other man's ways are curious—the subject matter is at times unexpected, not to say extraordinary.

Peace, leisure and quiet mark the early literary output of American libraries, attributes well accommodating themselves to our own preconceived notions of library life in that period of its development, qualities which arouse an occasional bit of regret that we may not go back for a time. In those days, when the library was the haunt of literary men, created by and as a rule for them, we find Washington Irving serving as trustee, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow filling the office of librarian.

The long moral platitudes in reports of the time, if they unduly pall upon us, no doubt served to convict the early public of its foolish error—a want of faith in free libraries. The modern librarian could not voice these sentiments with the necessary simplicity and ingenuousness, however much he might desire to do so, and a modern trustee would rarely

have the temerity to supplicate his audience of men fast approaching their allotted term of life to remember the library in their several wills.

For some reason, it would appear, trustees no longer are inspired to qualify in terms of eulogy the services of librarians; we may not believe that the race of talented, highly endowed, zealous, learned, popular, esteemed, gracious, invaluable and worthy librarians has died out.

The librarian to-day perceives that he must be up to date and picturesque in his treatment of all matters pertaining to his profession. Perhaps he is afraid of being called a bromide, or, as someone has defined a bore, a man who amplifies the obvious. We doubtless live too near our modern reports to enjoy their peculiarities as posterity may.

The early New Bedford reports are typical examples of the tendency to elaborate the ethical advantages of libraries, and one of them may possibly legitimately claim the longest sentence on record. As an example of the possibilities of the English clause, not to mention the conclusive proof that the library idea may stir the soul to flowery heights embodied therein, it is worthy of repetition here.

"Then shall it be the boast of our city, that it has within its borders, established by the people and by the people cherished and sustained, free to all as the schools and the highways are free, attractive to all by its concomitants of architectural fitness and beauty, convenient for all by arrangements of careful and comprehensive adaptation, and accessible to all from its central and prominent position, an institution, established and dedicated and sustained for the high and noble purpose of informing, elevating and refining the minds of the people, giving to those whom the public schools can no longer retain, educational facilities calculated to stimulate and satisfy the never-dying thirst after knowledge which claims the companionship of every rightly directed mind; winning the young to the love of books, to the love of a pure and elevating literature, to the love of refined and intellectual pursuits and recreation, while it opens avenues to the attainment of useful knowledge, and aids in the important labor of preparing them for the work which their hands may find to do; affording opportunities seldom enjoyed, for the females of the community to participate, not only in the advantages to be derived from books, but in the pleasure and profit of quiet and prolonged study; multiplying in many ways the enjoyments of the people, while it gives dignity to intellectual pursuits, and throws the charms of a refined and cultivated taste around the pleasures and pursuits of all conditions and all classes; giving to all loftier and more comprehending views of man's intellectual capacity; aiding in the formation of those habits of self-respect which all should cherish, and those habits of thought and mental action which adorn and dignify, while they elevate and protect; in a word, spreading broadcast through our community those aids to mental and moral efforts, to the love of knowledge and the desire for excellence, which give hope and strength in the struggle of life, which throw around the pathway of existence the light of all things beautiful, and the love of all things pure, and which, while they constitute the most elevating and enduring of man's earthly purposes and hopes, are significant of that alliance and destiny which belong to him as an immortal being, and are, in their highest and purest form, 'golden links which connect the children of earth with the throne of the Eternal,' and which the religion of the Gospel so hallows and directs, that the problem of man's destiny is solved, and the Christian finds himself the recipient of the promise of this world and of that which is to come."

Hidden in these New Bedford reports are other delightful morsels, notably a witty presentation of "public libraries vs. public meat and vegetable markets."

If we doubt the sincerity of the very early librarians, we need but turn to the facts in evidence and reflect that in 1814, in Harvard, Massachusetts, the keeping of the library was put up at auction, and that a certain man, having bid two dollars for the privilege, was chosen librarian. The first librarian of the New York Mercantile Library received, in 1821, a yearly salary of $150; but this man, it is stated, was given the thanks of the association for his "uniform urbanity towards the members individually." He was not, moreover, an isolated example of this enthusiasm, for we are told that in 1834, when the librarian resigned to emigrate to Illinois, there were one hundred and fifty applicants for the position.

The irrelevant introduction of foreign matter is conspicuous in early reports; without leave or parley, sometimes without apparent reason, these items—a rhapsody upon the flag, a eulogy upon the President of the United States, a dissertation upon the evils of college athletics, or an essay in miniature upon some question of the day are made a feature of the report. A paragraph from the 1840 report of the New York Mercantile Library happens to be of particular interest to-day; it reads:

"The Turk, holding his European empire merely by sufferance of antagonist interests, province after province swept from him by encroaching powers, will ere long find his foothold crumble beneath him; the hand of the 'yellow-haired' Russian will plant the cross again over the crescent in the city of the Constantines."

Recent events in Lawrence, Massachusetts, give an added interest to an otherwise inconspicuous statement in the report for 1884—the unchallenged suggestion that a policeman's services be secured for the first Sunday opening.

One would scarcely turn to library reports for data in regard to the management of cemeteries, their adornment and the advantages of different modes of burial. Of course, the mere fact that most libraries do not unite these departments of the world's interest does not argue the exception a fault.

Once upon a time in a certain city, an aggressive religious association painted on the street curbs the wholesome advice, "Repent, or go to hell." An enterprising enthusiast of another profession observed this thought, and, in the main, it appealed to him. Shortly, however, the legend read, "Repent, or go to hell, or use Sapolio." This concisely pictures our modern attitude, which may be interpreted as see and seize the opportunity. Now to return to the cemetery department: the practical librarian to-day would no doubt look upon this portion of his field with a utilitarian eye. Behold an opportunity permanently wasted (for even this progressive librarian would hesitate to make known his vision of publicity). On the back of this headstone might be carved a most appropriate suggestion, to wit: "In my youth I read Bunyan and Taylor's 'Holy living and holy dying,' and I became the governor of this state." Another profitably would display, "In my idle moments Shakespeare, 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'Don Quixote' were my constant companions, and I was the leading inventor of my time." Again, the legend might read, "Here lies a good man, who never knew a sense of humor; he eschewed the lightsomeness of 'Innocents Abroad'; he thought the 'Hunting of the Snark' impossible, and could not parse 'Jabberwocky.'" Still another might advertise the best authorities upon how to know the cemetery birds and flowers.

An ingenious way that they had at old Harvard in 1790 allowed three classes only the use of the library, resident graduates, seniors and juniors. These might go into the library once in three weeks; upon different weeks, however, and in their proper order. The librarian might permit but three students at a time, and these preferably in alphabetical order. Anyone entering, regardless of the rules of precedence, was subject to a fine of five shillings.

New York was not to be led precipitately into this free library movement, and as late as 1867 Dr. Cogswell, of the Astor Library, made known his conviction that a free circulating library would be an impossibility in New York City.

The serious problem of fiction percentage remains to-day as unsettled as it was in 1829; sentences from the first report of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen for that year might as easily be credited to Boston, Buffalo, St. Louis or Los Angeles in 1912.

In lieu of a $15 monthly recompense, meteorological observations were kept for the Smithsonian Institution in the 'sixties and 'seventies by the Library Association of Portland.

Works of art are apt to excite conversation, and the Boston Public Library, in 1864, naïvely advocated the plan of placing these disturbing commodities in the ladies' reading room.

One feature of the Buffalo Library is significant of the trend of thought in its day and generation. Previous to 1888, it pleased the association to divide its annual membership list into *members* and *ladies*. The next step in its progress was evidenced in the divisions, *gentlemen* and *ladies*. Again, in 1895, there was a notable advance to *men* and *women;* life members, on the other hand, for

reasons not divulged, were treated as equally worthy or unworthy in one alphabetical arrangement. The Buffalo Library, in addition, secured individuality to itself by the ownership of a hotel.

The following items will illustrate to perfection the changing attitude of libraries toward the public. The Public Library of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1887, contemplated closing the library in order that all books could have new paper covers before moving into the new building. In 1878 the Brookline Public Library closed for eight weeks that the library force might examine every book in the collection, page by page, detect mutilations, erase thoroughly all pencil marks and otherwise cleanse the entire stock of books. In the year 1909 this same library, in describing the plans for a new building and the disposal of the old one, makes the following statement:

"It was found that the removal of the building entire would add but little to the expense, and the convenience to the public would be vastly greater if the reading room could be retained. . . It was necessary to cut the building from its foundation and to raise it upon jacks. . . . The entire distance from the old site to the new was 234 feet. . . As an engineering feat, the work was remarkable, although by no means unprecedented. . . But more important is the fact that during the three months the building was moving, the library work was not interrupted for an hour, nor was the public put to any inconvenience in the use of library or reading room. A few important cracks are the only visible evidence that this brick building of high, irregular shape, covering 7900 square feet, and loaded with 70,000 volumes, has been moved and lowered to a new site."

Modernity evidenced in this contrasting report we recognize as thoroughly characteristic of the business library with which we are all familiar, and as in conformity with the tendency of strenuous librarians to adopt the suggestions of a fellow librarian and "go him one better."

If there remains a lurking suspicion of doubt regarding the general usefulness of catalogs and classifications, the unenlightened should read the report of the Worcester County Law Library for 1908, in which is pictured the distress of a Pennsylvania community resulting from the death of the librarian, who was the only open sesame. Eleven courts closed in acceptance of the situation.

The prime object of a report is plainly defense, but library reports are growing more and more to be a means of attracting attention to wares and methods. We question the likelihood of public interest being arrested by detail of work and statistics; we are more convinced that the people are warned against too close acquaintance with library literature if such details mar the otherwise readable text. To the library profession, these facts have a meaning, but does this warrant the mass of detail usually made public?

The Chicago Public Library might be chagrined to know that the Brooklyn Public Library had filed 6280 more catalog cards than it had been able to store away during a given period, a fact, after all, of main interest to the respective heads of departments in charge of such work. The citizens of Chicago, meanwhile, are unaware that there is any competition in these matters.

The agitation for uniformity of library reports will doubtless make possible a plan for condensed tables of statistics, arranged for easy comparison, a fortification of proof against uncertain attack and in sufficient abundance to satisfy all future lovers of classified information. It is curious to note the number of libraries that are able each to show, in proportion to the population of the town and the funds at its disposal, the greatest circulation of books.

Now, it is the evident quest of ideas which in the end impresses itself upon a reader of reports. Ideas which run the gauntlet of all the library institutions finally become purged and take their places in the general standardization of methods. From the first apparent necessity for explanation of the library's reason and right of existence, we have seen this feeling about for ideas. The original idea—and it has a shy habit of eluding one—may have, when it does not escape, little to recommend it other than the momentary attention its meteoric appearance draws. It is to all intents and purposes an advertisement. The result-producing schemes are not always mental creations; we polish the labored work of another, and it shows itself apparently a thing unique, instead of the higher step in an evolution.

This obvious bidding for ideas is related to an intimation of a like tendency in at least one representative library of the mother country. Now, the American habit of mind —we are generally pleased to call it a sense of humor—will not let us look upon the altogether English rules of the Bodleian Library too seriously. We, perhaps, wonder whether the "boys," before they have mastered the code, will not cease to be boys; peradventure we underestimate the powers of the English boy; possibly, in the avoidance of explicit rules, we overestimate the judgment of his American cousin. However much the ways of ruling libraries differ from the Bodleian system, we must grant the latter's *raison d'être*. If boys, for instance, are in danger of getting their feet wet, the rule in regard to a reserve supply of socks and dry boots is obviously sensible; we believe in the avoidance of drafts, and know from experience—possibly due to a dearth of rules for boys and others—that clocks should be wound regularly. There is, however, one ordinance which deserves special attention. It reads: "Every boy may put on the librarian's table early on any Saturday morning a signed suggestion. If it is new, good, practicable at the present time, and of any importance whatever, he has a half day given him for it"—a just and, on the whole, desirable rule for all concerned, and eminently suited to American conditions.

THE NEW HARVARD LIBRARY.

By William Coolidge Lane, *Librarian.*

Gore Hall is no more. The building to which scholars from all over the country have resorted, and which for seventy-five years has sheltered the richest and most widely used collection of scholars' books in America, is a thing of the past. Its cold, gray walls of Quincy granite, its four towers, and its Gothic pinnacles, at one time thought to form an architectural monument of surpassing beauty, at other times decried as a monstrosity, exist now only in the memory of the thousands who have frequented the college yard, in the records of the camera and on the seal of the city of Cambridge.

In its place, and in part on precisely the same spot, will rise the new Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, which will house the principal book collection of the university for all time to come, as well as the precious group of rare and wonderfully interesting books brought together by Mr. Widener in his few short years of book collecting.

The new building faces inward toward the college grounds, forming one side of a quadrangle, of which the other three sides are occupied by university and Sever halls on left and right, and by the college chapel opposite, a quadrangle in which the former beauty of the trees has scarcely been impaired by the ravages of the leopard moth, so destructive in the college yard proper.

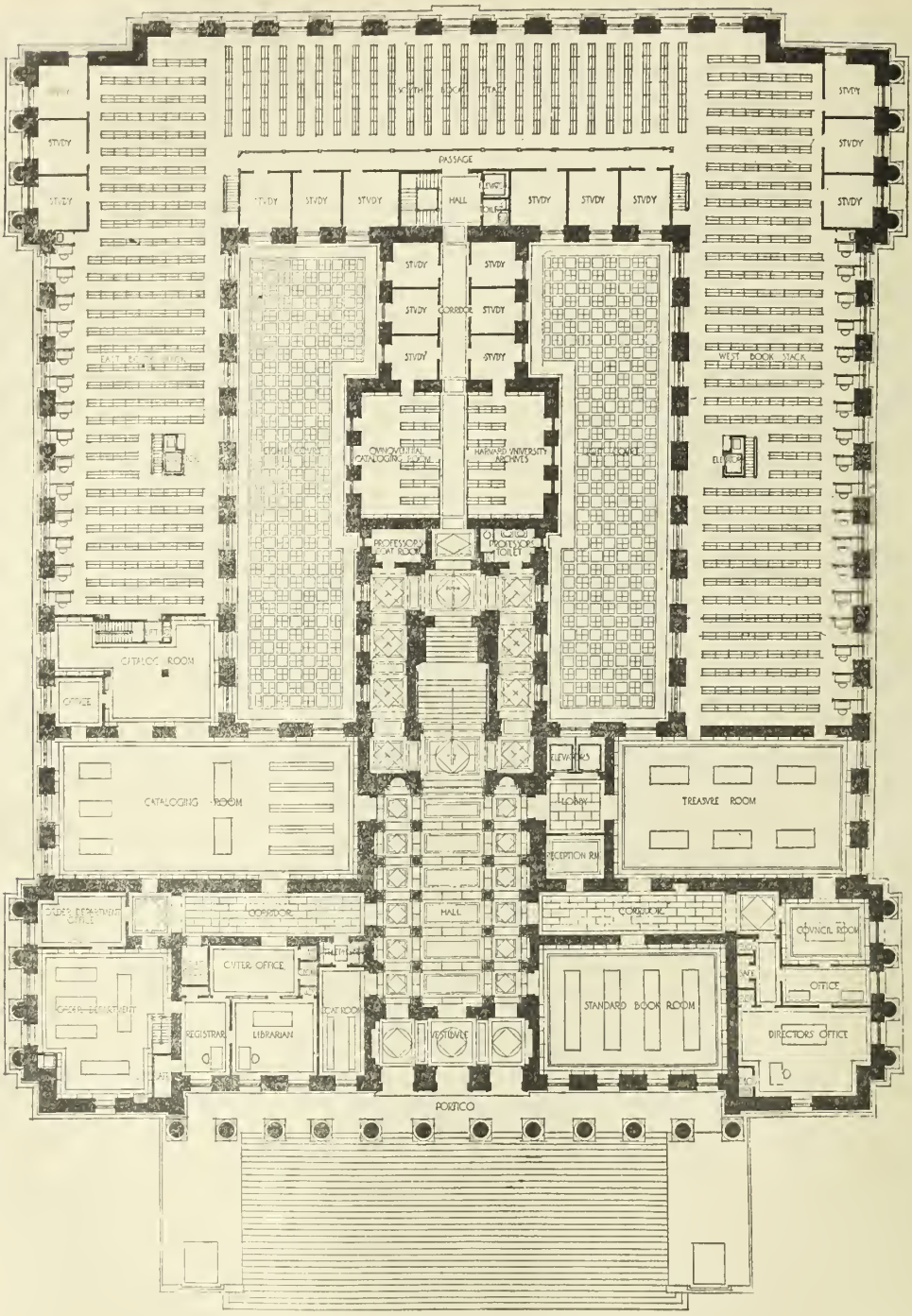
Stated in general terms, the building is a hollow square, about 250 x 200 feet on the outside, the inner courtyard being divided lengthwise by a central section devoted to the Widener collection, and leaving a light court on each side, about 110 x 28 feet.

The north side of the main building, facing on the college grounds, contains, on the second floor, the great reading room, 192 x 40 feet, while the three other sides are occupied for the most part by nine floors of book stack. The reading room, 43 feet high, extends to the roof, but above the book stack, on three sides of the building, in the upper story, are rooms for special collections and seminary use.

The approach to the building on the north side is by a massive flight of steps, extending across the greater part of the front, surmounted by a colonnade of twelve columns, and masking a high basement story below. These steps lead to the principal entrance on what may be called the first floor (really the second), where one will enter a stately hall with stairs leading to the next story at its further end. The rooms on the right of this hall include a bookroom, to hold a comprehensive collection of standard books; a treasure room, in which all the rarest and most valuable books of the library will be properly shelved; offices for the director of the university library, and a room for the library council, opening out from the treasure room and serving as an adjunct to it. On the other side of the hall are administrative offices, including ample space for the catalog staff and the official union catalog; offices for the order department, the registrar and the librarian. These rooms connect by elevators and stairways with the rooms immediately below them in the basement floor, which are devoted to the shelf department, the collating room, and the office of the superintendent of the building.

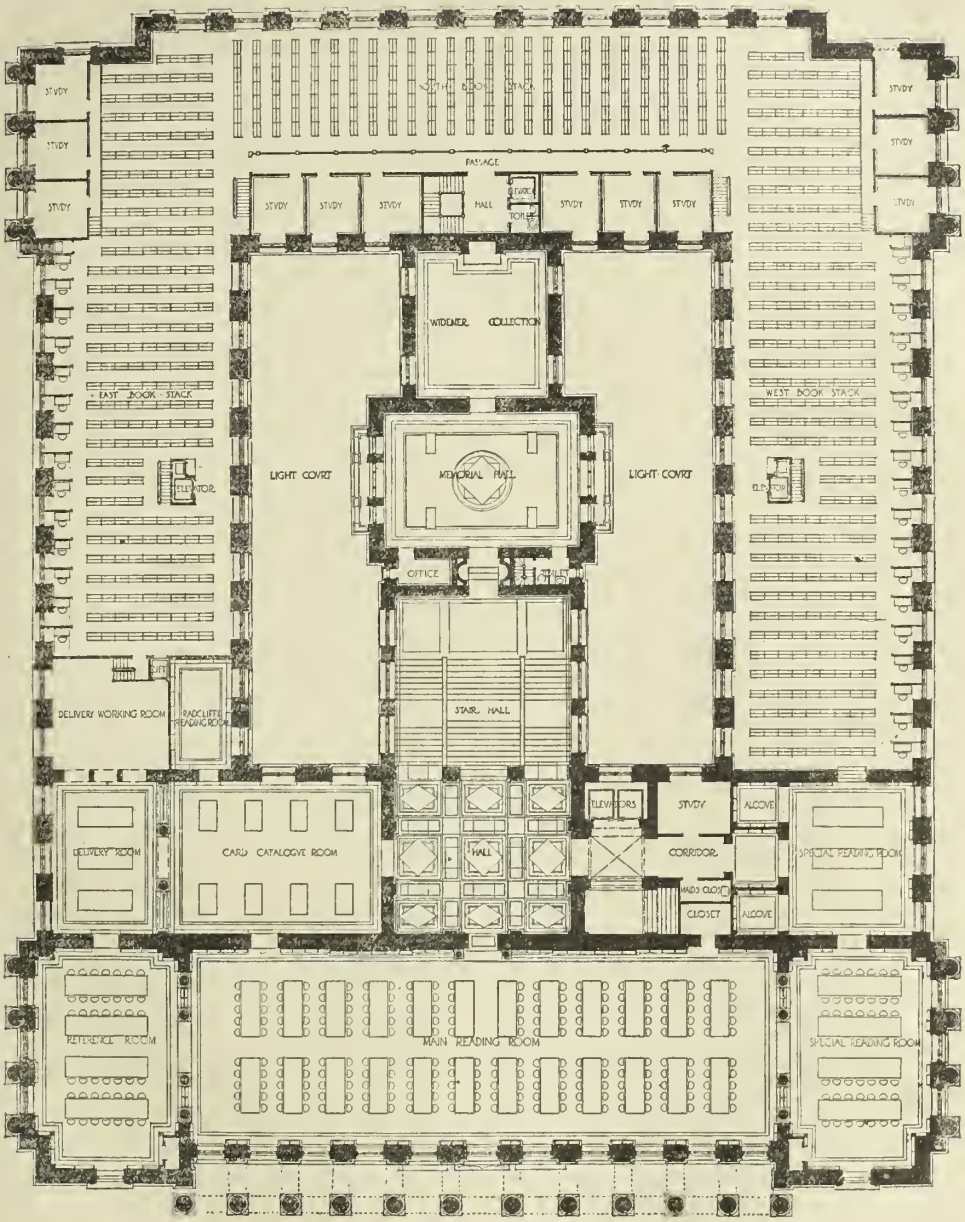
On the other side of the building, in the basement floor, is a large reading room for students in elementary courses in history and economics. The entrance to the library on the south side, fronting the street, is also on the basement level, and direct access is given through the middle of the building to the stairs which lead to the entrance hall and to the reading room above. Toilet rooms, a dining room and kitchenette for the ladies of the staff, a boys' luncheon room, and rooms for the janitor are also to be found on this floor.

Passing up the main stairway from the entrance hall on the first floor, a platform half-



HARRY ELKINS WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HARVARD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



HARRY ELKINS WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, HARVARD

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

way between this floor and the next gives access to the Widener Memorial Hall and a room beyond it, in which the Widener collection will be placed. Both these rooms will doubtless be rooms of great beauty and dignity.

Turning from this platform and passing up on either side by a second short flight of stairs, we come to a square hallway, which opens on the north directly into the great reading room, and on the east into the room for the public card catalog, with the delivery room just beyond it. At one side is a small reading room for Radcliffe students. The stairs and the lift at the back of the delivery room give access to the catalog department on the floor below and to the shelf department on the floor below that. The reading room is broken by a colonnade at each end, which reduces the apparent length of the room and partly cuts off two smaller rooms of lesser height at each end. One of these rooms which will probably be used for reference books, connects directly with the delivery room, the other with another special reading room, and this again with the stack.

At the west of the hall on this floor are stairs leading to the upper story, passenger elevators and one or two small studies.

Turning now to the stack, it will be noticed that its distinguishing feature is a row of stalls along each outside wall, each stall being well lighted and having comfortable room for a table and chair. The stack thus becomes practically a working laboratory, with the best possible accommodation for individual and continuous work. These stalls are to be found on each floor of the stack, except the two lowest, and also on the south side, though not so represented on the plan here printed.

The other striking characteristic of the library is the provision of a large number of small studies—rooms about 10 x 12 or 12 x 15 feet, for the private use of professors and others. On the southeast and southwest corners are groups of three such studies in five floors, and on the inner face of the south side of the library six more in five floors. The height of the stack stories being seven feet four inches, it was obviously desirable to make these studies somewhat higher. Their floor level does not, therefore, correspond in all cases with the floors of the stack. They are separated from the stack, as shown in the plan, by a screen, but open into it at each end of the passageway. The object of this arrangement is that students and other visitors may have direct access to them from the street without passing through the stack. A number of other studies are provided in other parts of the building, the total number being seventy-four.

The upper floor contains fourteen studies, nineteen rooms of different sizes which may be used for special libraries and for seminary rooms, and a photographing room. The library's collections of maps and manuscripts will be assigned space on this floor, and many of the special collections, such as the classical library and the Child Memorial Library, which are now in outside buildings.

An obvious criticism of the plan which will immediately occur to librarians is that the delivery room is not placed in its logical position—the center of the building, with direct access on the shortest lines to the stack; but it was desired to reserve this place for the Widener books, and it should be remembered that in a college library the position of the delivery room, with respect to the stack, is of far less importance than it would be in a public library. In a college library, the greater part of the students find the books which they want for their daily work in the reading room. Advanced students and officers have direct access to the shelves, and in most cases prefer to look up their own books and work in the stack rather than to call for them through the delivery desk. The books issued from the delivery desk are far fewer in proportion to the total number of books used than is the case in the usual public library. On the other hand, the grouping of the reading room, the collection of reference books, the card catalog, and the delivery desk all in close juxtaposition, but separated one from another, is a great advantage.

The capacity of the nine stories of book stack will be something over two million volumes.

NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

Several administrations have endeavored to start a municipal reference library for New York City, but the project has always been voted down until this year, when Comptroller Prendergast took the matter in hand. On March 31 a library of some 5000 volumes and reports was formally opened to the city employees and the public, with speeches by Mayor Gaynor, by the Comptroller, John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, and Rev. Father Murphy, S.J., of Brooklyn College. Quarters for the library are eventually to be provided in the new Municipal Building, and the library of the Reform Club, of some 12,000 volumes, will probably be added to the present collection.

"The installation of a library like this," said President McAneny, "is a part of the expression of that different view that has taken hold on all things municipal in the city of New York. I think the importance of efficient government has taken real hold upon the public imagination. I think we can all say that in the last three years education has done much, as the result of things accomplished will testify.

"We are beginning to regard our bureau chiefs as men who will stay, and therefore the knowledge they gain through the use of a plant like this is not going to be thrown

away every four years. It used to be a rule that the city undertook to educate a number of civil employees, and afterward threw them out and started in to educate a new force. But that sort of thing has passed away."

The library occupies two large rooms on the fourth floor of the Stewart Building, and is being well used already, with an average of about 83 users a week for the first three weeks. Periodicals on accounting, engineering and applied science are on file, as well as matter of legal and political interest.

The address of the Comptroller, outlining the library's scope and aims, is given below:

For several years there has been a demand for a municipal reference library. We are endeavoring to-day to meet this demand and inaugurate a new department of civic activity. Several efforts have been made to establish such a library. Their failure induced the Bureau of Municipal Research to join with some of my associates in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in requesting the comptroller to undertake this work. This request was made on January 11 of this year, and this ceremony marks what we trust will prove to be the successful embarkation of a most useful enterprise.

This Municipal Reference Library should be "a fact center." To it, public officials, civic organizations and citizens generally, should be able to appeal for information on any subject that may reasonably be considered within the domain of municipal performance. If the library should not happen to have adequate data relating to a subject regarding which inquiry is made, it will be the duty of those in charge immediately to secure the necessary information.

We are fortunate in having before us some excellent suggestions regarding this work, furnished by a committee of the National Municipal League in 1910, as follows:

1. That municipal reference libraries should be established in all large cities.
2. That as a general rule such libraries should be under the control of the public library.
3. That such libraries should be located in the City Hall where feasible.
4. That the qualifications for the head of such a library should be a liberal education, with special training in political science, economics, municipal government, and methods of organization and administration, and he should be selected for merit alone.
5. That the head of the municipal reference library be selected by that method which, in the particular city, will, under the local conditions there prevailing, tend most completely to eliminate political considerations. In some cities the most satisfactory results may be obtained by lodging the appointing power with the public librarian or library trustees. In other cities, conditions may make it advisable to have appointment made by a select, impartial and non-political board.
6. That the municipal reference library be made the agency for the exchange of municipal documents.
7. The functions of the library should not be restricted to any particular phase of work so long as that work relates only to the collecting, collating, compiling and disseminating of data or information. It will also be one of the functions of the library to aid in the drafting of ordinances. Of course, the principal work will be concerning municipal questions, and special efforts should be made to secure such information for the city officials who are responsible for the administration of the city's affairs, but to be of the greatest value, such a library must undertake to furnish information to the public generally. Such a bureau will be used extensively by the press, and this is one of the best ways of reaching the public. Social, civic and improvement associations will also frequently have occasion to use such a library, and its value to a city cannot easily be overestimated. If the bureau be under the control of the public library, it would seem advisable to issue a bulletin containing interesting comments for newspaper purposes and showing how the reference library can be of assistance to officials and to the public as each matter of general interest gets the center of the stage.

These libraries have now been established in St. Louis, Baltimore, Kansas City, Milwaukee and Minneapolis. There are similar libraries conducted under the direction of the state universities of Kansas, Oregon and Wisconsin. No city has as great municipal problems as those which confront New York, and, consequently, New York should be in the vanguard of those communities that are quick to recognize the utility of such an institution.

In the absence of a special appropriation to meet the expenses of this work, you will understand that this beginning is not intended to be otherwise than a most modest one. As a preliminary to a safe start, I sought the coöperation of the authorities of the New York Public Library, and have had from them the most candid and effective help. A survey of the books and reports in the Department of Finance proved that we had in them alone a strong nucleus for the new library. The very kind advice of Mr. Anderson, the acting director of the New York Public Library, enabled us to select other works essential to the fabric of the library, and we start with a total of five thousand pieces, including books and reports. Our expenditures for new books has been a little less than $750, and the equipment of these two rooms will not be over $500. For the first six months, at least, the salary expenditure for the library will be carried on the regular appropriations of the Department of Finance. We start with sections on

Audit and accounting
Banking and currency
Bridge and bridge construction
Budgets of cities
Buildings, building materials and building methods
Borough and departmental reports
Charities and corrections
Civil engineering and surveying
Colonial history of New York
Commission government
Economics
Education and educational methods
Efficiency methods
Electrical engineering
Financial statistics

* Address of Comptroller Prendergast at the opening of the New York Municipal Reference Library, March 31, 1913.

Files of the *City Record*
Files of the civil list
Government of cities
Health
Hospitals and housing
Investigations by legislative and other governmental bodies
Municipal ownership
Paving—road-making, maintenance and road-making materials
Records of the old Board of Supervisors
Records of the Board of Aldermen, New York and Brooklyn
Records of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund
Records of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment
Sanitation
Session laws
Sewers, sewerage and sewage disposal
Steam and electric power
Street cleaning and disposal of garbage
Subways and tunnels
Statistics of American and foreign cities
Taxation, with the valuable documentary data gathered by the Department of Finance in its work for the Committee on New Sources of Revenue
Water supply and filtration

In addition to these, the standard encyclopædias and other general reference works.

While I have taken the liberty of commencing this work, I trust you will understand that it is not my idea that it should be an adjunct of the Department of Finance. I believe that space should be provided immediately in the new Municipal Building for the Reference Library, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should undertake to provide for its conduct in that building as a separate division of the city government under the board's control. I would also recommend that the coöperation of the Board of Aldermen be sought for the amalgamation with the Municipal Reference Library of that portion of the Aldermanic Library which is suitable to the new library's purposes. The present Aldermanic Library was established in 1848 and consists of about 8000 volumes and 500 pamphlets. Unfortunately, no money has been expended for many years for any increase of its contents.

In a report submitted under date of Oct. 24, 1911, attention was called to the fact that the collection of the Reform Club, numbering about 12,000 volumes, consists in large part of books devoted to municipal questions. This collection, said to be one of the best of its kind, is housed under a temporary arrangement with Columbia University. I am informed that the arrangement may be terminated at any time by either party by giving six months' notice. If this valuable collection should be lent to the city it would form a splendid addition to our Municipal Reference Library. I have opened negotiations with the officers of the Reform Club, with a view of securing this substantial addition to our collection.

I have spoken of the hearty and helpful coöperation we have already received from the New York Public Library. In addition to this, the Brooklyn Central Library has also signified its great interest in this work by formally tendering its good offices. I believe in time that branches of the Municipal Reference Library should be established in other boroughs, and this could be effected at a minimum of expense by using the facilities of the library systems already doing such excellent work in the different boroughs.

The functions of this library can be made very far-reaching. They could include the making of investigations, the preparation of reports, the drafting of legislative bills and city ordinances, lecture courses and public discussions. Certainly there is a great deal of such work that could be conducted by the library in an economical and efficient manner, because it would have at its service so many effective agencies of the city government. The office of the Commissioners of Accounts, the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Department of Finance, and the Efficiency Bureau, now being established by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in addition to the staff of the library, would constitute a powerful force for purposes of research. If facts are required, they should be secured by the library, but the quest must be for facts. Any attempt to use it for personal or political advantage would destroy the value of the library as an element of municipal service.

We hope that all departments of the city government will coöperate in making the Municipal Reference Library a success. It is designed to help all interested in good government, and the employees of the different departments should be encouraged by their superiors to make use of the library.

I believe that investigation would reveal that in many departments of the city government there are valuable books and records that could be transferred to this library, thus materially augmenting its efficiency.

A municipal reference library has been defined as an agency for the diffusion rather than the advance of learning, and the primary purpose of this new organization is to bring about a diffusion of knowledge that will not only tend to make this an even greater city than it is, but also to be an example and inspiration to all American municipalities.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

In the reports for the years 1911 and 1912, the director of the New York State Library has much of interest to tell of the reorganization after the fire of March 29, 1911.

"The catastrophe," he says in September,

1911, "is probably the greatest in modern library annals. The burning of the Kaiserliche Universitäts und Landes Bibliothek in Strassburg during the Franco-Prussian war did not destroy so many books. The fire at the Biblioteca Nazionale in Turin (1904) was notable for the large number of rarities and manuscript treasures lost, though no more, numerically, than 25,000 books and 2000 manuscripts were destroyed. The combined library losses at San Francisco in 1906, while perhaps aggregating nearly half a million volumes, were not comparable in the character of the books and manuscripts burned, for the entire Bancroft Library and a great part of the Sutro collection escaped. At Albany a round half million books, three hundred thousand manuscripts, the costly apparatus of administration, the whole representing the skilled and devoted labors of many faithful and zealous library workers during almost a century—all these, forming a collection ranking with the first half-dozen in the western hemisphere and among the first twenty in the world, were swept away in a few hot and disheartening hours. The work of a great going concern—a work reaching not alone into every corner and county of the state, but through correspondence, publications and exchange into every part of the world—a work of educational extension, of instruction, book acquisition, and service, was cut off between two days. The fact that within a stone's throw of the fire stood a superb new building almost ready to receive the library and to protect it from just the catastrophe which overtook it, and which had been dreaded for so many years, gives a touch of unusual tragedy to the situation."

"What remained to the library after the fire may, by now, be pretty accurately stated as follows:

Books saved belonging to the State Library proper, including those in the hands of borrowers	7,000
Traveling library books loaned throughout the state, including several hundred books for the blind	45,000
Manuscripts saved	80,000
Duplicates stored in other buildings	200,000

Several hundred coins and a few relics, notably those relating to Washington."

Almost immediately after the fire the library secured the use of temporary quarters in different parts of the city until the new building was ready. The work of restoring damaged books and manuscripts, and of saving them from mold and mildew, was raced through two hard weeks. Mr. William Berwick, of the Library of Congress, initiated the work of manuscript restoration, which has gone on steadily since.

"The drying, cleaning and rebinding of the books saved presented varied and difficult questions. Many rescued from the ruins proved to be odd volumes of sets, or too badly damaged to be worth keeping; many single volumes, sometimes whole sets, were discarded as being palpably more costly to rebind than to replace.

"Some faint notion may be had of the tangle into which the business affairs of the library were plunged when it is recalled that, as all records of outstanding orders were destroyed, there was no way of knowing how many thousands of dollars' worth of books the library was obligated for or how many, and what books had been received and not paid for at the time of the fire. Hundreds of unknown 'continuation' orders were cut off in mid-sets, and even after agents had furnished lists of these orders it was hard to decide wisely which to cancel or continue. The burning of all numbers for the first three months of the year, of more than 3000 periodicals currently received broke 3000 volumes, many of them difficult to restore. All mailing and exchange lists showing what state publications were sent to and received from hundreds of institutions in all parts of the world were likewise burned and restored only by laborious correspondence. These incidents are cited merely as typical of hundreds which arose during the months following the fire.

"Following the hundreds of immediate expressions of sympathy has come a steady stream of substantial gifts to the library from every part of the world: from nations, states, cities, libraries, publishers, institutions and individuals.

"One of the largest problems to settle at once involved the system of classification and cataloging. With the slate wiped clean, with practically every book burned and every catalog card destroyed or burned beyond further use, the situation was that which would confront a new library about to organize. The factors affecting decision were varied, involving the purpose and scope of the new library, its various lines of coördinate work, such as the Library School and the Division of Educational Extension, its relation to all library and educational endeavor throughout the state, a relation which it is hoped to make even closer than before. The generosity of the legislature has provided a sum which makes it possible to plan for an organization and a work greater in scope and promise than that which existed before the fire. The new quarters will afford opportunities for useful expansion, and the reconstruction of records and bibliographic and technical equipment has been planned with this large view in mind."

The legislature authorized the expenditure of a million and a quarter dollars within four or five years, and the first year of book buying, as reported up to Sept. 30, 1912, came to a total of $215,086.12. "In spending so much money in the face of needs so great, the temptation naturally is to be led into high prices, ill-considered purchases and hasty buying. It is confidently believed that all these pitfalls have been avoided in our book buying. . . The subjects to be incorporated in the new State Library have been definitely de-

termined; and this program has been rigidly adhered to, even to the point of rejecting books offered as gifts to the library, refusing to consider books in subjects not within our field offered at very low prices, and in some cases even throwing out of the library books which were saved from the fire, but which no longer come within its scope.

"In addition to books received by purchase, they have come into the new library from two other sources: from the large stock of duplicates saved from the fire and by gift and exchange. Thousands of duplicates, the exact number impossible to estimate, which were stored in quarters in the Capitol out of reach of the fire and in other buildings in Albany have been systematically sorted, and from these there have been selected the items needed for the new library. The remainder have been repacked and stored, constituting a new duplicate collection, which will be available when it can be again unpacked and classified, to repay the large debt the library owes to other libraries all over the country for courtesies received in the way of exchange and gift. Soon after the fire very practical offers of assistance began to come from sister libraries, educational institutions and learned societies all over the world. In addition to sets of their own publications, the suggestion was frequently made that among their miscellaneous duplicates there might be some of value to us. After our own duplicates had been examined and listed it was decided to take advantage of these offers. The library has therefore sent its personal representatives to Chicago, Grand Rapids, Boston and a half-dozen other New England cities, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Richmond, Princeton and Pittsburgh, who visited the leading libraries in these cities. The results of such a canvass cannot be measured in volumes received nor even in the fine quality of sympathy everywhere shown. It shows clearly that certain classes of books can be had in this way that are not obtainable through the organized book trade. It shows the possibility of thus obtaining many rare and out-of-print books at from one-half to one-third the ruling trade and auction prices.

"Since the fire, the library has received by gift and on exchange account:

Bound volumes	61,794
Pamphlets	113,811
Maps, charts, photographs, etc	1,349
Miscellaneous items, including manuscripts, blanks, forms, notes and samples	37,496
Total	214,450

There were at the time of the report between 100 and 150 unopened cases.

In the cataloging and classification of these large purchases and gifts, the library will, probably, be in arrears for years to come. Until September, 1912, the work of reconstruction was done in temporary quarters. "At one time our book purchases were stored in twelve different places in Albany, while many dealers and individuals were holding other books for us until we should have safe storage room available. Happily, more than half of our material has now been brought under the roof of our new home, and the rest will follow before January, 1913. Work in these temporary quarters was, of course, done at great sacrifice of efficiency. Not only was the staff separated, but the quarters occupied were in no cases designed for library work. The very lifting, carrying and moving about of books and furniture involved an enormous waste of time and labor. Several long and severe illnesses are directly traceable to the bad conditions under which it was necessary to work. All of this, however, is past, and for a month the entire library staff and most of its collections have been installed in the Education Building. The law and legislative reading rooms are again open to the public. The law library opens with complete sets of all federal and state reports and side reports, with a complete set of the West reporting system, with the latest compilation of the statutes of every state and the annual or biennial volumes of session laws to date, with an unusual and nearly complete collection of text-books, legal periodicals, miscellaneous legal literature, and with extensive and unusual collections of English, Irish, Scottish and Canadian reports. The working attorney will find the law library as complete and serviceable for ordinary demands as before the fire. It is only the unusual reader, the special student in restricted lines who cannot be always as well served as of old. In the legislative library will be found, in addition to an extensive collection of material relating to subjects of legislation, the public documents of the United States government and of all the states, the journals, proceedings and debates of Congress and the official publications of all American cities with over 25,000 population.

"The general reading room, the periodical room, and the medical library will be opened to the public about the first of the year. In connection with the general reference room, a new line of work will be undertaken by the State Library of particular interest to schools and colleges in New York state, a line of work which the library frankly acknowledges that in the past it has not met completely and with justice. This is the demand upon it from secondary schools and small colleges for help and material in debate work. More and more attention is being paid to organized debating. Interscholastic and intercollegiate leagues exist; special instructors are engaged and regular credit given for work of this kind. . . The State Library now proposes to maintain a special collection, embracing the principal references on all questions that are prominent for current use in debate work. By means of these special collections, its traveling libraries, its use of all schools and other libraries as branches, it proposes to render all

possible assistance to schools doing debate work. . .

"The work of translation of Dutch records has been resumed since Nov. 1, 1911. Mr. Van Laer had finished the translation of the first volume, which, with the original, was the only one of the twenty-three volumes of Dutch records that perished in the fire." An imperfect translation exists, however, from which a tolerable version will be made. It is not planned to print any of these volumes till the first four are ready.

The library indexed the New York laws for 1912 as usual, but the manuscript for the annual index to legislation, covering all states, for the year 1909-10, was destroyed in the fire. A gap of two years is yet unprovided for, but the books necessary for this work are now available again, and it will probably be done during 1913-14.

With regard to the scope of the new State Library, as reconstructed, the director says, in the 1911 report, that it is not to be a great general library, but a "great reference library, zealously specializing in certain subjects. . . The immediate, definite constituency of the library is, of course, the legislature, the courts and the departments of the state government, with their employees," and the usage and volume of the official demands is steadily becoming broader and steadier. "A remoter, but possibly an even more important, constituency of the library is developing in every part of the state. Every school, every library and all of the cultural, commercial, professional and industrial activities in the state are depending upon and becoming, in effect, branches of the State Library," and for the benefit of the whole state the following special collections will be developed. General reference books and bibliography will be broadly interpreted. Law will cover the American, British and colonial fields, with a good collection of foreign statute law and legal literature. Medical literature will include, besides a working library of medicine, works on the history and development of the medical sciences and the lives of famous physicians. History will have particular emphasis on Americana and New York state. Educational theory and practice will be as complete as possible; on all questions of social science that are the subjects of state regulation or control—such as Elections, Suffrage, Labor, Taxation, Municipal government, etc.—no pains will be spared to build up notable collections. Technology and engineering will notice topics in which the state is engaged, and Science will include beyond the fundamental reference material only such special subjects as will be necessary for agencies of the state doing scientific work. Manuscripts will include, besides the manuscript archives, all important private manuscripts that can be obtained relating to the history of the state and the lives of its public men. As complete a set as possible of government documents, in both the collected and departmental editions, and of all the publications of the different states, will be collected, as well as the documents of every American city of over 25,000 population, and those of every county, city and incorporated village in New York.

"AMERICAN LIBRARIES AND THE INVESTIGATOR"

In the *North American Review* for March, Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, discusses the relations of American libraries to the scholarly investigator, and his claims as distinguished from those of "the general reader." The general reader, says Mr. Putnam, is not engaged in such labors as the comparison of texts, and therefore usually needs only ordinary editions; and in the literature of knowledge, his need is rather for clear exposition than original sources. During the last half century, what have our libraries done for the scholar, the investigator? he asks. What resources has the American scholar at command without a trip abroad?

"A recent publication of the Bureau of Education helps to answer this question. It is a list, grouped by subject, of the 'special collections' in the libraries of the United States. It offers thus a conspectus of the literature available here to one pursuing research in any one of the numerous fields of knowledge. It is based not on an examination of the libraries, but on reports from the authorities in charge of them. It is thus necessarily defective; for even assuming the response to have been painstaking, it will, in the case of the larger research libraries, limit its specifications to the groups which stand out from the general collection, assuming that if the latter is not already familiar, it is, at any rate, too large and too diversified to be described within the compass of such a report. Yet it may be this very general collection whose strength is important, for it will be the one which will be apt to contain that vast body of miscellanea, touching every department of knowledge, which is the fiber and backbone of a good 'working library.'

"The 'special collections' reported will, on the other hand, be apt to be merely those which, acquired *en bloc*, by gift or purchase and referred to by some special title, or the name of the collector or of the donor. Even thus the list is suggestive.

"The two features which first strike the attention are the geographical location of the research material in general, and the lack of concentration in any particular institution of the material in a particular field which might result from its situation, its constituency, or the specialization of its collections under some general agreement."

For the two-thirds of our population west of the Alleghenies, there are only forty of the institutions listed, and ten of them are in Chicago and Evanston. Apart from

Chicago, says the author, "the research collections in the middle, the western and the southern states are exceedingly few, cover but sparse areas in literature, and these, if we except the material local to the region, are areas of little importance or relevance to any distinctive need." These are locally useful collections, such as that on Australia at Palo Alto, and one on the sources of Pacific coast history at Berkeley; but collections on the French Revolution at the University of California, and that on ichthyology at Leland Stanford, for example, are due to personal contacts or interests. Theological libraries are as scattered as the denominations themselves, and in science there is little of note outside of Chicago.

"The purchases for a university library are, as a rule, determined by the several faculties. Naturally, then, the emphasis will vary according to the vigor and enterprise of the several department chiefs for the time-being; but with also a recognition of the fact that in certain departments the library itself being the laboratory, and the books necessary apparatus, their claims are entitled to preference. Particularly will this be true in history, in literature and in the social sciences. Yet it is chiefly in the classical literatures that special collections are reported." Many of them have been the private libraries of German professors.

The libraries of Chicago of especial value to the research student are the University, the Newberry and the John Crerar libraries. The latter two, endowed and having divided the field between them, are developed along these lines: the Crerar specializing in the natural physical and social sciences, including medicine, and the Newberry in history, philosophy, arts and letters. Philology and pure science are chiefly left to the University. The resources of Chicago are "formidable"; still, they are concentrated in a single city, and at an average distance of perhaps a thousand miles from investigators in this western area.

The situation east of the Alleghenies is far more favorable. There are discrepancies, of course, for which the main centralization is in New York; some of the most highly specialized collections are scattered elsewhere—for example, philology, literature and European history at Harvard; certain fields of history at Cornell; and Oriental literature at New Haven, New York, Princeton, Brunswick, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The relative smallness of this eastern area suggests the question: "How far is this near proximity of these collections inducing a subdivision of the field of literature, which, by concentrating the funds of a particular institution or group of institutions upon a specified subject, shall insure the greatest possible aggregate of research material in the institutions as a whole?" The unsatisfactory answer to this question in the attempt, on the part of each library, for an independent comprehensiveness of its own, Mr. Putnam lays partly to "an inconsiderate vanity," and largely to the lack thus far of a general system of interlibrary loans. Many libraries, as Harvard, already carry on extensive loans, and the practice is recognized by a committee of the A. L. A., which is to formulate rules and methods for such loans. "But the adoption of a general system, and one applicable generally to all classes of research material, finds in this group of libraries two obstacles: one, the fact that the particular book desired may be part of a collection which, by the terms of some gift or bequest, cannot 'circulate' outside of the institution; the other, some administrative rule or policy which regards the utility of the collection as proportioned to its completeness on the shelves for the reference use of a resident or visiting investigator. Every one of the large research libraries of the east holds collections subject to one or the other of such limitations." This is the policy of the British Museum and of the John Crerar at Chicago. "Its result, however, is to tie up within narrow areas of the east great masses of material important for research."

The great resource of the investigator in the west or south, therefore, lies in the governmental libraries at Washington. "These, with collections subject to no such limitations, either legal or the result of administrative policy, have also an apparent duty to the country as a whole, since they are federal and maintained by the country as a whole.

"They include collections comprehensive—certain of them preëminent — in particular fields of science—as the library of the Geographical Survey, that of the Department of Agriculture, and that of the Surgeon-General's Office; and also the Library of Congress, which, while deferring to the specialties of others, undertakes all fields. Of these, the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, with its incomparable collection in medicine, surgery and hygiene, instituted years ago the policy of liberal loans to distant inquirers; and there is no one of them that would refuse a request based upon a serious need.

"With the Library of Congress, the policy of loan was adopted after its removal to the new building, and, incidentally, to the nationalization of its service there. Its disposition is complete, and embraces all classes of material not within the duty of a local institution to supply, with the sole reservation of that which cannot at the moment be spared from Washington, or that which, from its bulk or character, cannot be risked in transportation. This latter does not exclude from the loans material that is costly, rare or difficult to replace, for it may be exactly such that will be most needed because unavailable elsewhere." To an investigator in any part of the United States are open the possibilities represented by two million books and pamphlets and nearly a million other items. On the matter of parcel post, which affects the

scholar directly, as he must pay transportation, Mr. Putnam says: "A book, or at least a library, post which would favor literature at least equally with the ordinary articles of commerce, is so obviously just that the demand for it ought to be pressed to success. Certainly, as applied to interlibrary loans, it ought to meet with no objection. It would not give undue advantage to the large department store in the great center doing a mail-order business to the detriment of the local dealer. Its purpose would not be commercial at all, but educational and scientific, and to favor it would be quite consistent with the general policy of the mails.

"Its effect in evening conditions over this huge expanse of country would be incalculable. For it is a mistake to assume that important research is carried on only at the centers of population, or even in the larger academic centers. In original research it is the man who counts. And in the smaller communties, especially, of course in the smaller colleges all over this country, there are men competent for it, eager to undertake it, who are handicapped by the lack of material. If it require a laboratory, the lack cannot be made good from elsewhere. But if it require merely a book it may be, and if it can be made good by the federal government, it ought to be. For the loan of a book is not a subsidy in the sense that it takes something substantial from other people for his benefit. His use draws nothing from the book which does not still remain there; and his use concluded, the book returns undiminished in its competence to render a similar service elsewhere.

"It *does* return, for so secure is transportation to-day that, since the inauguration of the system, not a single item has been lost in transit. Abroad, a similar experience; and in Germany, in Italy, and elsewhere masses of material, even precious and unique manuscripts, are sent from one end of the country to another without demur or apprehension."

The Library of Congress offers exceptional opportunities for research in science, history (American manuscripts and reproductions of foreign ones), sociology and certain "unexpected fields," such as Indology, Scandinavian history and literature, and in Russian and Siberian history, institutions and literature unexcelled outside of Russia.

"Which is not to say," continues Mr. Putnam, "that recourse to it could now, or will ever, exempt an investigator (particularly in history, in theology, or in language and literature) from a visit to the research libraries of the more northern east, or from drafts upon them.

"The more reason, then, for the inauguration among them of a policy of differentiation among themselves that will insure the most efficient application of their own resources as a whole; the avoidance on the part of each of expenditure—either for acquisition or for administration—in specialized material either unnecessary for its immediate service or unnecessarily duplicating what is already or might be made sufficiently available elsewhere; and such a liberality in the treatment of it as shall promote research in general and not merely that of the immediate locality.

"Included in this treatment should be not merely the actual loan of particular books, but a wide dissemination of information as to the contents of their collections that may have distinctive value. This may consist of prompt and generous response to any particular inquiry, but it ought to include a permanent exhibit at various points of at least portions of their catalogs. The present system of card catalog, with the cards printed, offers opportunity for this. It enables the Library of Congress, for instance, to place at some fifty different institutions which are centers of investigations what will constitute such a complete exhibit of its printed books and pamphlets. And "union" catalogs, consolidating with these sets, cards which represent distinctive books or editions not in the Library of Congress, but available in some other collection, ought to be available not merely at Boston, at New York, and at Chicago (where to some extent they are already in process), but at certain other places as well.

"Should a differentiation in these fields be attempted, what should be its basis? A definition universally applicable would be impracticable, for within any particular area it must take account of the existing situation; and in proportion to the area it may have to be modified. . . . Certain general principles may, however, be posted, among them these:

"1. The functions of the particular library should be considered, its local constituency or its choice of constituency, and its control of its own development.

"2. A library already preëminent in a specialty should be allowed to pursue it if its resources permit.

"3. If research in any given subject tends to ramify into many fields of literature, the greatest practicable *concentration* of material in a few main centers will tend to convenience it."

THE LIBRARY AND THE "MOVIES"

The Queensborough Library system has been using moving picture shows as advertising mediums since December, 1912. The librarian, Miss Hume, says:

Our idea was that in these moving picture shows are many people who do not read; that if we could present the library to them in a moment of pleasure and relaxation the idea would be favorably received. We have found this to be true. Our librarians visited the moving picture show managers in their vicin-

ity and obtained from them their agreement to exhibit our slides. We make the slides and send them to the shows, the branch librarians alternating or exchanging the slides at their discretion. Every slide is made at headquarters, so that it is impossible for any objectionable or weak slide to be exhibited.

We have had the most interesting developments from this work, people old and young coming into the library and saying they came on account of the slides seen at the moving picture shows.

The moving picture men are very responsive and glad to exhibit our signs. In a good show they are quite in order. In the bad show they lend a tone which it otherwise would not have—a fact thoroughly appreciated by the managers—and they reach the very people who would not be reached in other ways. The show managers notify the branch librarians in many cases when they are exhibiting educational films, such as "As you like it," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Rip Van Winkle," and shows on "radium," "liquid air," geographical subjects, etc. As a rule when these shows are running the library has the books in evidence, but this is only a very minor phase. The slides sent include catchy and striking sentences, always brief, which will attract people to the library, and short lists of books of not more than three or four titles, sometimes all on one subject, sometimes on widely different subjects, attracting the workingman, women, children, etc. One of our slides is a picture of a story hour which speaks for itself. In the neighborhood of the Carnegie libraries we make use of slides showing the exterior view of the library. They are very effective in the program.

When a play is shown of which the manager notifies the library, a plate is sent calling attention to books on the subject, as "Why not read 'Rip Van Winkle' at the public library? It is free to all." In this way we advertise our exhibits, our story hours (scarcely necessary), our new books, and our old books.

The work was started after thorough preparation. The whole matter was freely discussed in staff meetings. A list of all moving picture establishments in the borough was prepared giving their addresses and the name of the manager or proprietor in each case. The branch librarians were authorized and directed to interview the managers of shows in the neighborhood of their branches and to report their opinions, noting the attitude of the management, the number of films which would be shown, and the frequency. The character of each establishment was commented upon. Much valuable advice was obtained from the managers, both as to the wording of the films and their manufacture.

Text for the films was submitted by all the branch librarians and by other persons. These were most valuable, the different personalities revealing themselves in characteristic phrases, each helpful in its place. These were carefully considered, amended, grouped and abbreviated, and about fifty were finally approved for use and forwarded to the Children's Department, where they were made and from whence they were distributed to the branches. The slides were charged to each branch in a manner similar to the ordinary charging of books circulated.

Materials for the preparation of slides was purchased from the Acme Film Company, of 130 West 37th street, New York City. The glass, cut in sizes ready for use, cost $2 per gross, the binding tape cost 90 cents per dozen packages, each package containing 50 strips, or enough for 50 slides. A slide made from a photograph costs 30 cents.

The slides are made by writing the text in white ink on the glass, leaving a good margin on all four sides. When dry another piece of glass is laid over the writing and the two bound together with the black paper tape. This is necessary to prevent the effacement of the writing and to protect the fingers of the operator.

A catalog of the slides was made on cards, each one numbered, and a full list sent to each branch. The branch librarian thereupon sent in a requisition for the ones selected by her as most useful at her branch, which were promptly made and sent. The branch librarian then put them into the hands of the manager, closely observing his wishes wherever possible, the one fixed rule being that no slides were to be exhibited excepting those approved by the chief librarian.

As we have many foreigners, some of the slides are designed for their information and consist of statements very simply made, such as: "There are Polish books at the library. Free to all." And, "It is very easy to join the library. All you have to do is to sign your name on a card." The managers insisted on our emphasizing the fact that the library is "free." We have also used very freely the phrase, "Ask the librarian." We use at each place one slide, giving the address of the branch, and in the vicinity of the Carnegie branches slides showing views of the library, exterior and interior.

The results have not been dramatic nor phenomenal. At this branch and at that rough boys and young men have unexpectedly appeared at the library, sometimes with a grimy old card of membership, oftener without, saying: "I was at the 'movie' show and saw something about the library, an' I thought I'd come back." Many foreigners have registered after seeing the slides shown. The work was begun in December, and the circulation increases in January reached the highest amount in the history of the library, but as January, 1912, was an exceptionally poor month, for certain reasons, we do not attribute the increase wholly to the work with the moving pictures. Undoubtedly this had helped, and we think it continues to help in spreading news of the library in a very excellent way.

The information reaches those who would neither receive nor heed it through the press, the only place where they would be apt to find it. So as they do not come to the library they do not know anything about it, and when the library film flashes into their consciousness, the knowledge is planted deep in a receptive soil, in a mind intent and eager to grasp what is coming, and the impression is made before they can defend or harden themselves against it. Also it comes to them from their own side of the wall, right in the very stronghold of their play—and in a sort of silent way the library seems to have the sanction of their world when thus presented.

The managers have been very kind and responsive. Their keen knowledge of the best ways of presenting matter to hold the attention of the audience is used with our work just as with the most sensational photo play exhibited. Our idea was to have a slide shown every day, but the managers will not do it. They say that would bore the audience, so they use the films with better judgment and withdraw them when the audience shows signs of divided interest.

Besides the regular slides, common to all the branches, every branch librarian sends up special matter as the occasion arises, to advertise special events, special collections, local exhibits, etc. The slides are made and returned and used at her discretion.

After the photo plays dramatizing books, a slide is often shown: "You can read 'Rip Van Winkle' at the library," or "The library has this book. 'Oliver Twist.' Free to all." The managers like to advertise books on the manufacture of motion pictures, which becomes very popular as soon as the slide is shown. When "Sheridan's ride" was shown one children's librarian read the poem three times on earnest request to different groups of children, the room crowded each time.

The managers frequently notify the library when they are about to show an educational film. On one occasion the branch librarian told a teacher, who told the principal of the school, with the result that he took over 200 children to see the photo play. The branch librarian reported: "They were much pleased and so was the 'movie man'."

Any advertising of the moving picture shows must be strictly guarded against. The knowledge of the plays shown enables the library to gather corresponding material, and to be prepared for the demand when it comes, but the supplying of the books demanded in consequence of a certain show must be wholly normal, and reference to the show cannot properly be made by the library at present. If a show should keep its exhibits at a high level, its work might justify such coöperation, and it might pay a moving picture concern to do so in order to obtain the support of the library, but at present all reference to the show on the part of the librarians is strictly prohibited.

Some of the slides used are given below:

"Dear, dear! the cake didn't rise!" The cook books in the public library will tell you why. Ask the librarian. (Very effective.)

Read the magazines at the public library.

Are you a member of the public library? Books, newspapers and magazines for all. Come and see.

Why not do some systematic reading and accomplish something worth while. Books on all subjects at the public library.

Use the library for reference work. You will find it a help in your business. Ask the librarian.

A good book is a good friend. Make such friends at the public library.

If you cannot travel yourself, why not read the adventures of those who have? What books? Ask the librarian.

The public library will lend you books on the subjects you are interested in. Ask the librarian.

For books on house furnishing, ask the librarian. The library is free to all.

Suggestion for Christmas parties. Ask the librarian.

Are you a member of the debating society? You will find material on your subject at the public library.

Books on the subject of this lecture may be obtained at the public library, corner Onderdonk avenue and Harmon street.

Books for business men at the public library. Ask to see them.

Have you read the life of Abraham Lincoln? Borrow it from Poppenhusen Branch Library.

Amundsen's "South Pole" has just been added to the public library.

The public library is *your* library. Come and get the books you need to help you in your work.

Are you a member of the public library? Why don't you join?

The public library is the working man's college. Use it.

They have story hours for boys and girls at the public library. Have you ever been at one?

Going to take a Civil Service examination? The books in the library will help you to qualify. Ask the librarian.

Study your business. Do you want to increase your earning power? Get books from the public library.

There are Polish books at the public library. Ask the librarian.

What is your hobby? Get books about it at the public library.

Ask the librarian for Talbot's "Moving pictures." It tells you how they are made.

Everyone has an opportunity to increase his knowledge. Join the public library.

Furnish your house in good taste. The library will tell you what to buy.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CATALOG

In the Harvard Library report for 1911-12, Mr. Lane details the method by which the new catalog is rapidly becoming a reality. The principal feature of the change has been the replacing of the old written "half-size" cards by printed cards of the standard 7½ x 12½ cm. size.

"The record shows 46,889 titles replaced up to July 1, 1912, but in addition to these, there have been some 25,000 titles replaced as to their author cards only and not yet completed. . . That so much has been accomplished, and that the whole was practically finished by the end of October, 1912, is cause for congratulation, for, though the process at first sight seems a simple one, it really involves a vast amount of troublesome detail, for it includes a partial revision of subject headings, the verification of references, the indication on the card found in the union catalog of all references and added entries to be made, the ordering of extra cards for each title from the Library of Congress or the John Crerar Library, the typing of headings, references and shelf-marks on these cards when received, the revision of the completed cards, and their final filing in the catalog in place of the old ones, which have at the same time to be watched for and withdrawn."

The mere mechanical side of the process, the filing of more than 900,000 cards, installation of new catalog trays, celluloided guides and tab guides for the classed portion of the subject catalog has been no small feat.

Mr. Currier has been giving some attention to the revision of the subject catalog, and has regrouped old material under new heads, such as Accounting, Cities, Economics, Genealogy, Libraries, Literature, River Engineering, and Tariff. One of the changes made, the exclusion of old and "extremely technical" material, is somewhat revolutionary. Of this he says:

"For more than a year the staff has been applying the instructions issued in 1911 modifying the classed catalog. The changes from previous practice are of two varieties. First, certain classes of cards have been rejected in entirety, as the so-called 'form' classifications, Miscellany, Poetry, Fiction and Drama, and the groups of biographies of individuals under headings like Chemistry, Manufactures, and Military Biography. Second, from other classes certain individual titles have been excluded, as the titles of text-books and general treatises on Agriculture, Botany, Economics. Ethics, Geology, etc., if published before 1860, and books in lesser-known languages and extremely technical treatises. The system outlined assumes that the function of the subject catalog is not to present exhaustively the resources of the library to the specialist gathering materials for his researches, but rather to assist the beginner and the student who is working outside of his own particular field. The catalog must often merely give the clue to further material, rather than present the material itself.

"Does this system impair the efficiency of the catalog, and is it to be looked on as our preferred policy or simply as an expedient due to lack of resources? When carried on with proper judgment, I believe it is advisable for a large university library like our own. As interest centers from time to time in different fields of study, systematic effort is usually made by each department of the university to acquire the worthy literature relating to its chosen subject, and frequently, where good bibliographies are lacking, their place is supplied by new ones compiled by the department concerned. As instances, it is only necessary to cite the work along these lines now being done by the department of history, government and economics and the department of landscape architecture. Practically all the material referred to in the bibliographies being compiled by these departments will be available in Cambridge and Boston, and so they will supplant the subject catalog. Furthermore, they will usually contain references to the periodical literature and to papers in society proceedings, and so will be infinitely more complete than our subject catalog can hope to be. The man investigating a given subject carefully will thus be better served by making use of these special bibliographies than by the more imperfect survey that we should be able to give him in our subject catalog. The beginner, on the other hand, and the student led into fields outside his own domain, very frequently need to find speedily good material on a definite topic. There may be several books any one of which would supply the information or show where it could be obtained, or else there may be one master work, unknown to the questioner. Even if there were good and up-to-date bibliographies covering the field, it would be asking too much of these students to spend time in searching them out as an intermediary step in finding the desired information, and it would take too much of a reference librarian's time to point to them. Here is where the subject catalog can give efficient aid, since it can show speedily the more important sources of information and the books which should be consulted first. This use of the catalog implies that its function is to answer specific questions, rather than to give a survey of the whole field of study."

The final form of the Harvard subject catalog is not yet fully decided upon. Mr. Currier outlines the objectionable features in the present system and the features to be desired in the completed catalog.

"First and foremost is the prejudice current against the classed catalog and the real objection that one is forced to consult it through

the medium of an index. Second, the difficulty of defining to the public and (to a less degree) to the staff just what should be looked for in each of the three sections of the catalog now in existence. We call one an 'author' catalog, but have to explain further that it contains not only books *by* authors, but also books *about* authors, books about persons not authors, titles of books and periodicals, books about certain societies and institutions (the staff even does not know precisely to what extent), the publications of societies and institutions, and of governments and cities. We call our second the 'place' catalog, but we have to explain that it contains also books about races and peoples, and that it by no means contains anywhere near all the material about places. Thus the laws of a place are in the author catalog, as are the government publications, and those of the societies and institutions of a place, while in the classed section of the subject catalog are thousands of titles relating to the natural history of places and their government, antiquities, law, literatures, wars, battles, etc."

Mr. Currier's observations upon the continuing *rapprochement* of the dictionary and classed types of catalog are interesting:

"The terms 'dictionary catalog' and 'classed catalog' are frequently used as if each represented a hard and fast type. As a matter of fact, in practice the original type of each has been much altered in the large libraries, and we find the two approaching each other more and more. The Harvard classed catalog partakes of the dictionary character in so far as its classes (and under the classes the subclasses) are alphabetically arranged. Yale started with a subject catalog which was the counterpart of Dr. Abbot's Harvard catalog. That library, however, did not possess the 'Index' which at Harvard makes the classed catalog usable and has crystallized it into a fixed form. The result was at Yale the introduction of many main headings (they grew from 100 to nearly 1200), thus paving the way for the final change to 'dictionary' form a few years ago. In their dictionary catalogs, the Library of Congress at Washington and the Boston Public Library have gradually introduced many features of the classed catalog in response to the observed demands of readers, while the New York Public Library, in its great dictionary catalog, has done it even more frankly; thus the tray labeled 'Electricity' contains practically what is in our classed catalog under that heading.

"The John Crerar Library has both classed and dictionary features existing side by side. That this library considers it worth while to go to the expense of developing this double catalog again shows a recognized demand for the classed feature, as does the fact that the Library of Congress has of late years built up a number of supplementary classed catalogs. In short, the ideal would undoubtedly be a classed and a dictionary catalog side by side, but this could not now be thought of for Harvard, because of its cost.

"I believe there would be decided advantages if we should eventually adopt for our own catalogs a plan somewhat like that of the New York Public Library, *i. e.*, outwardly 'dictionary' in form, but containing many well-developed classes; the specific topics so arranged under class headings being referred to by card references filed in their proper alphabetic sequence in the same catalog, thus replacing the printed 'Index to the Subj. Catal.' The advantages of such a catalog are numerous:

"1. It presents in outward form a catalog similar to the dictionary catalogs prevalent in this country, so that the student coming here for a longer or shorter stay finds a familiar tool to use.

"2. It solves the problem of the 'Index to the Subject Catalog' (which must soon be reprinted if the present system is continued), for card references to individual topics can be inserted in their alphabetic position in the consolidated catalog.

"3. It would probably be easier for the staff to handle than our present classed catalog, because of greater latitude in assigning headings, though it is difficult to maintain an adequate system of cross references.

"4. It would do away with the obstacles inherent in the presence of three separate alphabets, with the attendant difficulties of making clear the exact scope of each.

"5. The advantages of having certain titles presented in classes would be retained; thus Electricity, Typography, Cities, Tariff and many other headings would remain as at present. Certain of the present larger groups would be broken up. Thus the major languages and literatures, now arranged as subclasses under the main headings—Language and Literature—could be arranged alphabetically, *e. g.*, African Languages, with subdivisions for each language and references to each from the proper places in the main alphabet."

LIBRARY WORK IN ONTARIO

The report for 1912 of the Inspector of Public Libraries tells of remarkable progress in the province of Ontario. The "forward policy" under the public libraries act has been carried on with surprising success. This result is, without doubt, says the inspector, the cumulative outcome of the joint efforts of the Ontario Library Association and the inspector's office. To extensive correspondence and library institutes much of the progress is due, under the liberal policy of the minister and the legislature. The cataloger has done much work through the province, and a successful session of the Summer Library School was held. The annual meeting of the A. L. A. at

Ottawa, last summer, was "a red-letter week in the library annals of Canada."

"The process of weeding out the moribund libraries is practically completed. The libraries that cannot hope to qualify under the act are being closed. Many of these, however, that were removed from the active list have caught the prevailing contagion and are reorganizing under improved auspices and in compliance with the law. Six new libraries have been opened in sections not hitherto served," and several fine buildings have been built by Mr. Carnegie.

"Of the 91 libraries taken off the list between the years 1905 and 1910, inclusive, eleven were allowed to transfer their books to other libraries or schools. . . It is worthy of note, and an indication of the new birth as regards the growth of the 'library idea,' that many of these long-since dead libraries are keen for reorganization."

The figures for 1911 give for 136 free libraries an income of $330,926.22, and an expenditure of $283,699.59. They report 164,196 readers, 955,727 volumes and a circulation of 3,199,202. Association libraries to the number of 228 had receipts of $47,204.59, with expenditures of $36,754.94. They have 21,673 members, 446,556 volumes and a circulation of 587,898. The legislative grant for association libraries in 1912 was $10,051.55, and for free libraries $18,150.89, a total grant of $28,202.44.

"The province of Ontario," says Mr. Nursey, "contributes more in hard cash to the promotion of library work, having due regard to area and population, than does any state of the United States to-day. While the maximum grant to any library in New York state is $100, the maximum in Ontario is $260. While New York state has but one library for every 25,000 of its population, Ontario provides a library for every 7000 of its people. England has but one rate-supported library for every 200,000 of its population." There are now about 14,000 books in the 243 traveling libraries, and the province now leads 20 of the 29 states on the continent that have adopted the traveling library system.

REALLY "NEW" BOOKS?

The librarian of one of the branches in Baltimore has not seen the increase in circulation she had hoped for, and investigated the causes to some effect, as follows:

"We have found several causes for the failure of the circulation to increase. The first is the magazine habit, which seems to be a sort of mental dyspepsia which is afflicting people. Happening to meet, lately, one of our former patrons, who used to get a number of books from us, I inquired why we did not see her as we used to. She said, 'I subscribe to magazines now, and I don't have time to read books,' and, upon further investigation, I found that such is the case with several former borrowers.

"The second cause is the book clubs. Seeing, not long since, one of the ladies who had not been to the library for some time, I asked whether she had been sick. 'No,' she said, 'I belong to a book club, and each month we buy one of the latest books published, and, at the end of the year, each of us is given a book.' This brings up a phase of public taste that I have noticed for some time—the change in the standard of the newness of books. Not so many years ago, a book that was a year old was considered fairly new; but now the public demand a book fresh from the author's pen, and with the printer's ink scarcely dry upon it."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN MINNESOTA

As the schools in Minnesota have been required to expend an amount equal to that given by the state, and annual addition of books to the library has been made a requirement for state aid, a larger number of books have accumulated in the school libraries. The supervisor of school libraries, in her report to the Department of Public Instruction, states that there are 1,422,628 books in the school libraries, to 600,000 in the public libraries. The school libraries, too, are not largely centered in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, as are the public libraries, but have the wide field of the rural communities of the state.

School libraries have been regularly supervised since August, 1911, and addresses made to teachers in thirteen counties, seven training schools, etc. Statistics collected as to high schools show an average of 1000-2000 books; one has 10,000. Accessions run from 10 to 750. Twenty-two have librarians, most giving only part of time. In 17, the principal gives service, in 96 teachers, in 18 students. Eighteen schools have reference collections, 58 coöperate with the public library, 41 serve as public libraries in the absence of others. Better organization is needed. The five normal schools have from 6000 to 13,000 books; total, 48,000. Restricted library courses have been given at Duluth, Mankato and Moorhead. The university school and College of Agriculture has 17,000 books, 50,000 pamphlets and 3000 magazines, and gives library courses. The Crookston and Morris schools of agriculture are amassing collections. An exhibit of school library aids was shown at Minneapolis during the State Educational Association meeting, November 11. School library topics were presented at district educational meetings, and a model library was shown at the state fair.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARIES SINCE THE FIRE

"The great disaster," says William R. Eastman, chief of the Educational Extension Division of the New York State Education Department, in his report for 1912, "has impressed upon us the fact that the success of educational extension does not depend upon the accumulation and preservation of records at the State Capitol, important as that may be, but rather upon the forces set at work in communities all over the state, creating new conceptions of the worth of books and leading to more earnest and more intelligent efforts to bring the means of self-education within the reach of everyone.

"Our inspectors report a vast difference between the libraries of to-day and those of even five years ago. The changes are of a kind which mere statistics cannot show. The new library buildings appearing not only in great cities, but also in small villages and in summer resorts, are the outward signs of growth. They appeal to the eye and impress the imagination. The facilities for readers are better. The arrangement of books is better. The care taken in selection of books is greater. The librarians, as a body, show better appreciation of their opportunities and of the significance of their service, a more intelligent grasp of the situation and a more earnest spirit. . .

"After the fire, the first effort of the division was to replace, as far as possible, its records of accounts with the libraries for state money, its dated index of library incorporations and registry and its mailing lists. It was able to secure these from the cashier's records and minutes of the Board of Regents, which were unharmed, and from the printed handbook of department organizations. A general call sent out by the public press to all persons having traveling libraries met with prompt response, and within a month the division, in its new quarters, was carrying on regularly its usual work. The applications for traveling libraries have been so numerous that it has been impossible to supply them with such promptness as we could desire."

Reports were received for the year 1910-11 from 1389 libraries in the state, which contained 9,718,899 volumes and had a circulation of 21,482,990, indicating an increase of 294,613 volumes and a gain of 868,016 in circulation. The free circulation for the state averages 55,131 a day, the highest point reached so far. The free circulation is 2208 per 1000 of population.

Sixteen library charters were granted during the year. The total gain was 20, making a total enrollment of 489. The 34 allotments to free libraries amounted to $29,965.99.

"The record of field work, owing to the loss of papers, is not quite complete. At least 331 visits were made. For three months, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1910, there was but one library organizer in service, on account of the resignation of Miss Zaidee Brown to undertake similar work in Massachusetts. Soon after the appointment of Miss Caroline Webster, special attention was given to the canvass of rural neighborhoods and attendance at farmers' conventions, with a view to introducing more traveling libraries in places now remote from library privileges. Our own ability to meet the resulting demand has, of course, been seriously impaired, but as soon as we are in a position to buy new books in liberal quantities the results of this canvass may be expected to appear. The two organizers visited 139 libraries, of which 24 were put in order by them.

"The library round-table meetings, arranged by a committee of the New York Library Association, and held for the most part in the month of May, were closely followed. Out of 30 meetings in the state, 22 were conducted by members of our staff, and 14 of them by the two library organizers. The attendance of libraries at these meetings was 302, represented by 760 persons."

Free libraries receiving aid or entire support from local taxation are 299, 18 more than last year; 190 libraries are still dependent on private gifts. The state tax for libraries was $7,590,118.26, of which $1,521,493.45 were paid by 40 cities, and $1,192,790.69 by the city of New York alone. The increase was $119,095.

Twelve new library buildings were completed or newly fitted up and occupied within the year ending Sept. 30, 1911.

"Since the traveling library records were destroyed, the division has been dependent on its borrowers for their reconstruction. The total number of volumes reported to date is 37,476. . . To this number should be added about 3000 duplicates, which had been stored in the basement of the Capitol and thus saved.

"While the volumes saved represent a good working collection, yet the constant fluctuation in the popularity of subjects, particularly with study clubs, caused grievous losses in certain lines. Russia, Germany Mexico, India, South America and early English history are the subjects which suffered most heavily.

"The only accurate report of circulation that can be made is that from April to October, during which time there have been placed 10,223 volumes in response to 207 applications. The total number of volumes sent out during the previous six months was somewhat larger than it had been in the preceding year. The reduction in fee resulted in a greater demand for small libraries. As it was hoped, this increased demand came from groups of taxpayers and from small schools. Since the fire, as many libraries as possible are transferred without having them returned to Albany, and about one hundred have been disposed of in this way."

THE NEW YORK LECTURE SYSTEM

THE 1912 report of the New York Supervisor of Lectures records an attendance of 1,000,190 persons at the lectures in the different boroughs. A staff of 696 speakers presented 1746 topics to 5573 audiences. From these preliminary figures, some idea may be formed of the size of the work carried on by this branch of the Board of Education.

"The attendance, composed almostly entirely of adults," says the report, "was an increase over last year of about forty-five thousand, noteworthy, considering the highly instructional character of many of the courses and the fact that the winter was exceptionally severe.

"The lectures were continued on the main lines that marked the courses of preceding years. Special mention may be made of the course of thirty lectures on 'American history,' by Professor Guthrie, of the College of the City of New York, and on 'The development of fiction,' by Professor Horne, of the same institution, and, of course, of twenty-eight lectures on 'Principles and practice of electrical engineering,' by Mr. W. Wallace Ker. All these lectures were followed by a quiz and examinations."

The list of lectures includes lectures to incoming immigrants, such as one given in the Italian language to Italians on the subject, "What the public lectures can do for the Italians, and why every Italian should learn the English language," or one in Yiddish, attended by a thousand immigrants, on "What constitutes good American citizenship."

"The attendance at the lectures represents every phase and section of our cosmopolitan city. The mechanic, the teacher, the lawyer, the physician, the clerk, all meet together to share in the feast that is offered to them in the realms of literature and music and art. . .

"Especial emphasis should be laid upon the fact that the lectures are arranged so as to make the courses conform to a carefully planned system of education for adults. Notices that appear from time to time in the press giving titles of isolated lectures fail to convey the impression that the lectures are coördinated in such a manner that, by constant attendance at some particular center for a number of years, a good general education can be secured, as is illustrated by the fact that at one lecture center courses of lectures on literature have been given continuously for years. At St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, for the last nine years, courses have been given on practical science, with the result that many men in mechanical occupations have been aided to better their positions.

"The most cordial coöperation with the public library system of the city exists. The librarians assist in every way by preparing special lists of books which are read in connection with the lectures. In the halls of several of the library buildings lectures are regularly held.

"The following are excerpts from a few of the many reports received from librarians:

'Whenever there are Shakespeare lectures, the use of his plays is greatly increased. Many of the people who have usually only read light fiction, ask for travel, etc., after attending the lectures.'

'Books recommended on the leaflets for reference reading which were not already in the library, were purchased at once and added to the Public lecture collection.'

'There was a large demand for information about the lectures given at Morris High School, especially those on the Novel, given by Dr. Horne. The demand was so great that we prepared a collection of the novels discussed by Dr. Horne, together with his own books on the Novel.'

'The largest demand for lecture books comes after the lecture is over; the books most in demand being those suggested on the leaflets for reference reading.'

'During the period in which lectures on "Chemistry" were given, there were frequent requests for such books. Upon questioning the borrowers, it was found that quite a percentage wished to use them in connection with the lectures.'

'After a lecture on a subject of popular interest the result is usually promptly shown at the library in the demand for books on the subject. This year the interest aroused by a series of lectures on the west was brought strongly to the attention of the staff by the repeated demands for a certain book recommended by a lecturer which was not in the collection of this branch.'

'There has been a large demand for books on "First aid to the injured."'

'At this branch I think the lectures have caused the bound magazines to be used a great deal.'

'The lecture, "How to choose a book" or "Wonderland of books," by William Bradley Otis, Ph.D., was greatly appreciated, and the books suggested by the lecturer that evening were asked for afterwards.'

'Of the three, the last period of lectures (Literature) has been the most popular for auxiliary reading, the books chosen having a steady circulation. With lectures on Greek drama the greatest interest was aroused.'

'The number of people who seemed interested in the lectures seems to have been greater this year We are often asked for the notices when we have been without them for a short time.'

'Books on first aid to the injured were called for, and books on China and Japan, all due to the influence of the lectures.'

'Books relating to the subjects of the lectures were placed on a special shelf, and have circulated very satisfactorily.'"

THE RECENT PROGRESS OF BOONE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, AND ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

AN illustrated notice, describing the library connected with Boone University, Wuchang, China, appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February, 1909, and more extended accounts of it has been given in the public addresses of Miss M. E. Wood, its librarian, during her visits to this country. Miss Wood, who was a student at Pratt Institute Library School, is known to many librarians, and it was regretted by members of the New York Library Club last year that she was prevented from carrying out her engagement to address one of their meetings.

Further information in regard to the growth and progress of the library is interestingly

given in an article by Samuel T. Y. Seng, assistant librarian, in the December, 1912, issue of *The Boone Review*, published at Wuchang. An abridgment (not a paraphrase) of Mr. Seng's article follows:

Of the value of libraries for the accumulation of knowledge; for the teaching of morality; for the stimulation of patriotism; for a making of a richer and nobler life of the individual, and for the improvement of the conditions under which the people live, the writer will not attempt to describe on a great scale. About four thousand years before the beginning of the Christian era, a large library was formed by an Assyrian king on bricks, papyrus and leather. It will be a matter of interest to my readers if I mention the name of the keeper of the king's library—Ibni-Sarrau—the most ancient librarian on historical record. On his seal was recorded this incident, and can still be seen. When we come to our own day, Andrew Carnegie, the world-wide-known millionaire, finds that there is no better way of using his immense wealth than by founding many libraries.

It is but natural to think that each university, as a center of learning, should possess its own library. Generally, the privilege of reading in the library is not limited to the students and members of the faculties of the universities, but is also extended to all students who truly desire to educate themselves in order to carry out more vividly the idea that the "library is for the public." Naturally, in a great city, especially if that city is a literary center, where many educational institutions are in a lively activity, and where students, drawn from all parts of the country, gather in great numbers as in this literary center, to pursue courses of study according to modern methods of education—here a library will meet the needs to "put the sunshine in our hearts and drive the moonlight out of our heads." Such a city is the city of Wuchang. It has been referred to as a literary center of this province, where the students in hundreds and thousands are seeking knowledge in the government educational institutions. Not to mention the students of Boone University and like institutions, a large library, such as the Boone University Library, in this center will, indeed, be of great help and use to the public.

Of course, we need many books to meet the situation. We have started the beginning towards an English department, possessing 5000 volumes in number, which have been given by the friends in America, who are interested in our work. It is indeed a good nucleus. Hence we appeal to our friends, with all their power, to increase the number of books and manuscripts.

Along with purchasing of foreign books, it is of equal importance that we should have a library for depositing the old writings of our own philosophers, sages, historians and others. We are most anxious to build up a complete Chinese library, full of books containing a record of events from the most ancient times down to the present day. A very good opportunity to build up this Chinese library is offered at the present time. The events of the revolution, such as the burning of Hankow, and the depression of trade in the commercial center, have caused many wealthy people, and many families of the gentry, to become poor. They are willing to sell fine sets of books at a very cheap rate. Already we have obtained in this way some 3000 books, such as the "Complete Tong classics," "Essays of the various writers of Ching dynasty," "Imperial commentary on classics," etc. Therefore we appeal earnestly to all lovers of Chinese literature and all those who are interested in the library work here in China for funds to purchase more treasures. We can say that in the future, when the government schools are open, such books may be very difficult to get even at double the price.

In connection with our English department, we propose to take up the work for children, which has been neglected in our university library, that is, the children's department. It is generally the case that educated children like to read books and appreciate the illustrated papers and books supplied by the library, if they can get hold of them. But from experience, we find that it is not a good way to have books for adults and children in one department. When they come to the library and read there, the adults like to read in comfort and quiet which, cannot be secured when the children are present in large numbers; and the young folks are shy and constrained in the presence of those who are much older than themselves. If they are not to be excluded from the library, therefore, rooms should be set apart for the children. It is our duty to supply the juvenile department with books for their special benefit. The library should provide a juvenile department containing books specially for the benefit of the younger students. It is also our duty to take special interest in this department, and make it attractive as far as possible. We hope, too, in the near future, that the story hour will be successfully introduced, so that the library will serve as the "true educator" of the young. We also wish that on the walls of the children's rooms there may be bright pictures, which will add much beauty to this department. The aim of the library, as our librarian, Miss M. E. Wood, has often told me, is not confined to giving education, intellectually and morally, but also physically. As the boys are kept indoors, when the stormy days come, the library will entertain them with indoor games, such as ping-pong, table croquet and other pretty games.

Not only by means of books, but other means also, our Boone University, situated, as it is, in an educational center, may educate the public and increase its influence. The student body of the government schools will

be within our reach through its extension work, carried on by means of the auditorium lectures. Public lectures on educational lines, illustrated, as far as possible, by lantern exhibitions, can give much benefit to the public and are especially appreciated by the students. Through the proposal of Miss M. E. Wood, with the sympathy and support of Dr. J. Jackson and the faculty, fortnightly, in Stokes Hall, as the auditorium is called, lectures on intellectual and scientific subjects and questions of the day are given by prominent speakers, foreign and Chinese.

The attendance at the first three meetings has been most encouraging, and fully five hundred came to each of these successful meetings.

Another step in our work which we are planning is a museum. It is greatly desired to form a museum possessing specimens of the flora and fauna of China; animals, flowers and plants of foreign countries; a collection of curios of different dynasties of China; geological specimens, and products of every industry of this vast republic. A small beginning has been made.

Readers of my article will see that the needs of the Boone University Library are indeed very many. We state them openly and fully, and we hope that friends of learning and all lovers of Chinese literature, and all who are desirous to see the students of our neighboring government schools well trained and equipped for their lifework, will help us in the upbuilding of our University Library.

LINCOLN HALL—A LABORATORY LIBRARY

THAT a library is a laboratory is no new epigram, though many college libraries are far from ideal working places, as compared with science laboratories. The University of Illinois has put this idea of a library as a laboratory into brick and terra cotta in its new Lincoln Hall. This new memorial to President Lincoln is called "a laboratory for the intellectual sciences." "Here we have," says the account of the building, "for example, in one room or series of rooms, the materials necessary for an accurate and comprehensive study of history, state and nation: books, documents, maps, letters, newspapers, manuscripts, portraits, photographs, slides, all within reach of the student himself; for access is freely granted to the shelves and drawers, and the rooms are open from eight o'clock in the morning until ten in the evening.

"In adjacent rooms are to be found the materials for the laboratory study of the English language and literature: texts, commentaries, original manuscripts and prints, busts, portraits, and the other auxiliary aids to instruction, such as maps, slides, lantern projections, phonographs for the accurate study of sounds, etc. . . . Similar facilities are provided for the study of other languages: German, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin and Greek; for the social sciences, political economy, political science and sociology and for logic, psychology and philosophy.

Each library has adjoining conference rooms, and the class rooms and office of the department are grouped about it. There are also research offices, room for the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, and museums of European culture and classical archæology and art. The building is four stories high, 230 feet long, with two wings. It is built of brick and stone, with terra cotta panels showing scenes in Lincoln's life across the front, and quotations from his speeches and writings, with terra cotta portraits of his associates on the wings. A reflected light system is used. The book capacity to which the students have access is over 60,000 volumes, and the building was planned to allow enlargement.

TWO NATIONAL CONFERENCES OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

A. L. A. MEETING, SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, AT HOTEL KAATERSKILL, N. Y.

UNDER the auspices of the American Library Association and the Library Department of the National Education Association a conference of school librarians will be held at the Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y., on Saturday, June 28th, 1913. If a sufficient number of school librarians are present to warrant it there will be two meetings, one of normal school librarians and the other of high school librarians. Otherwise there will be a joint session of all school librarians.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Normal school session. 2 p.m. Conducted by Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.

Topics suggested for discussion:

- Library lessons in the grades.
- Courses in children's literature for normal students.
- Changes in classification to fit needs of normal schools.
- Question box for technical problems.

High school session. 2 p.m. Session will be conducted by Miss Anna Hadley, librarian of the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

Topics suggested:

- In what ways can the librarian encourage the best use of the school library by the different departments?
- Training high school students in the use of a library.
  - a. How find time for this?
  - b. Methods in use in different schools.
- How can the librarian best influence the reading of high school pupils?
- Question box on technical problems.

It is hoped that school librarians will plan to attend as many A. L. A. sessions as pos-

sible, especially that of the Children's Section, Friday evening, June 27th, where the topic for discussion will be "Work with schools."

N. E. A. MEETING OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS AT SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 7-11, 1913

In connection with the annual meeting of the National Education Association at Salt Lake City there will be held a round table of school librarians.

This round table will be conducted by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, formerly librarian of the State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.

Program will follow closely that given above for high school and normal school librarians at the A. L. A. meeting.

Miss Ball, librarian of the High School of Grand Rapids, Mich., will have a paper on "What the high school librarian may do in vocational guidance." Other topics and papers will be announced in the June periodicals.

Wherever it is a possible thing school librarians are urged to attend either the A. L. A. or N. E. A. meeting.

MARY E. HALL,
Pres. Library Dept., N. E. A.

THE MODERN HISTORIC RECORDS ASSOCIATION

"EMPLOYING the inventions of our age," the Modern Historic Records Association "purposes to preserve in imperishable form the records of history, heretofore 'writ on water,' in order that future generations may know the exact measure of our wisdom and our ignorance, our achievements and our failures."

Every librarian and library owner recognizes the perishable nature of the printed records of our time. From the supposedly durable paper of wills and mortgages to the extremely fragile woodpulp of newspapers, our historical evidences are doomed to early decay. This association intends to make as permanent as present-day processes allow such records of human life as will interest and enlighten future generations. By printing in permanent ink on "certified library record paper" which is over 99 per cent. clean white rag, the association prepares its records against the ordinary ills of printed existence. Extraordinary accidents are provided against by sealing the records in heavy glass jars, and sealing the jars, in turn, in a section of terra cotta pipe by the use of concrete. The New York Public Library has been selected as custodian of all records until the association has its own building.

The association does not confine itself to printed documents, which preserve words only. Phonographic records and talking or moving pictures hold even more intimate revelations of the life of to-day, and are being protected from disaster in the same thorough manner. Photographs of the leaders in government, science, literature, art, drama, etc., are to be preserved in the form of positives on glass. In addition to its own work, the association hopes to inspire in official bodies an equally careful treatment of public documents.

State Library Commissions

ARKANSAS LIBRARY COMMISSION

The recently appointed State Library Commission, composed of C. W. L. Armour, of Fort Smith; Dr. C. H. Brough, of the state university; and Miss Eva Reichardt, of Little Rock, met for the first time at Fort Smith, March 22. The commission unanimously chose the following plan: That the local branches of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, the School Improvement Associations and school boards coöperate in urging the councils of cities of the first and second class to avail themselves of the provision of Act No. 160 of 1911. The commission further decided to urge school directors to appropriate a portion of their school funds for the purpose of promoting and establishing libraries in schools.

State Library Associations

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

"The best ever" is a trite phrase, but its use, in reference to the thirteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, is justified by the increase in attendance and the general excellence of the sessions. Almost 175 were registered in attendance, and over 250 were in the audience at the evening meeting. The long program, with its many items, was run through according to schedule in a way that reflects great credit on the chairman and all who took part in the program. Following the usual custom, the meeting was held Easter Monday and Tuesday in Toronto, and through the courtesy of the Public Library Board of the city, the beautiful reference building was placed at the disposal of the association. An added feature was the fact that the meeting was held in the art gallery, where pictures by Canadian artists were then on exhibition.

The annual reports were exceedingly encouraging, and indicated very considerable activity on the part of the library workers of the province. The Library Institute's report was particularly encouraging, showing that the fourteen institutes had held very successful meetings of two days each, these meetings constituting practically elementary schools of instruction in library methods. The committee further reported the organization of a public library institute for the city of Toronto.

The general topic of the whole meeting was "Boys and girls and the public library," and this was treated in a series of eleven papers and addresses, as follows:

"The children's room," Miss Lillian Smith, head of children's department, Toronto Public Library.
"Books for the boys," G. H. Locke, Toronto Public Library.
"Books for the girls," Miss Mary J. L. Black, Fort William.
"Books for the little ones," Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Sarnia.
"Books for life problems," Dr. W. Harley Smith, Toronto.
"The story hour," H. M. Wodson, Runnymede.
"The trustee and the children's department," Mr. W. R. Nursey, Inspector of public Libraries, Toronto.
"Boys and girls and the public library," Miss Clara W. Hunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The public library and the public school," C. B. Edwards, London.
"The public library and the high school," F. P. Gavin, Windsor.
"A brief review of the topics of this program," Miss Clara W. Hunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

These addresses and papers were well prepared, pointed, practical and full of suggestion.

The chief speaker for the meeting was Miss Clara W. Hunt, head of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, and her two addresses were remarkably able presentations of the work that a public library can do with the boys and girls of its constituency. These addresses abounded in concrete instances, and revealed a grasp of the underlying principles of this branch of public library work and its relation not only to the library, but to the parent and to the community at large, that was illuminating and inspirational. Miss Hunt's addresses have made her a great favorite with the Ontario Library Association, and have added another item to the debt which the association feels to those American library experts who have come across the border to assist their Canadian co-workers.

The president's annual address was a sympathetic consideration of library work and an appreciation of the development of the public library in this province. The remaining paper was by Mr. W. H. Murch, of St. Thomas, on "Proportionate expenditure in library administration," and was a thoughtful treatment of this important theme.

The social side of the meeting was provided for by a promenade and inspection of the reference library at the close of the evening session. The chief librarian, Dr. Locke, and his staff were on hand as hosts, and a great deal of interest was taken in the John Ross Robertson collection of pictures illustrating Canadian history, the finest collection available to the public in Canada.

The officers for the current year were elected as follows: President, W. F. Moore, the Public Library, Dundas; first vice-president, W. O. Carson, the Public Library, London; second vice-president, David Williams, the Public Library, Collingwood; secretary, E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Paed., 81 Collier street, Toronto; treasurer, G. H. Locke, M.A., the Public Library, Toronto. Councillors: H. J. Clarke, B.A., the Public Library, Belleville; D. M. Grant, B.A., the Public Library, Sarnia; Miss Mary J. L. Black, the Public Library, Fort William; Adam Hunter, the Public Library, Hamilton; W. J. Sykes, B.A., the Public Library, Ottawa; C. R. Charteris, M.D., ex-president, the Public Library, Chatham.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held in Williamstown, at the invitation of Williams College, May 22-23, 1913. This will be a union meeting with the Berkshire County and the Western Massachusetts library clubs. Addresses will probably be given by President Garfield and other members of the faculty of Williams College. On Saturday morning, May 24, the Free Public Library Commission will conduct a conference in the interests of the smaller libraries. In addition to the entertainment and hospitality offered by Williams College, excursions up Mt. Greylock and a coaching trip from North Adams over the Hoosac Mountains may be planned. There will also be opportunity to visit the libraries of North Adams and other nearby towns.

A large attendance is expected, as the addresses will be on both literary and practical library topics. Williams College is situated in a beautiful country, and a visit there will be a delightful one. The date of the meeting has been set early, so as not to conflict with the meeting of the American Library Association in the Catskills, June 23-28, 1913.

ARKANSAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Arkansas State Library Association met, February 20, at 3 p.m., at Carnegie Library, Little Rock. The afternoon was spent in discussing the needs of libraries in rural districts. Those taking part in the discussion were Mr. McNair, Rabbi Witt, Miss Minnie Allen, Miss Eva Reichardt and Rabbi Jason. The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock, and the visiting members were given an automobile ride over the city. At 8 o'clock an informal reception was held in the library rooms, followed by addresses by Rabbi Witt, Senator Heiskell, Mayor Kellogg and Miss Julia Warner. At the business session, held at 9.30 the next morning, it was decided to put a library worker in the field for a part of the year, the salary to be paid by local associations. Governor Robinson signified his approval of the work undertaken by the state association by appointing an honorary commission, composed of Dr. Brough, University of Arkansas; C. W. L. Armour and Miss Eva Reichardt. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Miss McNair, Little Rock; first

vice-president, Mrs. Arthur Jones, Little Rock; second vice-president, Mrs. Lora Goolsby, Fort Smith; secretary, Miss Dorothy Lyon, Little Rock; field secretary, Rabbi Jason, Pine Bluff.

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The third annual meeting of the Louisiana State Library Association was held at Donaldsonville, April 11-12, in the Donaldsonville High School and Public Library. Addresses of welcome were given by Hon. Charles Maurin and by Dr. J. S. Thibaut. After a few words of response, Mr. William Beer, president of the Association, spoke on library extension in Louisiana, striking the keynote of the meeting by stressing the importance of securing a library commission for the state. Miss Inez Mortland, librarian of Louisiana State University, followed with a paper on "The work of state library commissions." An animated discussion followed.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Miss Annie Laurie Pujos on "Fiction in our public libraries," a subject which started much amusing comment. Miss Eleanor Mitchell discussed "The branch library." Miss Elisabeth Ducros, of Newcomb College, whose work while children's librarian of New Orleans Public Library resulted in the enlarging of the building adequately to meet the demands of growth, read a delightful paper entitled "In the children's room." Reports from librarians followed, stating progress and plans.

At the close of the second session a motor trip was taken to Salsburg plantation, in which beautiful home the Association members were the guests of Miss Hays. On Friday evening a reception was given the Association by Mrs. Ferdinand Lemann at her home in Donaldsonville.

The third and business session was held on Saturday a.m. Report of the traveling library committee was given. The committee reported between five and six hundred books prepared for circulation, and that traveling cases had been acquired by purchase and gift, forms of application and readers' slips printed, etc. A sample traveling library was exhibited. It was reiterated that the purpose of the Association in sending out these libraries, and incidently enlarging the collection, was for purposes of demonstration, and to arouse interest in securing a state library commission for Louisiana.

The motion was carried that the Association present a library commission bill to the next General Assembly.

The following officers were elected: president, J. R. Thornton, Alexandria; first vice-president, Minnie M. Bell, New Orleans; second vice-president, George Hathaway, Jennings; secretary, Helen Wells Dodd, New Orleans; treasurer, Inez Mortland, Baton Rouge. Executive committee: William Beer, New Orleans; J. S. Thibaut, Donaldsonville.

After the business session a question box was conducted by Miss Dodd.

Suitable resolutions were voted expressing appreciation of the exceptional interest, enthusiasm and hospitality of the people of Donaldsonville.

The Association numbers 71 members.

HELEN WELLS DODD, *Secretary.*

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association will be held in Tacoma, Wash., June 12-14. Program announcements will be made later.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held in the assembly room of the Public Library, Thursday evening, April 10, at 8 p.m.

The club had the pleasure of hearing Miss Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England, speak on "Some observations on English library work." Miss Fegan immediately commented on the fact that the audience was composed mostly of women, while in England she said she was often the only woman present at the meetings of her branch association. She stated that there are very few women in the municipal libraries of England, and these hold inferior positions. Some colleges employ women, and all the women's colleges have women librarians, but they are generally on the teaching staff of the school as well, and are practically never trained librarians. Indeed, there are very few trained librarians in England, as they have no library schools such as we have in this country. Miss Fegan, for the past few years, has been conducting a small training class in Cheltenham. She is able to find positions for graduates, but the municipal libraries give such small salaries that the college libraries offer the best opportunity.

Miss Fegan said that in many of the larger towns much attention is being given to the needs of the business man. Many libraries have information bureaus, where quick reference work is done. Newspaper rooms are prominent features of the work, and in some cases pen and ink are kept on the table, so that advertisements may be answered from the library. In other libraries, the advertisements are cut out of the paper and posted outside the door, so that the congestion around the newspaper file is relieved. The children's room is growing in popularity, but is rather a difficult problem, as there are no trained librarians for this department. New libraries are being built with open shelves, so that the public may have access to the books. Miss Fegan gave an interesting account of the work the English Library Association is

doing in library education. They have a system of lectures and examinations, and also correspondence courses for those who live outside of London.

The club is indebted to Miss Fegan for a very pleasant and interesting evening, and all took advantage of the opportunity to meet her at the close of the program.

HELEN HUTCHINSON, *Secy.*

OLD COLONY LIBRARY CLUB

The spring meeting of the Old Colony Library Club was held in Bridgewater, March 27, 1913. Mr. W. D. Jackson gave the address of welcome, and Mr. W. W. Bryant outlined the work undertaken by the committee on coöperation to be accomplished by means of local secretaries, urging also the attendance of librarians and trustees upon club meetings. Mr. Arthur C. Boyden, principal of the Bridgewater State Normal School, spoke on "The library as an educational aid." The round table was most helpfully conducted by Miss Lucy B. Crain, librarian of the West Somerville branch, the subject for consideration being "The work of the library with the schools and younger readers." In the afternoon Mr. Joshua Crane, librarian of the Taunton Library, reviewed some recent books, and Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian in Worcester, read a paper on "The library appropriation and the preparation of a budget."

NELLIE THOMAS, *Secretary.*

SYRACUSE LIBRARY CLUB

The Syracuse Library Club met at the University Library, Saturday evening, March 15. The club enjoyed one of the most entertaining programs of the year, consisting of recitations in the French-Canadian dialect, rendered in a very delightful style by Mr. Douglas Petit, a director of the Public Library; reviews of some of the more important books of the year by Mr. Paul Paine, of the Public Library; and a discussion of the question, "Should not public libraries be open on holidays?"

Miss Edith Clarke, of the University Library, opened the discussion with a report as to the policy pursued by the more important libraries of the country. She was followed by Dr. Mundy, librarian of the Public Library, who said that he believed that every argument in favor of opening at all held even more strongly for opening on holidays, as no holiday, except, perhaps, the Fourth of July, absorbs the attention of all the people.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Secy.*

THE MULTNOMAH LIBRARY CLUB

The Multnomah Library Club, which has recently been formed to include all who are interested or engaged in library work in Multnomah County, Oregon, held its second meeting in the North Portland branch of the Portland Public Library on Friday evening, March 28. Mr. George Himes, librarian of the Oregon Historical Society, gave an illustrated talk on "Early Oregon history."

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held, March 27, in the auditorium of the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, Franklin avenue and Fulton street. There was a representative attendance at the meeting, which was originally scheduled to be held Thursday, March 21. There were no set papers, readings from various authors taking their place. The first speaker of the evening was Robert G. Welsh, dramatic critic of the *Evening Telegram.* Mr. Welsh gave two entertaining readings. His first was a story from the *Century Magazine,* "The mystery of McGinniss," by Charles D. Stewart. His next selection was an excerpt from *Punch* on the play, "Milestones."

The next speaker was Miss Sarah B. Askew, state organizer of libraries in New Jersey, who gave several recitations from "Uncle Remus." Miss Hitchler gave an excellent reading, "Mr. Dooley on the education of children."

Refreshments were served, and considerable time spent socially after the readings.

The annual meeting will be held on the afternoon of May 15 at Forest Hills, L. I.

ROBERT L. SMITH, *Secy.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

With the exception of those students who are also members of the New York State Library staff, the members of both classes spent nearly the whole month of March in different approved libraries. Although most of them were in libraries in New York state, eleven other libraries, from Somerville (Mass.) on the east to Chicago on the west, furnished opportunities for practice. College and university libraries and large, medium and small public libraries were represented. A new feature was the reorganization of two town libraries, under the general direction of one of the regular library organizers of the State Library. It is hoped that this practical coöperation with the educational Extension division may increase in quality in the future.

The regular biennial library visit to the libraries of New York, Philadelphia and Washington extended from April 1 to April 9. Owing to the amount of time spent in practice work, the itinerary was somewhat shortened both in regard to the time included and the number of libraries visited. That the courtesy and patience of the librarians and assistants in the libraries visited were again uniformly proof against the increasing fre-

quency of such visits and the growing length of the questionnaires conducted by student committees on such occasions, is a high compliment to the profession as a whole. The social features of the trip included teas at the Chatham Square branch and the Library School of the New York Public Library, the Drexel Institute Library School and an informal reception to the school following a meeting of the District of Columbia Library Club on the evening of Tuesday, April 8.

Twenty members of the Pratt Institute Library School, accompanied by Miss Gooch, visited the State Library and the quarters of the New York State Library School on Saturday, March 29.

Mr. George Iles, so well known to librarians through several well-known bibliographical works, lectured to the school on "Book appraisal," Friday, April 18.

ALUMNI NOTES

Anna L. Holding, B.L.S., '08, has resigned her position as first assistant in the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, to succeed Miss Corinne A. Metz as librarian of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, O.

F. K. WALTER,
Vice-Director.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The students returned from the spring trip greatly impressed with the variety and interest of the libraries seen, and with the unvarying cordiality and hospitality with which they themselves were received. The two great things gained by such a trip are the broadening of the students' horizon by showing them that there are indeed "nine and sixty ways" of doing most things, and the acquirement by them of a realizing sense of the *esprit de corps* that prevails among library workers the world over.

The class was entertained at luncheon by the New York State Library School at Albany; in Boston they attended a meeting of the New England Genealogical Society by invitation of Mr. C. K. Bolton; at Somerville some of the trustees of the public library took them in automobiles to visit the three branches of the library. The hardest day, the only one with an evening assignment, was brought to a happy and refreshing close by a party in the staff room of the Providence Public Library.

Friday afternoons, during the third term, are devoted to visits to the libraries in and around New York. During April those visits were to the Brooklyn Public Library administration building and Montague branch, the central building of the New York Public Library (to which a whole afternoon was devoted), and the Seward Park and 115th street branches of the New York Public Library.

We had hoped to have a lecture from Miss Ethel Fegan, of Cheltenham, England, before the students left for their spring trip, but her boat was delayed two days, and she did not get over to the school until just as they were starting off.

The list of interesting biographies of modern women suitable for the reading of Camp Fire girls, compiled from material selected by the class in book selection, has been printed in the April number of the Pratt Institute Free Library *Booklist*. Separate copies have also been printed, which we will be glad to furnish on request.

ALUMNI NOTES

Ethelwyn Gaston, '09, has undertaken the work of organizing a German technical library belonging to Dr. Foersterling, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Sally M. Akin, '10, has been made librarian of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

Emma Rood, '12, who returned, on graduation, to her former position on the staff of the Omaha Public Library, has been appointed librarian at Carnegie, Pa.

Mary F. Stebbins, '12, who has been taking a part-time course in children's library work at the Cleveland Public Library, is acting librarian of the children's room of the Mile Park Branch.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of Ladies' College, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, visited the school and gave a most interesting talk on "Library work in England."

Miss Marion Dolye Redenbaugh has been appointed first assistant in the East Liberty Branch children's room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns, chief of the traveling library department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, visited the school, April 16-18, the topics for her lectures being "What is happening to the American home," "Library spirit," "The library's part in a social survey," and "The librarian's life and labor."

April 24, the junior class, with Miss Waller I. Bullock, chief lending librarian, Central Library, visited the Reuben McMillan Library, Youngstown, O. The following two days were spent visiting the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary and director of library extension, Iowa Library Commission, visited the school and lectured to the class, Monday, April 28, on "Library commissions; their field and functions," and "Some problems of book distribution."

ALUMNI NOTES

Phebe W. Pomeroy, '12, has resigned from the staff of the St. Louis Public Library, and

comes to Pittsburgh, May 1, as first assistant in central children's room, Carnegie Library.

Alice I. Hazeltine, '06-'07, has resigned from the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, owing to ill health.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The lectures since the last report have been as follows:

Miss Jessie Welles, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, "Extension work of a large public library."

Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library, "The New York State Library."

Miss Margaret A. McVety, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., "Budget and accounts of a small public library."

Miss Ethel S. Fegan, Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England, "English libraries."

Miss Mary L. Sutliff, Library School of the New York Public Library, "Government documents: their nature, production and distribution."

Miss June R. Donnelly, Washington Irving High School, New York City, "Government documents" (two lectures).

Miss Mary W. Plummer, Library School of the New York Public Library, "Spanish novelists."

The students have had thirteen lectures from instructors in the Department of Commerce and Finance, Drexel Institute: six by Mr. Carl L. Altmaier on "Proofreading and business correspondence," and seven by Mr. Murray Gross on "Business customs and institutions."

The course in library administration (Miss Bacon) began March 26.

Four lectures on "Processes of book illustration" (Miss Brown) were given in February and March.

The class in book selection began in April the study of foreign fiction.

Examinations were given in subject headings (March 14) and in cataloging (April 17).

The school had an Easter vacation from March 20 to 24.

Between March 27 and April 4, the students had the pleasure of entertaining the library schools of Syracuse University, New York City and Albany.

April 21 to May 3 was spent in practice work in the libraries of Brooklyn, New York, Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, Del.

ALUMNI NOTES

Daisy B. Sabin, '04, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library in Pottsville, Pa., to spend some months in European travel.

Estella Wolf, Drexel, '12, has accepted a position in the catalog department of the Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

Reba F. Lehmann, Drexel, '08, has resigned her position as librarian of the public library at Hazelton, Pa., to accept a position in the reference department of the Spokane, Wash., public library.

CORINNE BACON, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The customary practice of putting the students upon their own resources after five months spent in the study of theory and library ideals, by sending them into the field for two months of practical experience during February and March has again proved one of the most valuable features of the year's work. The students' ideals and general ability in all phases of library work are put to the test during these two months to a degree that could not otherwise obtain. As usual the students returned from their field practice filled with enthusiasm for their profession, and the spring's work began with a vim and a ready grasp of ideas that tested the value of their work in the field.

Special cataloging was done by the students in nine libraries. In five of these card catalogs were started, involving much reclassification and mechanical change of labels, pockets, etc.; in several cases the shelf list was made in addition. In four, a systematic revision of the old catalogs was undertaken, with especial emphasis placed on full analysis of the books. Nineteen students had practice in this work, which affords the best possible drill in technique. Two libraries were organized with the assistance of students. Special assistance was given to sixteen small libraries, and help in general routine and daily work to ten of the larger libraries of the state.

The students had a share in all phases of library activity. All were required to do some definite publicity for the library to which they were assigned. Weekly notes for the papers and bulletins and lists were prepared by many; upon the reopening of school, a display of such work was made.

Work with the schools was required of most of the students, including talks to the children in the grades and the high school on the use of the library and care of books. In libraries where this was already being done, the students were allowed to assist. Lists of questions on the use of books were prepared for students in a college course, where the classes came to the library for instruction and practice. Much practice was afforded in conducting story hours and in other phases of work with children. A number of students assisted in taking inventory and weeding out the collections; periodical files were put in order and filed in pamphlet boxes. In two instances the students had the interesting experience of directing the moving of the library into new quarters, one being asked to give an address at the dedication of the new building. Thus the opportunity of testing ideas gained in the various courses was always at hand. The

work was directed carefully, either by librarians of training and experience, or by the instructional staff.

The spring term opened Thursday, April 3. Several periods during the first and second weeks were devoted to field observations and a comparison of methods. The observations, which include building and equipment, book selection, loan, reference, social conditions of the city, cataloging and classification, and library economy, follow a definite printed outline prepared by the faculty for each subject taught in the school, and distributed to the students before going into the field, giving them an understanding of the scope of the work to be undertaken, and the results expected.

The schedule of lessons for the spring quarter includes the regular lectures in reference and book selection, with new courses in children's work, binding, equipment and administration, subject bibliography, and public documents.

The school was exceptionally fortunate during the opening days of the term to have special lectures from Dr. H. C. Bumpus, business manager of the University, on "Exhibitions as literary stimuli"; from the chairman of the Wisconsin Library Commission, the Honorable William H. Hatton, on the topic the "Librarian's opportunity to further modern social movements," and from Mr. J. David Thompson, formerly chief, Division of Documents, Library of Congress, on "The collection and use of official publications." Miss Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of Cheltenham Ladies' College, honored the school with a day's visit, and during the day giving the class their first view of English libraries in a delightful talk on "Libraries in England."

ALUMNI NOTES

Harriet Bixby, '09, has been appointed librarian of the Agricultural College of the University of Missouri.

Louise Randall, '10, resigned as librarian of the Carnegie branch of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, and assumed the librarianship of the Public Library of Whiting, Ind.

Wilhelmina Van der Haagen, '12, was married on March 28 to Mr. George P. Edmonds. Their home will be in Manistique, Mich.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session is announced from June 21 to Aug. 1. This term of six weeks will include elementary instruction in general library work, and only those already holding library positions are eligible for admission. The course includes 20 lessons in dictionary cataloging, 12 in the decimal classification, 15 in reference work, 10 in book selection and buying, 12 in library economy, including accession, shelf-listing, binding, mending, etc. There will be special lectures on library extension, publicity, the relation of library and schools.

The faculty of the regular school will conduct the work of instruction, and well-known librarians will give special lectures.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The regular March meeting of the Library Club was held at Osborne Hall, on the 18th. Miss Frances Simpson, assistant director, gave a lecture describing a summer in Scotland and England, and Miss Elizabeth Bryan sang. The lecture was illustrated by the radioscope.

During the week beginning March 3 the members of the Library School, including both junior and senior classes, made the usual visit of inspection to the libraries, book stores, printing establishments, and binderies of Chicago, Evanston, and Oak Park. The visit to Chicago is now a biennial one, and alternates with a similar trip to St. Louis. The party consisted of 24 students, in charge of the assistant director and Miss Adah Patton, of the library staff, with headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel. Among other interesting experiences was an evening at Hull House, the school having dinner in the Coffee House, and remaining afterward for the presentation of "Kindling," by the Hull House players.

Mr. Adam Strohm, '00, acting librarian of the Detroit Public Library, visited the school April 7 and 8. His lecture before the school was on "The administration and work of a large public library."

Miss Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England, lectured before the Library School on April 11 and 12 on "The great university and reference libraries in England," and on "Library training in Great Britain."

Edna Lyman Scott, lecturer in children's literature, began her five weeks' work in the school April 7. During her period of residence she will meet the seniors five days each week and the juniors two days.

The 1912 A. L. A. Handbook shows that 135 former students in this school are members of the American Library Association. This is six and two-thirds per cent. of the non-institutional members.

ALUMNI NOTES

Margaret Gramesly, B.L.S., '04, has been appointed on the staff of the Missouri Library Commission, with headquarters at Jefferson City.

Lucy Lewis, B.L.S., '06, assistant librarian of the Oregon State Agricultural College, at Corvallis, has been granted a year's leave of absence to begin about the first of May.

Sabra L. Nason, '07, who resigned recently from the librarianship of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, Public Library, will take charge for six months of the Waterloo, Iowa, Public Library, during the leave of absence of Fanny Duren, '03, the librarian, who is to spend a half year in Europe.

Mary P. Billingsley, B. L. S., '08, leaves the

Catalog Department of the Kansas State Library at Topeka, for a position in charge of the documents in the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library.

Agnes B. Cooper, '10, has resigned her position as cataloger at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, to accept a position in the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The party of students taking the Washington-Philadelphia trip during Easter week numbered 18, and was accompanied by Miss Van Valkenburgh. Leaving New York on the 22d, they spent four and a half days in Washington, visiting the Library of Congress, the Public Library, where they were entertained at tea, the Library of the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Museum, and the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. On Easter Sunday the students visited Arlington, carrying a tribute of flowers for the last resting place of Dr. John S. Billings, late director of the library; and time was found for a journey to Mt. Vernon, as well as to do other general sight-seeing.

In Philadelphia a day and a half were profitably spent in visiting the Free Library and some of its branches, the Library and Museum of Pennsylvania University, the Commercial Museum and Library, and Drexel Institute Library and Library School, where the party enjoyed the hospitality of the school at tea. Other visits were made by individual students, some of whom remained over for a second day.

The work of the new term began March 31. Six sewing benches have been added to the school equipment, and on several mornings of the week Miss Murray, who has charge of the binding of the circulating books of the library, instructs in book-sewing, pamphlet binding, etc. Miss Buchanan, formerly of the Pratt Institute Free Library, has joined the school force to look after the mechanical work with the school collections, and is instructing the students in mounting, labeling, making magazine covers, etc.

The local library visits of the term are to be made on Wednesday afternoons, and began on April 2, with the Library of the United Engineering Societies, and of the Young Men's Christian Association. On April 10, the principal conducted the party to Columbia University Library and the Teachers' College Library, and on the 17th visits were made to the Mercantile, Cooper Union and Society Libraries. On April 3 the school had the pleasure of entertaining the vice-director and students of the New York State School on their way to Washington.

Lectures given since the last report have been as follows: to the seniors in administration, on "State library extension," by Miss Sarah B. Askew; on "Library training in England," by Miss Ethel Fegan, librarian of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England; on the "Order-work of the Circulation Department," by Mr. Leroy Jeffers, and the "Order-work of the Reference Department," by Mr. George J. Coombes, of the library staff.

The seniors in the children's librarians' course are compiling lists of satisfactory stories for telling to children, under Miss Tyler's supervision. They have recently made their report on their visits to a number of public school grades. Each member of the class has prepared a picture-bulletin, "Exploration and discovery," "Robert Louis Stevenson," and "St. Valentine's Day" being the subjects. A special case is being made for these and the collection will be subject to loan, if the branches need any of the bulletins for special occasions.

The juniors recently enjoyed a lecture on "The library and the museum," by Mr. Henry W. Kent, of the Metropolitan Museum, and both classes, with about one hundred of the library staff, had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Alfred Noyes on "The future of poetry." Mr. Noyes read several of his own poems, including the "Barrel organ" and "Forty singing seamen," which are general favorites.

The senior class is disbanding gradually, Misses Crowell and Macardell having gone to the East Orange Public Library, from which they come in twice a week for their work at the school, while Miss Abbott has undertaken work in the Wellesley College Library that will occupy the better part of a year and enable her to finish her last term's work with next year's seniors. The class gave a farewell dinner before this last departure and had a class photograph taken. Several juniors have asked for and obtained part-time paid practice in the main building this term.

About two-thirds of the junior class have applied for senior work.

The school examined candidates for the tenth probation period April 15.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE LIBRARY COURSE

The University of Tennessee will give a six weeks' course for teacher-librarians, from June 24 to Aug. 1. This is the second year of the course, and the instruction will be given by Miss Fay and Miss Eaton, of the University Library, with the coöperation of the State Library Commission.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The Summer School for Librarians will be conducted at Earlham this summer from July 2 to Aug. 12. The school is open, as formerly, to persons actually engaged in library work or having definite appointment to positions. In accordance with the recommendation of the joint committee of the Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Training School on qualifications of librarians, the com-

mission will require all those who have had no experience to do four weeks' apprentice work in a good library before coming to Earlham, unless specifically excused from such service by the Public Library Commission.

During the last two years applicants for admission to the course have been required to read Dana's Library primer and Bostwick's The American public library. This year the reading of an additional book is required, Miss Olcott's The children's reading. So much must be done during the six weeks' course that it is absolutely necessary for students to have some general knowledge of librarianship before their arrival.

There will be a tuition fee of $10 to students from outside the state, but the course is free to all Indiana librarians. The expenses for board and room at Earlham will be $25 for the term, and the necessary supplies will cost perhaps $10 or $15.

The instructors will be Miss Scott, Miss Williams and Mr. Milam of the commission, and an instructor in reference work to be selected. The secretary of the Public Library Commission will furnish further information.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The senior class of the Library School, accompanied by the director, made the annual library trip to Washington, Philadelphia, New York and vicinity. They resumed work after a few days of rest on April 7.

Their official visits included, among the United States government libraries, the Library of Congress, the District of Columbia Public Library, the Library of the Bureau of Education and also of the Department of Agriculture. In Washington, the new library for the blind, established under private patronage, but known as the National Library for the Blind, was also visited. Among college and school libraries, the class visited the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel Institute, New York University, Pratt Institute, Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University, including the Avery Architectural Library. The main libraries and some of the branches of the public libraries of Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Newark were included in the trip.

In addition to the work of the trip, the class enjoyed many social and educational privileges. Among the social features were tea at the Pratt Institute Library and the reunion and dinner of the former students of the school who are residing in the vicinity of New York City at the Hotel Martha Washington on the evening of March 31. Miss Clara Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, was a guest of honor at the dinner.

The junior class returned from their Easter vacation of a week on March 27.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO SUMMER SESSION

The University of Colorado announces a course in library science and practice suitable to the management of the average high school library. Address the director, University of Colorado, Boulder.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Barden has recovered from her recent illness and, since the Easter vacation, has resumed her regular work. The courses in subject headings and trade bibliography have been completed, and their places in the schedule are being filled by the technical practice work on the books purchased for the East Station of the Public Library, and the course in public documents conducted by Mr. Hirshberg. The course in bookbinding and repair is also in progress, with Miss Stiles as instructor.

During the past two months the following people have lectured to the students:

Miss Clara Myers, associate professor of English, College for Women, W. R. U., "The essay."

Mrs. A. S. Hobart, stations librarian, Cleveland Public Library, "Continental novelists."

Mrs. J. A. Herron, library editor, Cleveland Public Library, "Translations."

Miss Mary Keffer, professor of art, Lake Erie College, "Books upon art."

Mr. G. O. Ward, technical librarian, Cleveland Public Library, "Representative technical reference books."

Dr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan Library, "Some old-time, old-world librarians." This lecture was on the alumni lectureship foundation, and was enjoyed by many invited guests and alumni. An informal tea was given after the lecture.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mary Scott Wallis, '06, librarian of the Western High School of Baltimore, is for the time-being assistant reference librarian of the municipal reference branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Louise Catherine Sadlier, '07, has resigned her position of assistant in the circulating department of the Cleveland Public Library, and is now connected in a business capacity with the Electric Shop of Cleveland.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, *Director.*

Reviews

HOWE, Winifred E. A history of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with a chapter on the early institutions of art in New York. xvi+361 p. il. O. New York, Metropolitan Museum, 1913.

The development of the museum idea in this country parallels in many ways the his-

tory of the library, while the coöperation of the museum, the school and the library is bringing about educational efficiency. Such being the case, a history of our foremost art museum must prove stimulating and suggestive.

The volume has been prepared by Winifred E. Howe, under the direction, and with the collaboration, of Henry W. Kent, assistant secretary of the museum. It is an attractive octavo of nearly four hundred pages, containing numerous portraits, views of buildings, plans and facsimiles, with a foreword by the secretary, Robert W. de Forest. It is an historical account of growth and progress, largely based on the minutes of meetings and other filed papers. The present administration would seem to have been singularly unhampered in working out its progressive policy by restrictions too often imposed by preceding generations. There is little attempt to discuss museum technique, and there is little or no personal reminiscence, but, notwithstanding the documentary character of its sources, the book is very readable.

The introduction, comprising ninety-three pages, gives briefly the history of the institutions of art in New York during the last century. The history of the museum itself deals with the period of organization, 1869-1871; the museum in the Dodworth Building, 1871-1873; in the Douglas Mansion, 1873-1879; the first years in Central Park, 1880-1888; the first addition to the building, 1888-1894; continued extension, 1895-1905; and the presidency of J. Pierpoint Morgan, 1905-1912. From a very modest beginning, a little over forty years ago, the museum now has an endowment for purchase fund alone of over $10,000,000.

The growth of the museum library is outlined very briefly, although its present extent is not given, an omission consistent with the scope of the book, which does not attempt to treat departmental work in detail. A few books and pamphlets had accumulated previous to 1880, when the museum moved into its permanent home. Its progress was slow until 1901, when a part of the income of the Jacob S. Rogers fund (estimated at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000) became available. As a result of this wider opportunity for development, it is interesting to note that the library committee reported that, in its judgment, "The museum library should be a storehouse of information upon any subject illustrated by the museum collections—irrespective of the fact that the same or similar books are to be found upon the shelves of other city libraries —in order that the necessary sources of information may be open and easy of access to the directors and curators of the museum, and also to all of its visitors who are students and not simply sightseers. . . The acquisition of fine and rare books would appear to be within the province of a library of art. Monuments of early printing, illuminated manuscripts, and book bindings from the hands of renowned bibliopegists of former times are as much works of art as paintings on canvas or sculptures in stone, and as full of the inspiration that flows only from original works of art." In 1910, the library moved into its present quarters, an annex built especially for it. Here a room was provided for the study collection of photographs, numbering 33,423 in January, 1912.

Other topics touched upon in the volume are the facilities offered art students, Sunday opening, to which there was violent opposition, the publication of the *Museum Bulletin*, the sale of photographs, docent service, the setting aside of a special room for the exhibition of the most recent accessions, loan exhibitions, work with the schools, use of lantern slides, lectures, etc.

The index leaves much to be desired, because many topics which would naturally be looked for according to alphabetic arrangement are placed under the heading of Metropolitan Museum.

SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON.

GRAY, W. Forbes, ed. Books that count; a dictionary of standard books. New York, Macmillan. $1.75 n.

"Books that count," edited by W. Forbes Gray, seems well up to its sub-title—"a dictionary of standard books." It is in many ways less pretentious than Sonnenschein's "Best books," on which it has drawn, and the A. L. A. Catalog, to neither of which has reference been made at all. Some 5500 books are indexed and briefly characterized under 14 broad subject classifications, arranged alphabetically, from Biography to Sports and Pastimes. Under each class, the books are grouped under more specific divisions, which are themselves frequently subdivided, usually by country. The main text, 330 pages, lists the books in two columns to the page, with full bibliographic details, full names of authors, dates of birth and death, and frequently compares the books briefly with other titles on the same subject. Otherwise, the notes are descriptive and expository, rather than critical. In biography, only one book on each person, no matter how prominent, is given an individual entry, and this one is the standard from the editor's point of view—perhaps from the point of view of all but the scholar and specialist, for whom "Books that count" is not intended.

In scope, the work claims to take note "only of books that are English (together with outstanding foreign books of which good translations exist); that present concisely, clearly and authoritatively the general aspects of the subject with which they deal; and that are thoroughly modern in aim and outlook, easily accessible and purchasable at a moderate price." While books by English authors are by far in the majority, continental literature, both old and new, and American works are

all well represented. One notes, however, the absence of such well-known historians as Albert Bushnell Hart and George Bancroft, while lesser lights, such as E. B. Andrews and Helen A. Smith, are given full entries.

The book is provided with two indexes, the first by authors and the second by titles. The title index is not compiled according to the usual cataloging rules for titles, but is largely a subject index, made by inverting the title to bring the entry under its most important subject word. Both of the indexes are very complete, listing authors and titles in the notes as well as in the main entries, and referring to the exact column of the text. Entries in the addenda are also covered by the index.

On the whole, the book will prove useful for quick reference, particularly for English works. While the paper is rather poor and the type necessarily small, the volume is the right size (stout duodecimo) for easy consultation. T. H.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. The children's reading. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 n.

Every librarian whose work with children makes any impression on a community is confronted with the problem not only of supplying a sufficient number of sufficiently good books for his young borrowers, but with the more difficult and usually less recognized obligation of influencing the home standards of book selection. The efforts of the public librarian to stem the tide of viciousness and mediocrity in children's reading sometimes seem about an effective as would her attempts to stop a flood after the dam had broken.

So long as the agents can tell us that the juvenile "best sellers" are books which no thoughtful librarian would permit on his shelves, just so long must we feel that the public library has not met the problem of influencing the reading taste of the children in a way that will make for that citizen training which is our excuse for being; and until social workers in general recognize the importance of parents in the scheme of things, the "best sellers" will continue to be the books of inferior merit.

While the library is giving careful study to its book selection, thousands of our youngsters are being freely supplied by their relatives with quarters for the purchase of interminable stories of the series brand, calculated to destroy mental, if not moral, fiber faster than any school, college or library can build it up. We librarians must make more vigorous efforts to rouse parents to a sense of the goodness of the good and the badness of the bad books in their influence upon the children; and at last we have a handbook which we can heartily recommend to those parents when they ask us for the most valuable and the most practical book of advice to be had on the subject of their children's reading.

Miss Olcott's experience makes her book an authority on its subject. A fourteen-years' study of the reading tastes, unguided and guided, of a cityful of children, representing ancestry and environment the most diverse, has given Miss Olcott an equipment possessed by no previous author of a volume on children's reading.

Added to this knowledge of her subject a clear and logical arrangement, and a straightforward manner of presenting her material, the author has well carried out her purpose of meeting in a simple and practical way the following questions often asked by parents:

"Of what value are books in the education of my children?"

"What is the effect of bad reading?"

"How may I interest my children in home reading?"

"What kind of books do children like?"

"What books shall I give my growing boy and girl?"

"Where and how may I procure books?"

In addition to the chapters discussing the influence of good and of bad books, children's interests and ways of guiding reading, the selection of picture books, fairy tales and fiction, history, etc., the appendices, "How to procure books through the public library," and "How to procure children's books by purchase," will be particularly valuable to the parent and the librarian remote from large book centers. Frequently readers, eager to follow suggestions offered by experts, are baffled by the difficulties of obtaining the books recommended. These extremely practical appendices, giving information about state library commissions and about the buying of the books listed, add much to the practical usefulness of the handbook.

Clara W. Hunt.

Classification, theoretical and practical; together with an appendix containing an essay towards a bibliographical history of system of classification. By Ernest Cushing Richardson. 16+154 p. O. Scribner, 1912.

Although written over a decade ago, for the book is a reprint, with additions of lectures before the New York State Library School in 1900-01, this study of Dr. Richardson's, which has just been issued in somewhat revised and considerably enlarged form, is still in many respects the best compend of the theory of classification and offers the most extensive bibliography of the subject which we have.

The first lecture, "The order of the sciences," is theoretical; the second, "The classification of books," practical. The likenesses and differences between theoretical and book classification are pointed out and the confusion clarified, which criticizes *classification* when what is intended is criticism of *notation*. The criteria of a good book classification, according to Dr. Richardson, are: it should follow

natural order; "should be carried out in minute detail"; "should be provided with a notation which will allow for indefinite subdivision, using mixed symbols, but with a predominant decimal base"; "should be provided with a detailed and specific index"; and is increased in value "in direct ratio to the generalness of its use."

The major portion of the book is taken up with appendices, giving chronological bibliographies of classifications, both theoretical and practical, from B. C. 428 to date. We note the omission only of the library classifications used by the librarians of ancient Egypt, and probably in the next edition the indefatigable compiler will supply even this gap. As giving, however, a considerable amount of classificatory information in condensed and convenient form, Dr. Richardson's bibliography is undoubtedly most useful. F. R.

HISTORICAL RECORDS AND STUDIES. Vol. 6, part 2, publications of United States Catholic Historical Society. New York, U. S. Catholic Historical Society, 1913.

This latest volume in the series of publications of the United States Catholic Historical Society maintains the high standard set by its predecessors. A file of these publications is essential to every reference library which aims at even a moderate degree of strength in American history. Necessarily and properly, a large share of the space in each volume is given to the presentation of material bearing especially on the history of the Church of Rome in North America, and of Catholic biography in this wide region. But there is always to be found therein much that is of general interest in the study of American annals. In the number before us, there is an illuminating article on the career of Father Pierre Gibault, the Catholic divine whom Gen. George Rogers Clark found stationed at Kaskaskia, in the Illinois, when he and his little army of Virginia and Kentucky backswoodsmen captured that wilderness stronghold from the British in 1778. Father Gibault, it will be remembered, gave in his adhesion to the American cause on the grounds of humanity and necessity in order to avoid bloodshed, and was helpful in suggestions to his flock that led to the easy subjugation by Clark of Vincennes and other British outposts. The priest was afterwards the subject of much ill-considered criticism by British sympathizers; this article explains his attitude, and makes known his candor and consistency. An account of New York's first Irish emigrant society will be welcomed as an interesting chapter in the early history of our foreign groups. Akin to this is an excellent article on the work of Father Ferdinand Farmer, S.J., who ministered to German immigrants in various parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York from 1752 to 1786—a period of constant political excitement, during which the sympathies of this earnest and active itinerant were closely connected with the cause of the Americans, while at the same time he maintained the confidence and esteem of the British officials. Especially valuable to librarians is an article by Prof. Joseph Fischer, S.J., of Feldkirch, Austria, who in 1900 won world renown among historians and geographers because of his discovery of the first map carrying the name America. Father Fischer has now clearly proved, with the aid of numerous facsimiles, the identity of the New York Public Library's superb Ptolemy manuscript, with "the famous codex Ebnerianus that has long been sought in vain." In the concluding paragraph, the writer appeals to American librarians and private collectors to make known to him the existence in their collections of any old Ptolemy or other cartographical manuscripts to aid him in a scientific work upon which he is now engaged. It is to be hoped that other libraries in our country may discover in their presses material that will interest Professor Fischer.

R. G. THWAITES.

Periodical and other Literature

Bindery Talk (Los Angeles) for January-February has an editorial on "Spending the bookbinding appropriation," an annotated list of one hundred and fifty titles of magazines, with full information for libraries that bind their periodicals, supplementary to a list in the last issue. Several articles, such as one by Ada J. McCarthy on "Preparing magazines for the bindery," are of value.

Bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta for July-Sept., called the Children's number, is devoted to the story hour, and seems to be a successful sort of follow-up literature. "The embodiment of the story hour in bulletin form," says the preface, "has conclusively proved itself to be of great value and interest, well repaying the trouble of the compilers. . . . Children's librarians, teachers, parents and story tellers have utilized these bulletins as a basis for their own story programs, and as an authority for the best books on special subjects. Children retain their programs throughout the year, so that they may know how the stories follow each other, and what books contain the stories." The work with older children has been based on Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare's comedies and Dickens' children.

Library Notes and News, Minnesota Public Library Commission, March, has: "What a library can mean to an institution child," by Gladys Chute; "The library at the home school for girls," by Vera Carson; "Library at the school for the blind," by Ruth Burgess; "Library at the school for the deaf," by Louis C. Tuck; articles on the Minnesota Historical Society, etc.

The Newarker, March, has on the cover a brief account of the work of the famous Business Branch, and within are articles on: "The salesman as missionary, and the literature of his mission"; "Romance in Newark industries," a graphic representation of the expenditure of Newark's public money; "Humanity in business," etc.

New Jersey Library Bulletin, March, contains an account of the Atlantic City meeting, a question box, a list of new books, and articles on library advertising.

Public Libraries, April, contains "The book that teacher says is good," by Mary Ely; "The library and history teaching," by Helen M. Waterson; "Sets for children," by Harriet A. Wood; "Cultural reading in high schools," by Anna Hadley.

Vermont, Bulletin of the Free Public Library Commission, contains for March a list of "Important books for the small libraries," a selection of some 130 titles, none of them, says the editor, "too expensive for the small library to buy, and some of the volumes are so very helpful that no library can afford not to buy them."

The Wisconsin Arbor and Bird Day Annual for 1913, compiled by O. S. Rice, the State Library clerk, and issued by the state superintendent for the use of teachers and schools, contains material for the celebration of these festivals and much other educational material of permanent value. There are many colored and half-tone illustrations and a most effective cover in colors.

The World's Work for May contains a readable and well-illustrated account of the New York Public Library system, by Sarah L. Comstock.

ENGLISH

The Librarian and Book World, April, contains "Public libraries and the care of local records," I., by David L. Strachan; the usual departments, and "Modern methods of indirect lighting," by F. W. Willcox and H. C. Wheat.

The Library Assistant, April, contains "The theory of book selection," by James D. Young; "Practical book selection," by George R. Bolton.

FOREIGN

Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothécaires français, January-February, contains a "Note sur l'organisation d'un système de renseignements au moyen de cartes de demande transmises de Bibliothèque à Bibliothèque."

La Coltura Popolare, April 1, has for its library department a report of "La Federation Italiana delle Biblioteche Popolari nell' anno 1912."

Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwezen, March 20, prints "De Transskriptie van Russiese Eigennamen," by N. Van Wijbe; "Romans in Onze Openbare Bibliotheken," by J. van der Valk; and comments on library matters in the Netherlands and elsewhere.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, March, contains "Das Dogma von der systematischen Aufstellung," by G. Leyh, and a list by Adalbert Hortzschansky of "Neue Bücher und Aufsätze zum Bibliotheks- und Buchwesen."

SEPARATE ARTICLES

ALPHABETING.

The alphabetization of catalogs. Arthur J. Hawkes. *Lib. World,* Mr., '13.

A consideration of the difficulties of alphabetization, supplementary to an article on the same subject by H. G. Steele in *Lib. World,* February, 1913. A set of rules, made after study of the British Museum and Bodleian usage, is appended.

FOREIGN STUDENT ASSISTANTS.

Foreign student assistants in English libraries. Maurice H. B. Mash. *Lib. World,* Mr., '13.

An account of the methods used in training foreign assistants in English libraries, with comments which must be suggestive to libraries in the matter of training their own assistants. The contact between the library staff and their visitors has, on the whole, been advantageous to both.

BINDING AND REPAIR.

Bibliographic style in medical literature. By Frank Place. *Medical Record,* Ja. 25, '13, p. 157-160.

This article is of some general interest to librarians.

Strength factors in paper as related to binding. By William Bond Wheelwright. *Printing Art,* Ja., '13, p. 352-356.

Largely devoted to a review and criticism of Mr. Chivers' article on "Paper and binding of library books," which he read before the A. L. A. some years ago.

BOOK SELECTION.

The theory of book selection. James D. Young. *Lib. Asst.,* A., '13.

Selection of books should be representative of the total literary output, though it must be remembered that the public has predilections for certain definite kinds of books. All of the really important and valuable books should be bought, if possible, in order to make the library a potential intellectual center. "We must try and stock not only what the public wants, but what is good for the public, whether it wants it or not." A second general rule is that subjects, such as Latin grammar, cannot, except by the British Museum and a few special pedagogic libraries, be completely covered. Each group of literature demands separate treatment. Mathematics and philosophy, for example, are totally different in their

requirements for completeness. The most difficult problem of all in book buying is the question of choice of current literature. The author would avoid aping specialized libraries, yet he strongly discounts that "intellectual quackery" which has arisen from the great desire to be up to date. No general principles can help much, however, in book selection. The practical work depends more on natural aptitude than upon special training.

Practical book selection. George R. Bolton. *Lib Asst.*, A., '13.

A record of personal experience in book selection, with suggestions that have been proved of value. Reference books, series, the pet literature of people interested in special subjects, are dealt with, as well as the subjects of the "best" books, anticipating demands, relations with committees, and some good advice about publishers' remainder lists.

LIBRARY DISCIPLINE.

Library discipline. By Kate W. Barney. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., '13, p. 103-104.

Suggestions for effective control of conditions within the library. The author sums up her discussion with these recommendations: Don't nag. Don't reprove one person many times without following your reproof with more drastic measures. Don't cherish grudges after the disciplined one shows a disposition to reform. Don't glance suspiciously at your patrons, as if you expected them to do something wrong. . . . "It is much easier to keep disorder out of the library than it is to work it out when once established, for disorder is a matter of habit and tradition, and you are liable to periodical outbreaks as each fresh gang of youngsters feels the urge of growing powers and independence. Keep a firm hand, a charitable mind and a loving heart for your young people, make the library atmosphere one of cheerful, courteous helpfulness and you are not likely to be greatly troubled with serious disorder."

HISTORY TEACHING.

The library and history teaching. Helen M. Waterson. *Pub. Libs.*, A., '13.

"It is impossible for you to overestimate the stupidity of your pupils," a sentence remembered by the writer from a pedagogical article of some years ago, is modified to this statement: "It is very difficult for an adult to appreciate how immature is the mind of a child of 12 or 14 years." The article consists of helpful suggestions and experiences bearing out this view, with especial emphasis on methods of coöperation between teacher and librarian.

OUTSIDE READING.

Outside cultural reading in high schools. Anna Hadley. *Pub. Libs.*, A., '13.

One way of developing the interest of students is to start from any interest in a given subject and stimulate interest in another by means of books and magazines, developing, enlarging and following all by-paths. The "flunker" in all lines, or, rather, the one who has not found himself or will not find himself, has to be caught in other ways—by chance appeals to passing interests—or possibly here there is deep interest if we but look for it.

Both in small and large schools the personal element counts more than any other factor, by suggestion or comment by the librarian or teacher. Better than the usual results of "required" reading are such happenings as the experience of the high school girl who rushed home declaring she *must* read Pendennis before another day should come, because "Prof. F. refers to him and his doings almost every day, and I *must* know what he is talking about."

SETS FOR CHILDREN.

Sets for children. Harriet A. Wood. *Pub. Libs.*, A., '13.

Opinions on the subject matter, make-up, and the advisability of purchase for library or home of four sets of books for children were investigated by the writer, and the results reported at some length. The librarians of whom inquiry was made were Miss Andrus, Seattle; Miss Bascom, editor *A. L. A. Booklist;* Miss Britton, Spokane; Miss Burnite, Cleveland; Miss Carson, Tacoma; Miss Hagey, Cedar Rapids; Miss Hunt, Brooklyn; Miss McMahon, Indianapolis; Miss Marvin, Oregon; Miss Otis, New York City; Miss Power, St. Louis; Mrs. Lyman-Scott, Oak Park; Miss Thompson, Newark; Miss Tyler, Iowa; Miss Van Buren, Madison; Miss Wheeler, Albany.

The works were: (1) Children's hour. Houghton; (2) Young folks' library. Hale & Locke; (3) Children's library of work and play. Doubleday; (4) Book of knowledge. Grolier Soc. Four pages of pertinent comment are given.

Notes and News

NEWARK SCULPTURE EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of bronzes by American sculptors was shown during April at the Newark Library. The exhibit was brought together by the National Scuplture Society.

LARGE TYPE COLLECTION.—The St. Louis Public Library has placed in the open-shelf room a collection of one hundred volumes in large type, "for the use of those whose eyes rebel against the small print so often used for books." There are both fiction and non-fiction in the selection.

N. Y. P. L. PRINT EXHIBITS.—The exhibition of Washington portraits will run to April 30, and recent accessions and fifteenth and six-

teenth century engravings will be on view for an indefinite time in the Stuart Gallery. Early prints and books relating to railroads, from the collection of Mr. William Barclay Parsons, are now being shown.

College of the City of New York.—At the dedication of the German library presented by Adolph Lewissohn to the City College, Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, was the guest of honor. Andrew Carnegie was also present and made a brief address, as did also Professor Rudolph Eucken.

Working papers in Passaic, N. J.—When a Passaic boy or girl applies for his working papers he gets with them a letter from the city librarian, which, appealing to both ambition and love of pleasure, argues strongly for the use of the library.

Cleveland training class.—The course in training for children's librarians which has been given at the Cleveland Public Library the past year is to be repeated in 1913-14. This year twelve young women, all either graduates of library schools or experienced in library work, or both, are receiving eight months' training in the practice and theory of children's work.

These students are rated as student children's librarians, and they are given paid practice for thirty-five hours a week, on the basis of 5/6 time. Two mornings a week (somewhat less in the busiest months) are given to lectures and recitations which comprise children's literature and method of presentation, organization of children's work, child study, and social problems. A sum is set aside by the Library Board for lectures from outside authorities to supplement those given by the staff. Eight lectures in story-telling are given by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen, of Chicago, and the weekly story-telling is the subject of class discussion and supervision by the instructor in story-telling.

Social workers of this community are secured for presentation of the aspects of their individual work. Miss Virginia Graff, formerly supervisor of Montclair Normal Training School, gives twelve lectures in Child study. During the three months, October, November and December, 42 lectures have been given by twelve different lecturers, seven of whom are of the library staff. The larger part of the course remains to be given.

The students are given definite assignments under heads of children's rooms or as acting children's librarians in small rooms. Unless the student has had previous experience in children's work her assignment is changed during the year to give a wider range of experience.

Student children's librarians are engaged for the course ending June 14. No tuition is charged, as the main purpose of the class is the maintenance and upbuilding of the staff of the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library. In taking the course the student enters into no obligation to remain on the staff, nor does the library guarantee a position to all those who qualify. However, past experience of the needs of the library indicates that there is likely to be opportunity for all who care to continue in its service. The advantages of this training class are already seen in its tendency to unify the children's work of the library. Undoubtedly the whole staff gains from contact with the students and the supervision given them, and the preparation of lectures by members of the staff contributes to their practical work.

The average annual number of appointments in the Children's Department is about twenty, caused by the increase of the work and its extension to new centers, by resignations, and by assignments to other duties. There is a need of as many students as we can train under present conditions.

For further information address William H. Brett, librarian.

Renewal abolished at Grand Rapids.—Four weeks before the fines begin is now the regulation at the Grand Rapids Public Library, except for seven-day books. Four books can be taken out on one card hereafter, provided that not more than one be fiction and not more than two be juveniles. It is reported that these two latter restrictions are due to the stock not being large enough for any greater liberality in circulation, particularly at the branches.

Rochester's Library Board strengthened.—A bill affecting the status of the board at Rochester has passed the legislature. According to its provisions, the library trustees will occupy the same semi-independent relation to the general city government as the Board of Education and the Park Commission, with much more power as to purchase and employment than before.

Dayton after the flood.—Miss Clatworthy, of the Dayton library, writes that the building still stands, despite flood and fire. "We did not escape very grave damage, however, losing about 40,000 volumes at the central building. I have a force of men shoveling out slime and mud all through the building. Haven't been able to get to all departments yet. Children's, reference and branch departments ruined completely. Staff safe! Flood came upon city before we had gotten down town. The water was 16 feet deep in the building."

The Dayton *Journal* for April 13 gives the following account of the damage to the library:

"Miss Clatworthy estimates the loss in the Dayton library to be $100,000, which has only been equalled by the San Francisco earthquake and the burning of the library in Albany, N. Y.

"Over 40,000 books were damaged by the water, while half of this number were completely washed from the building. Several hundred of these books have been found along the levee, where the current had piled them in a mass of debris.

"Nearly every book in the children's department in the basement was swept from the building, while those that were left on the shelves were ruined by the mud and water.

"On the first floor thousands of books were thrown into the water, owing to the collapse of large cases. All the bound magazines and reference catalogs on the first floor were ruined, which was probably one of the greatest losses to the library.

"The several hundred volumes of the patent office records, which was one of the most complete collections in the country, were shoveled out of the mud and hauled to the dump in wagons. Every book in the medical library in the basement was completely ruined.

"The catalog system . . . was not damaged to any great extent. The cards are legible, and it is thought that a great part of these can be washed and refiled.

"The several thousand books which had been purchased for the Carnegie branch library on the West Side were washed from the building and scattered for miles over the city. The books had just recently been purchased and stored in the library building.

"Miss Clatworthy stated that probably the greatest loss to the public library was the ruined newspaper files, all of which were in the basement. The files were unusually complete from the founding of all Dayton newspapers. One volume, containing the first newspaper printed in Dayton in 1803, was saved. The newspaper files have been taken to a large barn in the country, where an effort is being made to dry them.

"Every book in the public library, with the exception of those on the two top shelves on the main floor and in the balcony, was a total loss."

A BIBLIOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE? — Under the caption, "What the rich man might do for the scholar," the *Scientific American* says, editorially: "Building libraries is a favorite pursuit of philanthropists. This proves that many benevolent persons prefer to minister to the mental rather than the material needs of humanity, a preference with which we are not disposed to quarrel. Just because, however, we heartily approve of libraries, we deplore the fact that the amount of money spent in creating them is out of all proportion to the amount spent in making them useful. A library is still a library, even though its contents are securely locked up from human sight, as in the case of the precious manuscripts said to be stored in the crypt of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. The admirable science of librarianism, which has been mainly evolved within the past half century, has for its main purpose the removal of the invisible bolts and bars that obstruct access to libraries. Modern aids to reading and research, in the form of card catalogs, indexes, bibliographies and the like, have immensely facilitated the use of the great collection of books of which our civilization is so proud, but there is still an almost unlimited amount of work to be done in this direction.

"Here is a suggestion for the rich man who wishes to vary the program of library building. A library is primarily beneficial only to a restricted community. The benefits of good work in the bibliography are universal. Why not endow a 'bibliographic institute'?"

CITY PLANNING CLASSIFICATION — HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The Harvard School of Landscape Architecture announces the issue, about May 1, of its tentative classification scheme, covering the field of city planning, which has been in preparation since the establishment of its special reference library in 1911. The scheme is intended not only to provide for the classification of reference material—books, pamphlets, maps, plans, photographs, plates and postcards—in the library, but also to serve as a basis for the arrangement of notes and other professional data. It will be used in classifying the titles in the bibliography of city planning, now being compiled jointly by the Library of Congress and the school. It has further interest in suggesting aspects of the field on which as yet little has been published. The scheme is constructed on the general principles of the Library of Congress classification, which was found to contain no adequate provision for the particular field of city planning. A similar scheme for landscape architecture, in which also the Library of Congress scheme is deficient, has been developed by the school and will be issued later.

While the schemes were in their initial stages, the chief classifier of the Library of Congress was consulted in regard to their place in the general classification. He agreed to placing them in Class N, fine arts, coördinate with architecture NA, and immediately after it, using three letter combination, NAB for landscape architecture, and NAC for city planning, since NB was already in use. The landscape architecture section replaces SB 469-485, and the city planning section replaces NA 9000-9300 in the School of Landscape Architecture Library, which uses the regular Library of Congress classification schedules—particularly sections of H, R, S and T—for material in allied fields.

The city planning scheme, to be published by the university, may be ordered in advance, or obtained from the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., at fifty cents a copy, as soon as issued.

A. L. A. MANUAL.—Of the chapters yet to appear Mr. Walter's contribution on "Library printing" and Mr. Wynkoop's on "Library commissions, state aid and state agencies" are

now in press. Miss Olcott's chapter on "Children's reading" will be put in process shortly, and the chapter on "Loan department," by Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz is now in the hands of the committee. The following chapters are reported by Mr. Wyer, chairman of the Manual committee, as in an advanced state: "Library service," Mr. Hill; "Free public libraries," Miss Lord; "Catalog," Miss Gooch; "Public documents," Mr. Wyer; "Bibliography," Miss Mudge.

These Manual chapters have not sold as well as the committee anticipated, and there is some doubt whether they will be incorporated into a single volume. At any rate it will not be done for some time.

New York Library statues.—Two groups of statuary for the New York Public Library by Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, have been approved by the Municipal Art Commission. They are to be placed in the niches above the fountains to the north and south of the Fifth avenue entrance. The group for the southern niche is entitled "Beauty," and that for the northern niche "Truth." They are to cost approximately $15,000 apiece. Mr. MacMonnies is executing them in Giverny-par-Vernon, Eure, France.

The Art Commission recently approved two groups of statuary for the northern and southern pediments of the Fifth avenue façade of the library. They were by George Gray Barnard, and represented "Art" and "History."

At the same time the MacMonnies statuary was approved, the commission decided favorably also on a group of statuary by Daniel C. French for the pediment of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. It consists of eight human figures, representing Art and Science, Astronomy, Geology and Biology, Architecture, Painting and Sculpture, with a sphinx and peacock at either end. The estimated cost is $35,000.

Peace Day Bulletin.—The United States Bureau of Education has just issued a Peace Day bulletin for 1913, containing, besides a suggested program for the day, a number of interesting short articles on different phases of the international peace movement, accurate and comprehensive information about the various organizations working for peace, and a collection of appropriate poems and prose quotations by famous peace lovers of many nations. The material was compiled for the bureau by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League, and a world-known worker for peace. Peace Day will be widely celebrated in schools throughout the United States this year. Although introduced but a few years ago, this special school day in behalf of international peace is now regularly celebrated in many American schools, and the indications are that its observance this year will be extended to thousands more. Since May 18, the day set aside as Peace Day, falls on Sunday, the schools will probably hold their exercises on the nearest school day.

Book wagons in Delaware.—Among the many good bills passed at the recent session of the Delaware state legislature was one which doubled the appropriation to the State Library Commission. This was done with the distinct understanding that a large part of the increase should be devoted to the development of book-wagon routes in rural Delaware. An experiment along this line, made in the summer of 1912, was so successful that the members of the commission experienced little difficulty in getting their bill through the legislature. They were aided very materially in their efforts by the Governor of the state, who took great interest in the matter.

New York school buildings.—The Blauvelt bill has been signed by Gov. Sulzer. The measure provides for the use of school houses and grounds for assemblies for educational purposes, for public library purposes, for holding social, civic and recreational meetings and entertainments, non-exclusive and open to the public, and when authorized by a vote of the district for political meetings, registration, primaries and elections.

Commission work in Vermont. — Eight towns and one incorporated village have voted to establish town and village libraries, respectively, and to apply for state aid to the extent of $100 in books from the Free Public Library Commission. They are: Bolton, Bridgewater, Elmore, Monkton, North Hero, North Troy (incorporated village), Plainfield, St. George and Stratton. This will make 137 towns and incorporated villages which have received "first aid" in establishment, and 189 free libraries. The total of free and other libraries, excluding high school collections, is now 212. In a total of 246 towns, there are 56 towns which have no library. With a few exceptions, these are very small and scattered mountain towns, 16 of which have traveling library collections from the state.

The model private library at Clark College.—A second edition, or, rather, revision, of the list (of February, 1912) for a model private library has been issued by Louis N. Wilson, the librarian at Clark University. As those who are interested in fostering reading habits among undergraduates will remember, the plan was based upon the suggestions of people outside the library. A lively letter of criticism and suggestion is printed in full. Mr. Wilson adds: "I think, perhaps, the location of such a collection, in a room that is practically a part of the college library, is not without its disadvantages. Were it placed in a separate building, frequented by the students in their leisure hours, it would be possible to do many things that cannot conveniently be done in its present situation."

Bethlehem, N. H. A new town office and library building, the gift of Gen. George T. Cruft, has recently been opened. The total cost of the building is about $60,000, and about $16,000 will be given for endowment.

Dallas, Tex., is making plans for a colored library.

Fort Smith, Ark., City Council this year voted $1000 above its usual appropriation for books.

Gilbertville, Mass. A library building, given by E. H. Gilbert, of Ware, to the town, was opened in April with dedicatory exercises. The library is of gray Indiana limestone, one story, with children's and reference rooms.

Harrisburg, Pa. The library building will probably be opened by the middle of the summer, after the work of reclassifying and cataloging is completed.

Kansas City, Mo. An extension, to cost $100,000, is to be built to the north of the present library building. The extension is to be three stories high, 48 x 140 feet.

Los Angeles, Cal. The board of directors, at a meeting held April 8, decided to move the library (after the expiration of its present contract, July 1, 1914) from its present quarters in the Hamburger Building to a new building to be constructed very soon on the northwest corner of Fifth street and Broadway. The library will occupy the three top floors, which have an area of about 48,000 square feet. Fifth street and Broadway is the center of the retail trade district, and a large increase in circulation is anticipated.

Lyndonville, Vt. The librarian has a pamphlet table on which are spread out all sorts of pamphlets that may interest the people, and that, unless so exhibited, probably would not be noticed.

Montpelier, Vt.—The Kellogg-Hubbard Library has issued a leaflet, called "Books of interest to Sunday school teachers." It mentions not only complete books on the subject, but special chapters from other books. There are 44 titles in all. The library has also printed eight "Reading lists for young people," arranged by grades as "stepping-stones"; about 10 books, old and new, on each list; the whole on a slip of paper about 5 x 3 inches, very easily tucked into the card pocket of the book borrowed by any child. The librarian says that these lists seem to have awakened interest in the older books that had stood neglected on the shelves.

New Orleans, La. Loyola University dedicated, on March 24, the library presented by Edward J. Bobet. It is on the second floor of the main building, now contains 10,000 volumes, and has capacity for 60,000.

Washington, D. C. A Masonic library of 75,000 volumes is to be housed in the new Scottish Rite Temple, now being erected. The nucleus of the collection was gathered by Gen. Albert Pike.

Williamsport, Pa. James V. Brown Library is holding, from April 12 to May 10, an interesting exhibition of modern American art canvasses, for the most part directly from the Pennsylvania Academy. Printed notes on the artists and their work are used in the schools of the town.

Worcester, Mass. The cornerstones of three branch libraries, for which he gave $75,000, were laid by Andrew Carnegie on March 27. In spite of a severe storm, about three hundred people were gathered about each of the sites and heard the few sentences which were all that the mayor and Mr. Carnegie could deliver. A different trowel was used at each building and presented to Mr. Carnegie.

Librarians

BAXTER, Charles Newcomb, librarian of the Blackstone Memorial Library, at Branford, Conn., was married to Miss Iva Georgiana Bishop at Branford on March 25.

BILLINGSLEY, Mary P., Illinois, '08, has resigned her position in the Kansas State Library, to become document cataloger in the Kansas City Public Library.

BORRESEN, Lillian, has been appointed librarian in charge of the new state circulation library of South Dakota.

BRANDEIS, Albert S., a director of the Louisville Free Public Library, died on March 4. He was one of the most efficient directors of that institution. He always stood for trained employes, and was always on the alert to see how the library could best serve the needs of the city. A graduate of Harvard, class of 1879, he demonstrated in varied ways how useful a university graduate could be to his community. Mr. Brandeis was a member of the A. L. A. Committee on library training in 1910.

CALHOUN, Helen V., Illinois, '05, has resigned from the librarianship of the Whiting, Indiana, Public Library, to take charge of the children's work in the public library of Houston, Texas.

CAMPBELL, Agnes, first assistant librarian in Passaic, N. J., died March 28. She was for several years in charge of the Reid Memorial Library.

COLEGROVE, Mrs. Mabel E., New York State Library School, '10, has resigned her position as librarian of the Heermance Memorial Library at Coxsackie, N. Y., to take charge of the catalog department of the Public Library at Newark, N. J.

COURSEN, Laura, for seventeen years librarian of the Dennis Library, Newton, N. J., died April 19.

EATON, Alice, assistant librarian at the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library, is to be librarian at Harrisburg, Pa.

FLAGG, Charles A., of the Congressional Library, has been chosen librarian of the Bangor, Maine, Public Library.

GREEN, Belle Da Costa, librarian of the late J. Pierrepont Morgan's collection, receives by the terms of his will the sum of $50,000.

HEAD, Idress, for six years librarian of the Missouri Historical Association, is to marry Clarence Walworth Alvord, associate professor of history at the University of Illinois.

HUNT, Mrs. L. M., for the last thirteen years librarian at the University of Mississippi, has resigned.

KINGSLEY, Arline Redington, Drexel, '09, was married on Dec. 25, 1912, at her home in Baltimore, Md., to Mr. Archibald Sylvester Hall, of Washington, D. C.

MCCAULEY, Pauline M., New York State Library School, '10-'11, has resigned her position as first assistant at the Wylie avenue branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, to become librarian of the Public Library at Waxo, Tex.

NASON, Sabra L., Illinois, '05-07, for the past two years librarian of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, Public Library, has resigned her position and is spending a few weeks in Florida, taking a much needed rest.

OSGOOD, Mary A., Illinois, '04-05, has resigned the librarianship of the Tyler, Texas, Public Library, a position which she has held for the past eight years, and has been appointed librarian of the public library at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

PFEIFFER, Sara M., for several years chief of the circulating department of the Atlantic City Public Library, was married on April 12 to Charles W. May, and will reside at Northfield, N. J.

READ, Helen S., of the library staff, has been appointed head of the newly organized order department in the Kansas City Public Library.

ROBERTS, Flora B., of Superior (Wis.) P. L., has been appointed librarian of the Pottsville (Pa.) P. L.

SETTLE, George Thomas, of Louisville, Ky., was married, April 10, to Miss Anna Florence Hubbuch.

SOLIS-COHEN, Leon M., has resigned his position as head of the department of traveling libraries of the Brooklyn Public Library, to become office manager of an importing house.

SUTHERLAND, Lilian A., Pittsburgh, '08, formerly head of the children's department of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex., has been appointed children's librarian at Kansas City.

SWARTHOUT, Jasmine A., has been appointed to the Heermance Library at Coxackie, N. Y.

Gifts and Bequests

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS, JAN. 1-MARCH 31, 1913.

TOWN	AMOUNT
Allegan, Mich.	$10,000
Aurora, N. Y.	9,000
Bainbridge, Ga.	10,000
Bement, Ill. (village and township)	10,000
Bloomfield, Neb.	5,000
Bradford, Pa. (for addition to building)	10,000
Burlington, Kan. (increase)	656
Carmel, Ind., and Clay Township	9,000
Charleston, W. Va.	45,000
Clinton Township, Waterman, Ill.	3,500
Covington, Ind.	10,000
Cresco, Iowa	10,000
Dawson, Ga.	10,000
Edgar, Neb. (town and township)	8,000
Enterprise, Ore.	12,500
Evansville, Ind. (colored branch)	10,000
Fairfield, Neb.	6,000
Fostoria, O.	20,000
Franklin, Tenn. (for Williamson Co.)	5,000
Garrett, Ind.	10,000
Gas City, Ind.	8,000
Glendale, Cal.	12,500
Grant's Pass, Ore.	12,500
Gridley, Cal.	7,000
Havre, Mont.	12,000
Huntington Beach, Cal.	10,000
Klamath Falls (Co.), Ore.	20,000
Lincoln, Kan.	6,000
Lyons, N. Y.	12,500
Marietta, O.	30,000
Mooresville and Brown Townships, Ind.	10,000
New Haven, Conn. (3 branches)	60,000
Nutley, N. J.	10,000
Osgood Town and Center Township (?)	9,000
Paoli, Ind. (town and township)	8,000
Parowan, Utah	6,000
Plymouth, Ind.	15,000
Price, Utah	10,000
Reading, Pa. (Inc.)	11,680
Roachdale Town and Franklin T'ship, Ind.	10,000
*San Francisco, Cal.	750,000
St. George, Utah	5,000
Sharon, Mass.	10,000
Shoals, Ind., and townships Halbert & Centre.	10,000
Sigourney, Iowa	10,000
Springfield, Mass., Inc.	10,000
West Point, Miss.	10,000
Two Rivers, Wis.	12,500
Tuscarawas, O. (county)	50,000
Union Township, Brown Co., O.	10,000
Upper Montclair, N. J.	20,000
Waterloo, Ind., Town and Township	9,000
Watts, Cal.	10,000
West Allis, Wis.	15,000
West Tampa, Fla.	17,500
Yreka, Cal.	8,000
CANADA	
Brantford, Ont. (Inc.)	13,000
†Edmonton, Alberta	75,000
Exeter, Ont.	8,000
Tillsonburg, Ont.	10,000
Weston, Ont.	10,000

* This gift made 12 years ago, but San Francisco never acted.

† $60,000 promised years ago, but no action taken by Edmonton till amount made $75,000.

Airdrie, Scotland	£5,500
Bethnal Green, London, England	15,000
Fairlie, N. Z.	1,000
Heidelberg, Cape Colony	800
Radcliffe, Eng. (Inc.)	433
Rowley Regis, Eng. (Inc.)	303
Timarn, N. Z. (Inc.)	1,500

Cornell University. The library of the late Professor John Craig, said to be the second largest and most complete private collection in the country on purely agricultural topics, has been presented to the Cornell State College of Agriculture by Mrs. Craig. The collection includes more than 5000 volumes.

Danville, Vt. Mr. Morrill, of New York City, has given the library $1000.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The public library has received $1000 as a bequest from the late Frederick P. Wilcox.

Ilion, N. Y., has received by will of Frederick V. Weller a bequest, consisting of his house, two acres of land, a block in the village and about $60,000 to be used for the library and park.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.—District No. 6 of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith has presented to the University of Illinois a contribution toward the formation of a B'nai B'rith library of Jewish literature, to illustrate the activities of the Jewish people in furthering the progress of civilization. The fund was sent through a committee of which Mr. Edward Sonnenschein, of Chicago, was chairman. Messrs. Israel Cowen and A. B. Seelenfreund, of Chicago, and Mr. Isaac Kuhn, of Champaign, Ill., have been especially active in the establishment of such a library. The books are being selected by Dr. D. S. Blondheim, of the romance faculty.

Los Angeles, Cal. By the will of Ida Hancock Ross, $10,000 is left for the establishment of the "Henry Hancock memorial room" when the permanent library building is finished.

LIBRARY GIFTS IN 1912.

THE *A. L. A. Bulletin* for March contains a list and analysis of gifts to American libraries in 1912, including money, buildings, sites, books, miscellaneous and undescribed items. Mr. Carnegie's gifts for the year are about the same as in 1911, with a total of $2,236,953. Other donors have given nearly three times as much as in 1911—$3,265,825.21, as against $1,038,452.69. This includes Mrs. Widener's $1,000,000 gift to Harvard University. The total number of volumes given is about twice that of 1911, and gifts of sites have more than doubled. "The most conspicuous gifts of the year are those of the Widener library at Harvard; $750,000 to St. Paul from J. J. Hill; $200,000 to Trinity College from J. Pierpont Morgan; $250,000 to Manchester, N. H., from Frank P. Carpenter; the Avery building at Columbia University, costing $500,000, from S. J. Avery; $750,000 from Mr. Carnegie to the city of San Francisco."

The total amount for the year is $5,502,778.21; 115,954 volumes, 16 sites and 13 buildings have been given in addition.

We add a list of gifts of $1000 or over not hitherto noted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Louisiana.
New Orleans. $25,000 increase from Andrew Carnegie.

California.
Univ. of Santa Clara. Gift of law library of Judge David H. Belden; $10,000 for law library from Hon. John W. Ryland.
Stanford University. Mrs. O. B. Dodge, $5000 to Medical Dept. library.

Connecticut.
New Haven. Yale University Library, 6000 vols., incl. manuscripts and notable editions of American authors, valued at $100,000, from Owen F. Aldis, of Chicago.

Georgia.
Bainbridge. $10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Iowa.
Sigourney. $10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Massachusetts.
Arlington. $25,000 from Winfield Robbins for the preservation and increase of print collection.
Athol. $15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Attleboro. $3000 from D. H. Smith.
Boston. $10,000, endowment fund for books by will of Catherine Knapp.
Brewster. Income from $3000 by will of Joseph Nickerson.
Cohasset. $2000 by will of Mary L. Williams.
Concord. $5000 by will of Martha R. Hunt.
Dedham. $3000 by will of Catherine Lamson.
East Bridgewater. $3000 by will of W. A. Rust.
Easton. $10,000 by will of Cyrus Lothrop.
Lynn. $1000 from John Page Woodbury.
Malden. $1000 by will of Mrs. Mary W. F. Smith.
Newton. W. M. Bullivant, money for a memorial library at West Newton.
Sharon. $3000 by will of Lucius Clapp.
Springfield. $1000 by will of J. L. Shipley.
Topsfield. $5000 upon death of widow of Dr. J. A. Lamson.
Tynsborough. $5000 by will of Mary E. Bennett; $2000 will of Frederick Blanchard.
Westminster. $1000 by will of Manson Haws.

Minnesota.
Benson. $1500 for site by popular subscription.

New York.
Alden. $15,000 for building from Joseph E. Ewell and Carrie F. Ewell.
Belfast. $1000 from a friend.
Colton. $22,000 for building, $35,000 for endowment from A. Barton Hepburn.
Corning. Perpetual leasehold of floor of large new building by O. W. Wellington.
East Hounsfield. Building and ground worth $4000 from Cleveland family.
Franklinville. $5000 for building and site from H. F. Blont.
Glen Iris. Building by will of W. P. Letchworth.
Haverstraw. $2000 from a friend.
Hoosick Falls. $50,000 for building and endowment by will of C. A. Cheney.
Little Falls. Law library, collection and $5000 endowment by will of Watts T. Loomis.
New York. R. R. Y. M. C. A. Library, $1200 from a friend.
New Rochelle. $60,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Poughkeepsie. Vassar College Library, $1400 from unnamed donor.
Rhinecliff. $80,000 permanent endowment from Levi P. Morton.
Rome. $4000 by will of W. J. P. Kingsley.
Russell. $2000 endowment from S. H. Knox.
Skaneateles. $1000 for endowment by will of Alice S. Mosely.
Smithtown. Site from Mrs. S. C. Butler; $2500 for building by various donors.

Syracuse. $5000 for branch, South Side Business Men's Ass'n.

North Carolina.
Asheville. $1700 (about) from Pack family.

Ohio.
Oberlin College Library, $10,000 anonymous gift.
Paulding Co. $40,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Pennsylvania.
Clifton Heights. Parsonage from New Jerusalem church for library and social center.
Haverford. Haverford College Library, stack building for 100,000 vols. by anonymous donor.
Lancaster. $2300 from Frank Brenneman.
Pennsburg. Perkiomen Seminary, $20,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Rhode Island.
Brown University. Corthell Engineenring Library, $5000 endowment, from Elmer L. Corthell.
Public Library. $5000 from Dr. Oliver H. Arnold.

Tennessee.
Lebanon. Castle Heights Training School. Building estimated at $12,000 from Rutherford Parkes.

Vermont.
Reading. $5000 by will of Clarence W. Marks.
Shelburne. $1000 from Mrs. W. S. Webb.
Springfield. $2000 by will of Mrs. Jane M. Dana.

Wisconsin.
Plymouth. $10,000 for building by will of Clemena E. Smith.
Prairie du Sac. $10,000 from Hon. J. C. Tripp for village hall and library building.
Reedsburg. $1000 by will of Mrs. Ward.

Library Reports

Allegheny County Law L., Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Oscar Emrich, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1436; total 26,061.

The index of cases on Pennsylvania law, containing 17,000 citations, has been put in use, and the circulating library largely patronized.

Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L. Katherine Hinton Wootten, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1197; total 57,392. New registration 7616; total registration 42,942. Circulation 323,394. Receipts $25,137.04.

Juvenile work, branches, advertisement and reference work are reported in flourishing condition. All fiction is issued for fourteen days, and fines have been reduced to one cent per day.

Arlington (Mass.) P. L. Elizabeth J. Newton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 853; total 26,189. New registration 648. Circulation 49,140. Receipts $7486.89; book expenditure $743.83.

Auburn (Me.) P. L. Anne Prescott, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Mr. 1, '12.) Accessions 1030; total 17,943. New registration 662. Circulation 51,317.

Bayonne (N. J.) F. P. L. Mary G. Peters, lbn. Accessions 3714; total 31,407. Total registration 11,417. Circulation 196,228. Receipts $17,577.79; expenditures $17,144.50.

The circulation has increased 27 per cent. over 1911, an average of 4 books per capita for the population, and 6 loans for each book in the library.

Belfast (Me.) F. L. Annie Leonora Barr, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Mr. 1, '13.) Accessions 701; total 16,002. New registration 198. Circulation 26,811.

Belmont (Mass.) P. L. Mary Sawyer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 649; total 14,732. Circulation 27,828. Receipts $3614.07; expenditures $3502.68.

Bradford (Pa.), Carnegie P. L. Susan L. Sherman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to F. 28, 1913.) Accessions 1313; total 18,636. New registration 898; total 6408. Circulation 98,858. Receipts $7425.30; expenditures $5728.32.

Mr. Carnegie has promised $10,000 for an annex. Children's room has had its busiest year; 85 per cent. of the school children are registered at library. A "reading ladder" is in use.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. Louisa M. Hooper, lbn. Accessions 4301; total 79,007. New registration 1000; total registration 7249. Circulation 198,578.

A reading room and branch has been opened at Coolidge Corners, and a reading room and deposit station on Cypress street. Children's work is increasing.

University of California, Berkeley (Cal.). J. C. Rowell, lbn. (Rpt.—1910-1912.) Accessions, 1910-11, 14,114; 1911-12, 26,161; total 238,506.

In February, 1911, the law library was transferred to Boalt Hall, and the main collection of about 220,000 volumes removed to the Doe Memorial Library, as described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September, 1911. The depository catalog includes the L. C. cards since 1903, and many from the John Crerar, Harvard, Royal Library in Berlin. Other notable additions are to be made this year.

"With the opening of the new building, the system of fines for late return of books in the circulating collection was abolished. The situation and the aims of the library administration were brought before the students through their officers and by articles in the *Daily Californian.* The result so far has not been satisfactory. The experience of the past year has shown the new building to be eminently satisfactory in most respects. Some additional seminar rooms of the large size are needed for the accommodation of departments which are uncomfortably crowded in the smaller rooms, while increase in the staff and readjustment of work necessitates enlargement and rearrangement of the administrative offices. This latter need will become imperative when the work of recataloging starts. The Doe Memorial Library was dedicated March 23, 1912. A scholarly oration—'The Quick in the "dead" '—was delivered before a large audience in the Greek Theatre by Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress. The assembly then adjourned to the library, where, in front of the main entrance, brief dedicatory addresses were made by Li-

brarian Rowell, Dr. Putnam, Mr. Loring B. Doe and President Wheeler."

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. E. Joanna Hazey, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3315; total 27,497. New registration 1542; total 12,397. Circulation 163,654. Receipts $14,156.12; disbursements $13,023.08.

Many effective advertising and extension schemes are outlined in the report.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. N. D. C. Hodges, lbn. Later and corrected figures for this library for the year 1912 are 1,507,605 books and 414,927 pictures; circulation, a total of 1,922,532.

Clinton (Ia.) F. P. L. Anna M. Tarr, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 729; total 18,045. New registration 751; total 9145. Circulation 79,495. Receipts $7618.72; expenditures $5525.22.

Concord (Mass.) P. L. Helen Whitney Kelley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to F 1, '13) Accessions 1225; total 41,252. Circulation 37,637. Receipts $4216.21; expenditures $4216.21.

Dalton (Mass.) P. L. Mrs. M. E. Davison, lbn. (Rpt. to Mr. 1, 1913.) Accessions 599; total 19,990. Circulation 23,527.

Dedham (Mass.) P. L. Anna P. Rolland, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to J. 31, 1913.) Accessions 1141; total 30,784. Total registration 5023. Circulation 59,374. Receipts $6392.94; expenses $5883.66.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. H. M. Utley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr 1912.) Accessions 25,921; total 267,633. Circulation 1,025,980 (schools 116,937). New registration 20,973; total registration 73,026. Receipts $310,948.46; expenditures $263,751.29.

Mr. Utley, in making his last report as librarian of Detroit Public Library, calls the year a particularly notable one in all lines of the library's activities. The central library has introduced an open shelfroom, with a collection of about 6000 of the newest and best books in all classes of literature. A new branch library was opened and two others are in process of erection. Only one branch is now in rented quarters. The extension department has opened eight new stations—for men employees of the telephone company, Bohemian Turners' Association, American Cigar Factory, etc. Of the six Carnegie branches arranged for, two have been completed and occupied and the others are in progress. The site for the new main building has been selected, and several of the necessary parcels of land acquired. The architectural competition and preparation of drawings, specifications, etc., probably will postpone actual building operations for a year. The training class now has a term corresponding with the school year. A bill in regard to library pensions has been prepared for the legislature.

Elgin (Ill.), Gail Borden L. K. L. Abbott, lbn. (Rpt. to Mr. 1, 1913.) Accessions 1660; total 42,000. Circulation 210,711.

Fairhaven (Mass.), Millicent L. Galen W. Hill, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 873; total 20,868. Circulation 51,709. New registration 388; total registration 2454.

Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. George E. Nutting, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1528; total 55,519. Registration 5120. Circulation 75,452. Receipts $9317.28; expenditures $9316.62.

Galveston (Tex), Rosenberg L. Frank C. Patten, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2544; total 37,921. New registration 1232; total registration 10,575. Circulation 74,482. Receipts $58,039.79; expenditures $47,919.20.

The lecture season of the past year was notably successful, with an attendance of 7000. The last three of a course of six lectures by Dr. Edgar J. Banks on the Orient had to be given twice on each day announced.

Green Bay (Wis.), Kellogg P. L. Deborah B. Martin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Jl. 1, 1912.) Accessions (main library) 1375. Registration (main) 6135. Circulation (total) 63,946. Receipts $8751.23; expenditures $6902.08.

Extension work is growing; children's clubs meeting in the libraries. An historical story hour has been successful, and a new branch opened on the west side.

Harvard University L., Cambridge, Mass. William C. Lane, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to June 30, 1912.) Accessions 60,656; total 1,664,900 (accessions to college library alone, 49,927). Circulation 109,442 (including loans, reference and over-night use from Gore and Harvard halls). Total expended for books $54,115.

"Except, perhaps, for the years 1638, when the Harvard Library was founded, and 1764, when it was burned down, the past year has been the most notable in its history," says the report of the director of the university library. The gift of Mrs. George D. Widener of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library is the notable event referred to, though, in recording the library's growth, the activities of the past year in all branches are also of importance. The amount expended for books by the college library alone has been fifty per cent. greater than in any previous twelve months. The European book-buying trips, made by Dr. Walter Lichtenstein (see his own account in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February), were of great value in adding to the importance of the special collections.

"The chief events in the administration of the college library have been the substitution, wherever possible, of the printed standard-size cards of the Congressional Library for our small written ones, and the beginning to print new standard cards of our own. . . Towards the end of August, 1911, after the necessary new catalog cases had been put in, the work of the insertion of Library of Congress and other standard cards was taken up and was not completed until about Nov. 1, 1912. During that time, 323,000 new cards were prepared and inserted in the trays, and about an equal number of old ones taken out.

In spite of the difficulty and cost of the operation and the inconvenience to which it temporarily put many people, experience has only further convinced us of its necessity. Our own printing of cards started on November 1, and has proceeded slowly and cautiously. The subscription of several other libraries to our cards helps to lighten a cost which otherwise might be heavy.

"The pressing task of classification and reclassification has proceeded as fast as our straitened conditions have permitted. In 1911-12, 18,038 volumes were arranged into new groups. Amidst the press of other business, but little could be done for the subject catalogs except the carrying out of reforms previously decided upon.

"The last year has been a notable one in the history of the Law School Library. Its growth has been unprecedented—21,447 volumes and 3594 pamphlets. An event of signal importance has been the purchase of the library of the Marquis de Olivart. This great library contains nearly seven thousand titles (about twice as many volumes). Its completeness is indicated by the circumstance that the catalog of this library is the standard bibliography of international law, referred to as such in recent treatises on the subject.

"The library of the Divinity School has been brought over into the new building of the Andover Theological Seminary. The two collections are now being merged into one, but the process must be slow.

"The new wing of the Gray Herbarium has been completed, thus providing excellent and much-needed accommodation for several thousand volumes."

The librarian reports in detail the condition of the school and laboratory special libraries of the university, as well as the cataloging, reclassification and general condition of the main library. Since the writing of this report, the library has been moved from Gore Hall to Randall Hall, where it will be housed during the erection of the Widener building. An account of the moving was printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March, and a description of the new building may be found on page 267 of this number.

Jacksonville (Fla.) F. P. L. Lloyd W. Josselyn, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3195; total 25,839. Registration 3849; colored 228. Circulation 132,502 (colored 8818). Receipts $15,507.48; expenditures $15,337.43.

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. Virginia M. Keyes, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 867; total 37,953. New registration 136; total 840. Circulation 14,627.

Lawrence (Kan.) P. L. Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 780; total 11,526. New registration 1233; total registration 3870. Circulation 48,804. Receipts $4438.47; expenditures $3723.61.

Leavenworth (Kan.) F. P. L. Irving R. Bundy, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1598; total 20,365. Registration 4441. Circulation 67,729. Expenditures $5814.17.

Littleton (Mass.), Reuben Hoar L. Cora Whitcomb Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to F. 28, '13.) Accessions 382; total 12,402. New registration 64. Circulation 10,500. Expenditures $1170.79.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. Herbert William Fison, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2834; total 62,274. Circulation 182,929. Receipts $48,911.57; expenditures $42,376.58.

Montclair (N. J.) F. P. L. Helen M. Herrling, acting lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2597; total 32,261. New registration 931; total registration 4396. Circulation 142,661.

Morristown (N. J.) Free L. C. O. Lounsbury, lbn. Accessions 630. New registration 391; total 4106. Circulation 26,608.

Nashville (Tenn.) P. L. Margaret McE. Kercheval, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 4296; total 71,827. New registration 1791; total registration 24,631. Circulation 157,166. Receipts $18,464.02; expenditures $17,207.50.

Bills now pending involve county circulation and the installation of school libraries through the county, an action that will open the doors of the library to an additional population of 39,114. Advertising is carried on with leaflets, letters, signs, etc. Two new branches, one colored, are being built.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. Elizabeth P. Thurston, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3441; total 83,249. New registration 3087; total registration 12,280. Circulation 284,186. Receipts $27,934.47; expenditures $27,898.15.

The enlarged central building has just been opened after extensive repairs.

New York (N. Y.) Botanical Garden L. John Hendley Barnhart, lbn. Accessions (net) 446; total 24,024.

Norwich (N. Y.), Guernsey Mem. L. N. Louise Ruckteshler, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Je. 30, '12.) Accessions 884; total 10,287. New registration 281; total 2531. Circulation 31,620. Receipts $3891.33; expenditures $3666.71.

Oil City, Pa., Carnegie P. L. Emily Glezen, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Mr. 31, '13.) Accessions 1023; total 13,450. New registration 808; total registration 6213. Circulation 57,935.

A Polish collection of 61 books had a circulation of 585 and a collection on the modern graded Sunday school is of much use.

Painesville (O.), Morley L. Margaret Kilbourne, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Mr. 1, 1913.) Accessions 580; total 10,433. Registration 3050. Circulation 42,241.

Peabody (Mass.) Institute. Lyman P. Osborn, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 792; total 45,394. Circulation 34,162.

Philadelphia (Pa.), Academy of Natural Sciences. Edward J. Nolan, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 8793 (1046 volumes, 7595 pamphlets, 142 maps, 10 sheets).

Quincy (Mass.), Thomas Crane P. L. Alice E. White, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2817; total 33,866. New registration 1762; total 7637. Circulation 120,559.

A branch has been opened at Atlantic, and growth is reported along all lines.

Randolph (Mass.) P. L. Charles C. Farnham, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 629; total 24,152. Circulation 28,235. Registration 1899.

Virginia (Minn.) P. L. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2000; total 7921. New registration 1124; total registration 3717. Circulation 46,906. Receipts $10,388.52; expenditures $6879.90.

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. Orlando C. Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Ja., '13.) Accessions 1770; total 38,576. New registration 1494; total 7793. Circulation 110,217. Receipts $7811.44; expenditures $7811.44.

Western Illinois State Normal School L., Macomb, Ill. Margaret Dunbar, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Jl., '12.) Accessions 1335. Circulation 22,430. Number students in course in library economy (½ credit), 32.

Weymouth (Mass.), Tufts L. Abbie L. Loud, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912) Accessions 953; total 26,790. New registration 349; total registration 2629. Circulation 52,552. Receipts $5127.88; expenditures $4854.13.

Winchester (Mass.) P. L. Cora A. Quimby, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 725; total 23,000. New registration 284. Circulation 46,140.

Yonkers (N. Y.), Hollywood Inn L. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 458; total 8658. Circulation 11,012. Reading room 12,303.

Yonkers (N. Y.) P. L. Helen M. Blodgett, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3392; total 28,357. New registration 2936; total registration 31,958. Circulation 199,006 (not including traveling libraries).

FOREIGN

County Borough of Brighton, P. L. William Law, lbn. Reference L.—Accessions 1264; total 35,829. Circulation 191,257. Lending L.—Accessions 955; total 40,916. Circulation 269,645.

Edinburgh, Scotland, Advocates' Library. William K. Dickson, lbn. Accessions 10,432 (51,230, including pamphlets, music, maps); total 619,500 volumes and music (73,900 maps, charts, etc.).

CANADA

Regina (Can.) P. L. J. R. C. Honeyman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Total 7607. Circulation 57,675.

The report covers the reconstruction and reorganization of the library after its $10,000 damage by a tornado, June 30, 1912.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. George H. Locke, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 21,500; total 212,061. Circulation 220,393. Receipts $117.835.22; expenditures $90,572.26.

Work among the children is increasing rapidly, and the branches are doing efficient service. Detailed reports are given by heads of all departments.

Bibliography and Cataloging

ARTISTS. Michigan State Library. Biographical sketches of American artists. Lansing, Mich., Mich. State Lib. 201 p. (6½ p. bibl.) pors. 8°, pap.

BAPTIST CHURCH. Brown, Louise Fargo. The political activities of the Baptists and Fifth Monarchy men in England during the interregnum. Wash., D. C., Am. Hist. Assn. 11+258 p. (34 p. bibl.) 12°, (Prize essays of the American Historical Assn.) $1.50.

BIRDS. McAtee, Waldo Lee. Index to papers relating to the food of birds by members of the Biological Survey in publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1885-1911. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 69 p. 8°, (U. S., Dept. of Agriculture, Biological Survey bull, no. 43.) pap.

BLIND (The). N. Y. P. L. Catalogue of books for the blind in the circulation department. 41 p. 8°, pap.

BOOKS AND READING. McFarland, Raymond. The high school teachers' professional library. One hundred titles. Middlebury, Vt., Middlebury Coll. 16 p. 8°, (Bull.) pap., gratis.

—— Rathke, S: Zur lektüre des pastores; Ein beitrag. Antigo, Wis., Antigo Pub. 2+3-91 p. 8°, 50 c.

BUILDING TRADES. Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. Books on the building trades. 31 p. 12°, pap.

CHAPELAIN, Jean. Chapelain, Jean. Catalogue de tous les livres de feu M. Chapelain (Bibliothèque Nationale, Fonds français, nouv. acq. no. 318); ed. by Colbert Searles; with 2 plates. Stanford University, Cal. 119 p. por. facsim., 4°, (University ser.) pap., 50 c.

CHILDREN'S READING. Newark, N. J. Free Public Library. Books for boys and girls in the Free Public Library, Newark, New Jersey. Newark, N. J., Free Pub. Lib. 66 p. 12°, 5 c.

CONSERVATION. Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography. Select list of references on the conservation of natural resources in the

United States; comp. under the direction of Hermann H. B. Myer. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 110 p. 4°, pap., 15 c.

DIVINE HEALING. Weaver, E: E. Mind and health; with an examination of some systems of divine healing; with an introd. by G. Stanley Hall. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 15+500 p. (14 p. bibl.) 12°, $2.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. Books on domestic science: housekeeping, foods and household chemistry, cookery, dressmaking, etc. 12 p. 12°, pap.

EASTER. Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. Easter; and references on Easter contained in the library. 4 p. 4°, pap.

EDUCATION. Wolcott, John D., *comp.* Monthly record of current educational publications. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 24 p. 8°, (U. S., Bu. of Education bull, no. 11.) pap.

FIRE PREVENTION. Sp. Libs. Select list of references on fire prevention. Indianapolis, Ind. 28-39 p. 4°, pap.

FRENCH LITERATURE. Case Lib. French fiction and drama. Cleveland, O. 32 p. 24°, pap.

FRENCH POETRY. Bithell, Jethro, *comp.* Contemporary French poetry; selected and tr. by Jethro Bithell. N. Y., P. P. Simmons, Ltd. 82+227 p. (4 p. bibl.) 16°, (Canterbury poets.) 40 c.

GEOGRAPHY. Salisbury, Rollin D., *and others.* Modern geography for high schools. N. Y., Holt. c. 9+418 p. (5½ p. bibl.) il. maps, 12°, (American science ser.) $1.25.

GEOLOGY. Woodworth, Jay Backus. Geological expedition to Brazil and Chile, 1908-1909; with 37 plates. Cambridge, Mass., Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard Coll. 137 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. pls. maps (part fold.), diagrs., 8°, (Bull., Geological ser., Shaler memorial ser.) $2.75.

GERMAN LITERATURE. Robertson, J. G. The literature of Germany. N. Y., Holt. 256 p. (3½ p. bibl.) 16°, (Home university lib.) 50 c.

HEBBEL, Friedrich. Newport, Clara Price. Woman in the thought and work of Friedrich Hebbel. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis. 155-301 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, (Bull. Philology and literature ser.) pap., 29 c.

HEROES. Carlyle, T: On heroes, hero-worship, and the heroic in history; ed., with introd., notes and bibliog., by Herb. S. Murch. Bost., Heath. c. 45+313 p. (3 p. bibl.) por. 12°, (Heath's English classics.) $1.75.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. Borchard, Edn. Montefiore. A bibliography of international law and continental law. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 93 p. 4°, pap.

LAW. Ames, Ja. Barr. Lectures on legal history and miscellaneous legal essays; with a memoir. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. 8+553 p. (4 p. bibl.) por. 4°, $3.

LINCOLN, Abraham. Case Lib. A list of Lincolniana. Cleveland, O. folder.

MEDICINE. Yale University Lib. List of medical serials (including public health reports) in the Yale University Library, 1912; comp. by Sara Gardner Hyde. New Haven, Ct., Yale Univ. Lib.. 403-445 p. 8°, 50 c.

MEXICO. Goodrich, Jos. King. The coming Mexico; with 32 il. from photographs. Chic., McClurg. c. 12+280 p. (4 p. bibl.) 12°, (World to-day ser.) $1.50.

NAPOLEON I., Emperor. Anderson, —. The Napoleon collection of William J. Latta, of Philadelphia, Pa. Part 1, containing the library, bronzes and important selections from prints and autographs. N. Y. 8°, pap. (1222 lots.)

NEGROES. Brawley, B: Griffith. A short history of the American negro. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 16+247 p. (5½ p. bibl.) 12°, $1.25.

NETHERLANDS (The). Van Loon, Hendrik Willem. The fall of the Dutch Republic. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 12+433 p. (9 p. bibl.) pls. pors. 8°, $3.

PEACE. Andrews, Fannie Fern, *comp.* The promotion of peace. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 72 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Bu. of Educ., bull. no. 12.) pap.

—— Hicks, Frederick C., *comp.* A selected list of books, pamphlets and periodicals. N. Y., Am. Assn. for International Conciliation. 32 p. 12°, pap.

PERIODICALS. Faxon, F: Winthrop, *ed.* Annual magazine subject-index to a selected list of American and English periodicals and society publications, not elsewhere indexed; including as part 2 the Dramatic Index for 1912. Bost., Bost. Bk. 622 p. O. $7.

—— Walter, Frank K. Periodicals for the small library. Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Board. 36 p. 12°, pap.

PERSIAN WALNUT. Lake, E. Ralph. The Persian walnut industry of the United States. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 112 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. pls. 8°, (U. S., Dept. of Agriculture, Bu. of Plant Industry, bull.) pap., 20 c.

PHILOLOGY. Handschin, C: Hart. The teaching of modern languages in the United States. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 154 p. (45 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Bu. of Education, bull.) pap.

PHILOSOPHY. Mettrie, Julien Offray de la. Man a machine; French-English, including Frederick the Great's "Eulogy" on La Met-

trie and extracts from La Mettrie's "The natural history of the soul"; philosophical and historical notes by Gertrude Carman Bussey. Chic., Open Court. c. 216 p. (3 p. bibl.) por. 8°, $2.

POETRY. Schelling, Felix Emmanual. The English lyric. Bost., Houghton Mifflin. c. 335 p. (17 p. bibl.) 12°, (Types of English literature.) $1.50.

PSYCHOLOGY. Colvin, Stephen Sheldon, *and* Bagley, W: Chandler. Human behavior; a first book in psychology for teachers. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 16+336 p. (4 p. bibl.) figs. 12°, $1.

PUBLIC UTILITIES. Wyer, S. S. Regulation, valuation and depreciation of public utilities. Columbus, O., Sears & Simpson Co. c. 313 p. (34 p. bibl.) il. pls. tabs., diagrs., 8°, $5.

SCHOOL HYGIENE. Bancroft, Jessie Hubbell. The posture of school children; with its home hygiene and new efficiency methods for school training. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 12+327 p. (12 p. bibl.) il. pls. 8°, $1.50.

SCIENCE. Williams, H: Smith, *and* Williams, E: Huntington. The beginnings of science. N. Y., Goodhue Co. 7+309 p. (9 p. bibl.) pls. pors. diagrs., 8°, $2.

——— Modern development of the chemical and biological sciences. N. Y., Goodhue Co. 9+306 p. (3 p. bibl.) pls. pors. 8°, $2.

——— Aspects of recent science. N. Y., Goodhue Co. 9+300 p. (25 p. bibl.) pls. pors. 8°, $2.

SOCIOLOGY. Ward, E. J., *ed.* The social center. N. Y., Appleton. c. 10+359 p. (7 p. bibl.) (National Municipal League ser.) $1.50.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. Hiersemann, Karl W. Spanien u. Portugal das Lateinische Amerika und die Philippinen. España y Portugal la America Latina y las Filipinas. Leipzig. 12°, pap. (No. 420; 1364 titles.)

SYNDICALISM. Lewis, Arth. D. Syndicalism and the general strike; an explanation. Bost., Small, Maynard. 319 p. (4½ p. bibl.) 8°, $2.50.

TRADE UNIONS. Brooks, J: Graham. American syndicalism: the I. W. W. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 264 p. (4 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.50.

——Deibler, F: Shipp. The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America; a historical study of trade unionism in its relation to the development of an industry. Madison, Wis., Univ. of Wis. 237-211 p. (8 p. bibl.) 8°, (Bull. Economics and Political Science ser.) pap., 40 c.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Franklin, Marg. Ladd, *comp.* The case for woman suffrage; a bibliography; with an introd. by M. Carey Thomas. N. Y., Nat. Am. Woman Suffrage Assn., 505 Fifth Ave. c. 315 p. 8°, 90 c.; pap., 65 c.

——University of North Carolina. High School Debating Committee, Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies. Selected arguments on woman suffrage. Chapel Hill, N. C., Univ. of N. C. 22 p. O. (Supp. to N. C. High Sch. bull.) pap., 25 c.

Library Calendar

May 8. N. Y. L. C.
14-15. Okla. L. A. at Muskogee.
15. L. I. L. C. at Forest Hills.
22-23. Mass. L. C. with Berkshire Co. and Western Mass. L. Clubs, Williamstown.
(?) Hudson Valley L. C. at Poughkeepsie.
Je. 9-14. California L. A., Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara.
12-14. Pacific N. W. L. A., Tacoma.
23-28. A. L. A. annual conference, Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 24th, 1912:

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Editor . . . . . R. R. BOWKER
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Managing Editor . . . FREMONT RIDER
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141 East 25th St., New York City

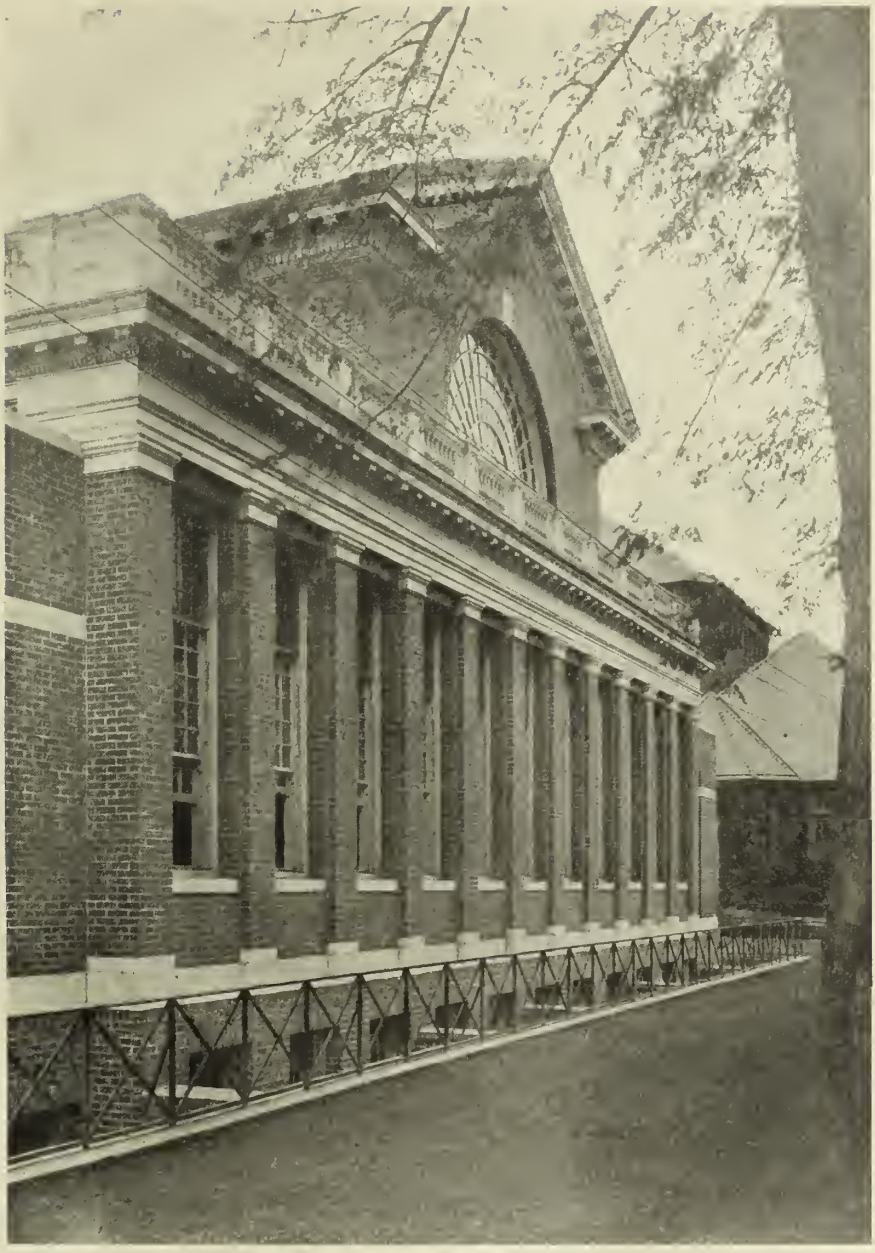
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Statement to the above effect subscribed and sworn to March 18th, 1913, before FRANCIS W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public, by JOHN A. HOLDEN, Business Manager.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.—The office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been moved from 298 Broadway to 141 East 25th street, two blocks east of Madison Square.



FERGUSON LIBRARY — REAR VIEW



THE FERGUSON LIBRARY, STAMFORD, CONN. EGERTON SWARTOUT, ARCHITECT

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38 JUNE, 1913 NO. 6

THE Kaaterskill meeting gives increasing promise of success, and the accommodations of the Hotel Kaaterskill and of the minor inns nearby where overflow provision is made are already pretty nearly bespoken. It proves, somewhat unfortunately, that a Druggists' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Catskill Mountain House, the other huge hotel a short distance away, during the same week, so that the traffic accommodations of the mountain railroads and the excursion resources will be heavily taxed, and it is very important, therefore, that members expecting to reach the conference at the beginning of the week should promptly notify the travel committeemen of their respective sections as to their specific plans, so that the railroads may be forewarned and everything possible done to handle the abnormal number of travelers. Those who mean to attend the conference and have not secured reservations should lose no time in notifying the manager of the Hotel Kaaterskill of their needs. It is good news that Mr. Jast has been accredited by the L. A. U. K. as its official representative and will take part in the symposium which will follow the presidential address on Monday evening.

WHILE the resultfulness of a public library cannot be measured in dollars and cents, but must be measured in the human equation of better and more useful lives, it is nevertheless true that the taxpaying community will rightly enough insist that there must be some relation between the expenditure and effectiveness. While it is impossible to make any absolute generalization, it is perhaps a fair standard of suggestion that the expenditure, including that for an adequate supply of new books, runs from ten to twelve cents per volume circulated and represents a circulation of three to four volumes per capita of the community per year. This does not take into account reference use, which is in many respects most vital of all, and it ignores also important factors of efficient service. But by and large it represents a certain standard, above which a library is doing better than the average and below which it may be subject to criticism. Mr. Thompson's paper should help to bring this important question to the practical attention of the library profession.

THE paper by George Iles, which he read before the Library School at Albany, marks the height of Mr. Iles' ideals and the culmination of his efforts towards supplying American libraries with a system of "evaluation" of books, to use his own favorite word, which will give to librarians the best means of informing themselves and their public as to the contents and comparative worth of the new books which reach their shelves. The ideal system means an annotation for each new book, which compresses a critical and comparative review of the book into the fewest and simplest words, and is put before librarians with such promptness as to enable them to have the information as the book is cataloged and shelf numbered. For this purpose the writer of the annotation should be in each case one who has the knowledge of the trained specialist, in stating the scope and comparatology of the book, and the pen of the ready writer to express his thought with a maximum of clearness and a minimum of words. Few reviewers of this combination exist, and it is extremely difficult to get them promptly at work. In fact, the dilemma of obtaining such an annotation and presenting it with promptness is almost unsolvable, and usually the notice either has to be made by a general hand, instead of a specialist or else be so belated as to lose half its value. The solution is in obtaining from publishers advance copies of books for this purpose, but the fact that many books are rushed to the market as soon as the printing is completed, has made this extremely difficult of realization. In providing the A. L. A. with great generosity, with evaluation bibliographies in several fields, Mr. Iles has shown what may and can be done as to books of the past, and it is to be hoped that his scheme for books of the present and the future may have ultimate accomplishment.

AT the annual convention in New York of the American Booksellers' Association much attention was given to the relations of bookstores and libraries, to the use of the local bookstore as the library purchasing agency, and to the question of prices involved in the cheap "rebinds," so-called. These portions of the proceedings are summarized in this issue, and the full proceedings are given in the *Pub-*

lishers' Weekly of May 17. Mr. Bowerman's paper, which we print in full, was especially well received, and should do much to promote harmony between the two great distributing agencies for books. Unfortunately the committees of the librarians and the booksellers, which were to bring about a *modus vivendi,* did not establish harmony, and the report of progress, or the lack of it, is not made part of the proceedings. This is indeed much to be regretted, for both should have a common aim, though through different methods, and there should be no hostility where there is common aim. The librarians have fairly the right, as large purchasers of books, to get the most for their money. This is indeed their duty to the taxpayers or others who support the library. On the other hand, it is real value with which they must be concerned and not nominal prices. In the discussion of such questions there should be openness and conciliation, and the end should be that the bookstore should sell more books because of the library, and the library should do its part to support the bookstore. The two are natural allies and should treat each other with corresponding respect and good will.

The plan of a forty-hour week, which was inaugurated at the New York Public Library, has now had a month's test in the Brooklyn Public Library system, with such results that the trustees have given full approval to its permanent adoption. The plan should mean increased efficiency in the working week, especially if library women will give to their health that care which the new plan is intended to stimulate. Every trustee of a large library system knows only too well the undue proportion of sick leaves and breakdowns on the library staff, and a good thing has been done in Brooklyn, in presenting to the staff a series of lectures or talks upon health efficiency, which are summarized elsewhere in this issue. It is too commonly the notion that conscientious devotion to one's task in the earning of a salary means stretching the nervous system to the utmost it will stand; but in truth, conscientious as this course may be, nothing could be more unwise and futile. Americans, and especially American women, are keyed up to a high pitch in their daily work, and some of them accomplish less than the good old-fashioned German type, which plods along slowly but surely and in a given number of hours or weeks or years, accomplishes after all more than by the American high pressure method. "Health first" might well be written over the staff room of every library. The value of the forty-hour week will be lost unless this is remembered by those who are to enjoy its advantages.

It is sadly often that the greatness of a man is not fully appreciated during his lifetime, and that it is only death which brings entire realization of the elements of greatness in his life and work. The task which Dr. Billings achieved, in shaping the diverse library elements in New York within twenty years into a unified system which gave the metropolis what it should have, the foremost library system in the world, has been equalled by only one library achievement in America, that accomplished by Dr. Herbert Putnam, in making the National Library what it is to-day. This was indeed realized by the library profession, but it was not until those who knew him best, from the several sides of his versatile character, came to put together at the memorial meeting their pieces of mosaic, that the full pattern of his life became really known. For instance, that extreme penury through which he struggled in his years of preparation, and which possibly laid the foundations for those physical ailments against which he struggled and over which he triumphed in his later years of achievement, were known to very few, yet how much they mean in the making of the largeness of the man, these and the later struggles as well. It is fitting that such a memorial meeting should have been held, as an inspiration and incentive to other men and women in the library profession and in all callings, and the full proceedings, of which we give the library portion, will be printed by the trustees of the New York Public Library, and should be treasured by every public library in the country. For years past Mr. Edwin A. Anderson has been at the right hand of Dr. Billings, and has been inspired by his ideals and aim, and now, as planned from the beginning of his appointment, comes to the succession with the full training of the professional school and with the wide experience as public librarian at Pittsburgh and state librarian at Albany; and it is to be hoped that when the end shall crown the work for him, many years hence, his life record will prove worthy of comparison with the great man who has gone, and who came to his work without those advantages of professional training which later librarians enjoy.

THE DIVIDEND PAYING PUBLIC LIBRARY

By C. Seymour Thompson, *District of Columbia Public Library*

To a considerable extent methods and principles in library advertising must conform with existing needs and conditions. Any discussion of the subject must therefore recognize the fact that few definite rules can be laid down. The method which is best under some conditions may in other circumstances be either unnecessary or ineffective, and the experiences of other libraries can therefore serve only as a suggestive aid and not as a pattern. For this reason if publicity work is to be carried on systematically and widely it should be based not only on study of concrete methods, but on careful study and analysis of the general principles of commercial advertising.

Mr. James C. Moffet says (*Printers' Ink*, Nov. 2, 1911): "The trouble with libraries lies right here. They don't pay. . . . Everyone who knows anything about libraries understands how far all of them fall short of being on a dividend-paying basis." Under the right conditions, he proceeds, "no business concern in the country could be made to pay bigger dividends." At first thought such statements seem absurd. The public library is organized for service, not for financial gain. It is not primarily a business institution, and therefore cannot be expected to "pay dividends." But if we make this reply we are slower than our critics in realizing that dividends are not necessarily reckoned in terms of money. Prof. Paul H. Neystrom (*Public Libraries*, May, 1912) makes the same criticism, and shows clearly that "to make the library profitable from the same (a business) standpoint, *it must yield services*" above a certain amount. I have italicized the four words which explain what is meant by a dividend-paying public library. The efficiency of the library is measured by the services which it renders; the community is justified in demanding full returns on its financial investment, and it is the duty of the library to pay the only dividend which it can—a dividend of increased efficiency of the community.

How much easier the performance of this duty would be if our stockholders, the community, were as eager to receive dividends as the libraries are to pay them. In an editorial long since forgiven, but not forgotten, our good friend the *Independent* (v. 58, p. 1374) some years ago started the ball of criticism rolling. It assumed that only the ignorance or the indifference of librarians prevented our reading-rooms from being crowded by mechanics and artisans, hungry for practical, money-begetting knowledge. More recently Mr. William Arthur (Contractors' and builders' handbook, 1911, p. 339-341) based a rather severe criticism on the same assumption. Unfortunately it is an exceptional community where the ignorant are as eager for knowledge as the library is to make it accessible, where the public in general is as eager to profit by the library as the library is to serve it. Where such happy conditions do not prevail it is only by much advertising that the library can pay a just dividend of increased efficiency. To enable it to pay this dividend should be the main purpose of our advertising.

In library practice the terms "publicity work" and "advertising" are generally used interchangeably, with preference given to the more conservative, less commercial-sounding term. But the verb "advertise" means far more than is expressed by the dictionary's definition, "to give notice or information, to announce publicly." In practically every community there are three classes of potential readers: those who do not know that there is a public library or do not understand what it offers them; those who may appreciate the library in theory, but through indolence or indifference do not try to profit by it; and those who do not believe in "book-learning," but look with contempt or dislike on all libraries and their books, refusing to believe that there is anything here that can be of use to them. Obviously, for successful appeals to these different classes a variety of methods are required, and where ordinary publicity work has failed more forceful forms of advertising may succeed. To transform into actual readers the potential readers of the first class we must inform them; to win those of the second class we must persuade them; to convert the unwilling members of the third group we must exercise persuasion amounting as near as may be to compulsion.

I would not underestimate the value of pub-

licity through the press—the cheapest and easiest channel of communication with the public, and on the whole a most effective channel *to a certain extent*. But the value of this important agency, unless we purchase space in the advertising columns, may be overestimated through failure to recognize two limitations upon its power. Communications to the public through the press cannot carry the direct personal appeal which so often is essential, and they are necessarily too diversified to carry the same message to the same people with the frequency and the persistence which are sometimes needed. They receive most attention from people who already know and appreciate the library. If of the right kind they reach also many others who have not formerly used the library, but these, as a rule, are the people who know the value of books and need only a reminder now and then to bring them to the registration desk. Ordinarily the unread and non-reading classes—the classes whom the public library militant is most eager to reach—will pay little or no attention to library news items or book lists in the papers. There are exceptions; but the plumber who instinctively leaves his work and rushes to the public library to solve a difficult problem is an exception and not the rule; the butcher whom a paragraph in the evening paper will send in quest of culture, away from family and friends, from pipe and pinochle—even he is an exception and not the rule.

For some months past we have been making an effort in Washington to reach as many as possible of the persistent non-readers. For several years publicity work had been carried on extensively and constantly, in many ways. In addition to the monthly bulletin of new accessions, first printed in weekly instalments in an evening newspaper, and the monthly educational bulletin, multigraphed and distributed among the public schools, we had issued several printed book lists and a great many multigraphed lists. These we had distributed widely, both at the library and by mail. We had mailed hundreds of circular letters to carefully selected addresses, had utilized the pay envelopes of large firms, had contributed frequent news items and lists to the daily papers and to the local organ of the trade unions. Representatives had addressed the teachers, the school children, the parents' associations, and the labor unions. In short, it had been the systematic policy of the library to seize every opportunity to call public attention to its work and to increase its usefulness. Good results had been obtained by all these methods, but the results were naturally not so good but that better were always desired. Analysis showed that although our efforts had been effective and had sufficed for our purposes in the past, they had not been sufficiently concentrated and continuous, and had not been personal enough in their appeal to bring the results we now wished.

A circular letter, accompanied by a list of books on carpentry, for example, would get some results, but most of these letters and lists would be lost or destroyed, and before we renewed the appeal the recipients would forget that the public library existed. We desired not only to make the library known, but to make it known so persistently and so persuasively that even the indolent, the doubting, and the unwilling would eventually respond. To impress upon these classes that there is a free public library; to convince them that it is an institution which offers them something of value; to arouse the desire to accept its services, and to bring them to the library before this desire dies—all this cannot be accomplished by one appeal, whatever the form may be or however persuasive the argument. We had "kept everlastingly at it," but we had not kept everlastingly at the same people. We needed more system, more persuasiveness, more continuity and more persistence.

To meet these needs we determined upon a carefully planned campaign, to be directed at as many representatives as possible of some of the most important trades. Carefully estimating the amount of work we could afford to undertake, we compiled mailing lists containing in all over 500 names of plumbers, painters, and carpenters. To all these men we planned to send some communication once a month. A certain day of the month was fixed as the approximate mailing date for each trade. The campaign was to continue, if possible, eight or nine months. These features provided for system, persistence, and continuity of effort, and it remained only to inject enough persuasiveness to produce the desired results. With this purpose we planned to let the monthly communications depart, so far as possible, from the conventional circular and book list, striving to make them sufficiently

original and unusual to have novelty, and forceful enough to be first interesting and then persuasive.

In passing I wish to emphasize the importance in all advertising of neatness and attractiveness of form. This is a feature which is too often slighted, not only by libraries but by commercial houses, and even by some alleged instructors in the science of advertising and salesmanship. Many if not most recipients of advertising matter will not recognize the merits of attractive material, nor will they consciously condemn another appeal because of typographical errors, lack of neatness, or poor arrangement. But the difference in effect is none the less, even though it may not be consciously recognized. The same principle holds whether one is selling merchandise or advocating increased use of the library. Between good copy poorly presented and poor copy well presented there is less than is often supposed in favor of the former.

In the campaign just mentioned book lists formed a very small part of the material sent out, which consisted chiefly of brief letters or announcements, appealing to the desire for increased efficiency—the only motive from which we could hope for results. We tried to make them all as direct and personal as possible, and to this element was chiefly due the success of the two forms described below, to which more results could be traced than to any others.

On a 3 x 5 card was multigraphed an invitation to "Present this card" at the Industrial Department of the Public Library, adding that the men in charge of the room would be glad to do all they could to be of help. Not a few of these cards were duly presented, and in every case the holder (and newly-registered borrower) expressed gratification at having received the card, which had been taken by many as a personal invitation, if not actually as a ticket of admission. Furthermore, the presentation of these cards notified the attendant that his best services were to be given to getting for the men what they wanted, for instructions had been given that no possible effort should be spared to "make good" on our promise of help.

A second form, very nearly as productive of results, was a multigraphed card, accompanying a list of "Twelve good books" on plumbing or carpentry or painting, and reading as follows:

WOULDN'T IT BE A GOOD THING

To know all that the very best experts have written about your trade?

To know all the newest devices and methods that are being tried all the time?

To be alert, progressive, and always up to date?

YOU CAN DO IT

If you read one good book and a few magazine articles every month.

Have the results of all these efforts been sufficient to justify the large amount of time and the small amount of money they have cost? Unquestionably, we think, they have, even though notwithstanding our careful preliminary estimate it has not been possible to continue the work as long or to adhere to our schedule as closely as we had planned. Under the most favorable conditions, a very high percentage of returns from work of this nature is not to be expected, but (remembering the dividend of efficiency) even a low percentage of results will justify a large amount of work. The results from our experimental efforts this year have encouraged us to plan for next year a continuation of similar work on a larger scale, with more system, more continuity, and more persistence.

In all work of this kind the element of persistence plays a most important part; not merely persistence in keeping at it, but persistence in keeping at the same people. This has been shown in several ways, both in the campaign of which I have just spoken and in a similar campaign among the employes of several large department stores, where for some months circulars and book lists have been distributed every two weeks in the pay envelopes. It may be objected that such efforts come too close to what has been called "teasing reluctant men to confer a favor upon the library by contributing to its statistics of attendance." Teasing it may be, in a certain sense. One of the most encouraging features of our recent work was the appearance one morning of a plumber who had been teased so persistently that he finally came to the library, with disbelief and challenge plainly apparent in his words and his manner, threw down the latest teaser, and said, "I want to see what you've got." It was evident that he had come reluctantly and with no expectation of finding the promised help. But after twenty minutes at

the plumbing shelves his manner had changed, he registered as a borrower, and took with him two books—and we were glad we had teased him. If such methods are adopted with no other purpose than to increase circulation they are not justifiable, for this purpose can be more quickly and easily achieved in other ways, and a scheme devised with nothing in mind but increase of circulation is not likely to produce many results beyond the tables of statistics. For purposes of efficient advertising it is desirable to forget, so far as possible, the necessary evil of statistics and to keep constantly in mind the payment of our dividend.

It is important to find some way of keeping in touch with borrowers, especially those who have been gained only by the most persistent efforts, lest their interest may wane and die out. Probably the most effective way of doing this is the plan which many libraries are following of mailing post-card notices of new books or important magazine articles to people known to be interested in certain subjects. To secure as large a mailing list as possible for this purpose we have adopted a printed slip, which has served also as an excellent advertising medium where it was not possible to follow up our first efforts. On one side, under the caption "Keep up to date," this slip contains a very brief appeal for increase of efficiency, with an offer of help in keeping up to date on any subjects which may be named on the reverse side, where space is given for this purpose. We have found it necessary to go very slowly in the distribution of these slips, for at one time we were in danger of being swamped by requests from people wishing to be kept up to date on a great variety of subjects.

In order to strengthen the important personal element in this work, we have acknowledged every request by a personal letter. For this purpose, after a little experimenting we drew up seven form paragraphs, to be used in various combinations, with the insertion of the proper subjects. This effects a great saving of time for the stenographers and requires practically no time for dictation. If the person making the request is already a borrower we enclose an application blank, with brief directions concerning registration. The letter is accompanied by a list of the best books contained in the library on the specified subjects, and a personal interview is invited.

The appreciative letters received from several people are sufficient to dispel any possible doubt concerning the value of this work. One of the most encouraging results was a letter from a clerk in the governmental service, asking if we could not suggest good reading courses to supplement the education of people who, like himself, had been obliged to leave school at an early age. In response to this letter we made an experimental offer of help of this kind to the employes of the office from which the request came. The reading-course project is something which hitherto we have not felt able to undertake, but under the stimulus of this suggestion from without and the slight results which followed we hope to make a definite, extensive effort along this line in the near future. One other result of the "Keep up to date" offer is worth mentioning. The president of the largest department store in Washington, one of the foremost business men of the city, has requested the library to prepare a comprehensive list of books especially important for those engaged in mercantile life, and has voluntarily offered to have the list printed, at the expense of the firm, for distribution among his employes.

There are of course many other methods of increasing the efficiency of the community, just as effective as those I have mentioned. I have tried only to describe a few which we have found effective under certain conditions for certain purposes. Before closing I wish to say a few words addressed principally to our critics, especially those few who offer constructive criticism as well as rebukes. Mr. J. George Frederick makes the statement (*Printers' Ink*, April 18, 1912) that "an intelligent and thoughtful series of advertisements, written in language that will reach the right kind of people, can treble the use of public libraries in any city of the United States within one year." He is advocating, of course, paid advertising, especially in the newspapers. If conditions demand it, and if the library can afford it, it is difficult to assign any reason why libraries should not pay for space in the papers and in the street cars. But Mr. Frederick and others who have written to similar effect apparently do not understand the financial circumstances of most public libraries. If any appropriating body ever becomes brave enough and wise enough to grant the public library sufficient money for such a campaign,

and also for the increased pay-roll, the increased book purchases and the other expenses which would result from a doubled or trebled use of the library, I have little doubt but that Mr. Frederick's statement will be proved nearly if not quite correct. But if the greatly increased appropriation which is a *sine qua non* for an increase of 100 per cent. cannot be obtained until the library has shown, in twelve months, the 100 per cent. increase, the test cannot easily be made. If the irresistible force ever meets the immovable body it will have a better chance of success than the library has to show 100 or 200 per cent. increases on perhaps 5 per cent. increases in appropriations.

On this subject of advertising there are, perhaps, only two statements which can be made which will be applicable to all libraries under all conditions: The fundamental purpose of all advertising should be to increase the efficiency of the community; to accomplish this purpose the library must itself be highly efficient. Mr. Lorin F. Deland in his "Imagination in business" (p. 86) tells of a retail storekeeper who came to him for advice. The advice was given as follows: "What possible reason is there why persons should pass all these other stores and come to your store to buy? Again and again you must ask yourself, 'Why in the world should these people pass four other stores and come bang into this one?'" The important test for the library to meet is this: "Is the library itself efficient enough to increase the efficiency of the community?" I know of no better way to apply this test than to take unto ourselves Mr. Deland's advice. "What possible reason is there why people should come to the library? What have we here which will increase their efficiency? If that person who passes every day and never enters should some day come in for information on the subject of most vital interest to him, can we give him something which will pay him for having come?" If these questions are frequently asked and answered after most careful, conscientious examination into the efficiency of our resources and methods of making them available, the community will be pretty sure to receive the dividend which it deserves.

A BUREAU OF REVIEW*

By George Iles

Last year the *Publishers' Weekly* recorded 10,135 new American publications. Let us suppose that 5000, about one-half of them, found their way into the buying lists of public libraries. To these might be added as many more worthwhile books of foreign issue, so that in round numbers there was a total accession of 10,000 works to our literature during 1912. For each of these 10,000 books, a novel or a play, a treatise on electric lighting, on vocational guidance, or aught else, there was at least one competent judge available by the American Library Association, for an enlightening note of such compass and kind as it might prescribe, heightened in worth by delivery with the utmost possible dispatch. Such notes, of the highest quality, by a staff judiciously enrolled and directed, would add so much to the effectiveness of our libraries, increase so greatly the working value of our literature, as to be well worth its cost, whatever that cost might be. To-day many competent judges of books are contributing reviews in an unsystematic way to newspapers and magazines; and many other judges, of equal capacity, have no opportunity whatever to place their critical knowledge at the service of the public. Let these men and women be organized as a comprehensive bench of judiciary. Let their services be specifically adapted to the needs of librarians and their constituencies. Let their work be executed with all promptitude. Then will the trusteeship of literature which rests in the hands of your guild enter upon new and golden harvests.

These lantern-bearers would first of all shed light as librarians perform that arduous task, the selection of purchases. The earlier the notes were issued, the more help would they render at this point. Next, these notes would aid students and readers in choosing among the scores of works competing for their attention in every walk of learning, however small. For a thoroughgoing Bureau of Review, the corner-

* An address to the New York State Library School, Albany, April 18, 1913.

stone was laid in 1905, when the American Library Association established its Booklist, now offering about 1500 titles a year, each with a useful note; its issues appearing ten months in every twelve. In a Bureau of Review to go full circle, the initial task, of course, would be to learn through publishers' announcements, and other sources, what issues were forthcoming at home and abroad. From these, according to the rules of approved practice, worthwhile books would be picked out. Avoiding the delay of a single hour, copies would then go to reviewers, whose notes, written with the utmost celerity consistent with sound work, would be printed and distributed day by day.

As to a quickening of pace in sending books to reviewers, a word may be said. A work which is to include elaborate pictures, or maps, may have its letterpress complete several weeks before the binders finish their task. This may enable a reviewer to bring out his note at the same time that the book itself appears. Or, a serious work may be ready for issue in mid-December, and be withheld from the market until after the Christmas holidays. In every such case of being a little ahead of the season, there will open a door for promptitude of review. When the publishing fraternity see how helpful an ally they have in this Bureau of Review, we may expect them to give express speed to their books for examination.

As to the men and women who are to sit as our bench of judges, how are they to be appointed? That difficult and delicate task cannot proceed otherwise than slowly and warily as our chieftains take counsel together, as they confer with friends in charge of leading journals and magazines, with other friends in the principal schools, colleges and universities of America. Fourteen years ago Mr. J. N. Larned, of Buffalo, was engaging contributors for his monumental bibliography, "The literature of American history." On his behalf I called on the late Mr. W. P. Garrison, editor of the *Nation*, who named several critics on his staff who duly joined hands with Mr. Larned. I am certain that other editors, as eminent as Mr. Garrison, stand ready to extend aid as cordial, the moment we call upon them. Before we begin a round of visits we should compare the verdicts presented in the *Book Review Digest*, endeavoring to enlist the best talent there in evidence. At the outset we will, of course, bear in mind that we have a capital nucleus for our Bureau in the staff already at work for the *A. L. A. Booklist*. As recruiting sergeants we will have most success in the class-rooms and studios, the laboratories and workshops, where books are brought to their severest tests, to their fullest use, and where indeed many books of the highest merit are born.

A New York publisher once needed a college algebra in his series of text-books. He waited accordingly upon that famous mathematical teacher, Dean Henry Burchard Fine, of Princeton University. Dean Fine agreed to write the book, provided that he might revise and re-revise its pages as long as improvement seemed possible. His manuscript was duly set up by the compositors, and galley-proofs were sent far and near to teachers of algebra for criticism and suggestion. Then these amended and lengthened galleys were reset, to take a third journey around the mathematical world. And so the task proceeded until the publisher began to think that it was a good deal easier to enact the part of Job three thousand years ago than now. Finally in 1905 the book was stereotyped, incorporating many sound suggestions for its correction and enrichment. It is because authors of the competency and patience of Dean Fine are to be found in every walk of art, science and learning, that the librarian's task of choice is often happily simplified. He shuns, as unworthy of purchase, any treatise on chemistry or botany which is not at first-hand. Among good books he accords preference to those whose chapters underwent painstaking criticism, and correction, long before they reached the stereotyper's ladle. Thirty-five years ago an American writer published a series of nine volumes in nine distinct and difficult fields of science. The financial success which attended his adventure could not be repeated to-day.

Whether in domains of science, of art, or other department of letters, we shall often come upon a reviewer engaged to prepare lengthy articles for such a journal as the Boston *Transcript*, such a monthly as the *Atlantic* or for the pages of the *American Historical Review*. Let him continue to write deliberate surveys, but only after a condensed note has been sent to the Bureau of Review, duly signed and dated. It is desirable that on a later date the note refer to the reviewer's elaborate article. If that article can be carried in a pocket within

the lid of the reviewed book, so much the better. Would we run any serious risk in this swiftness of service? Not if our reviewers take a leaf out of the practice of colleagues on the press. A new opera is produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, and within six hours a masterly critique appears in the New York *Tribune*. This is because Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel, its musical editor, has diligently studied operas for many years, so that a new work finds him ready to deliver a sound and informing judgment. So, also, with the dramatic criticisms of Mr. John R. Towse in the New York *Evening Post*. Nothing of higher competency appears in that newspaper. When Mr. Towse accords praise, let that praise be heeded, for you may be certain that it has been squarely earned. The London *Times*, I think, carries the organization of a staff of experts further than any other journal. It engages, at handsome retainers, a corps of contributors in London, each of whom keeps himself abreast of events in American finance, Canadian politics, Irish Home Rule, and so on. Every evening from nine o'clock these writers are liable to calls from the editor-in-chief as emergencies arise. For the good reason that every member of this circle is thoroughly informed in his special province, and makes it the subject of his constant thought, he responds at once with intelligence when an entangled situation is to be clarified, when conflicting views are to be presented and balanced. If a plan so elaborate and costly is warranted in conducting a single newspaper, a similar plan might well be adopted to promote the utility of literature for more than one hundred million souls in America.

We are handed, let us imagine, a new volume by Professor Hugo Munsterberg, his "Psychology and industrial efficiency." That work should be passed upon by a veteran familiar with every sound book on efficiency, and well aware how far Mr. F. W. Taylor, the author of "The principles of scientific management," is in the lead of his disciples. A note on Professor Munsterberg's book, however brief, should say that he illustrates from the telephone, steamship and electric railway services, judicious methods of determining the fittest man for a particular task. This reviewer, furthermore, should be conversant with the criticisms which over-zealous advocates of efficiency have received from Mr. Henry G. Bradlee and other engineers of mark.† A critic thus equipped, within the appointed limits of a brief dictum, would give us the fullest possible light and aid, whereas a tyro, lacking this mastery of an intricate subject, out of step with its constant advances, would not deserve a hearing at all.

Allied with efficiency is the movement initiated by Mr. Frank Parsons, whose "Choosing a vocation" was published in 1909, after his death. Find a director of a successful Vocation Bureau, and have him keep abreast of vocational literature as fast as it appears. Let him compare book with book, report with report, article with article; then let his comparisons be freely expressed in the light of his daily experience. He will be worth hearing, and what is more, well worth heeding. Men of his sweep of vision observe from year to year the birth and rapid growth of hundreds of callings undreamt of a generation ago. We live in an era when electricity accomplishes every feat of fire, executes it better, and then passes to uncounted victories impossible to flame. Vast would be the array of judges needed to give new books on electrical themes their proper mint marks. Even within the limited horizons where electricity serves the home, and the farm, it would be well to have the best manuals assembled and duly appraised. It is in team-work, such as would be displayed in bringing together such a list that our Bureau of Review might accomplish its best work.

From their first foundation public libraries have given hints for private libraries. This is no longer merely incidental, but to-day follows a well-considered plan and purpose. It began in 1892, as Miss Mary W. Plummer brought together an exhibit of Christmas books at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. She chose only works of beauty and merit, regardless of whether a particular volume yielded much or little profit to the bookseller. Her display gave the Brooklyn public an opportunity to select from the best holiday literature, old and new, with full facilities for quiet and leisurely comparison. That collection, duly changed every year, and enlarged by excellent books for all seasons, is now on view the year round. Miss Plummer's example has been copied, in the main with success, in scores of towns and cities. Her recital of this development was given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January,

† Proceedings, Congress of Technology, Boston, 1911.

1911. Last June, at the Ottawa meeting of the A. L. A., I exhibited *Everyman's Library*, with several other series of English reprints of standard works, each published in cloth binding at twenty-five cents a volume or less. This was to show how many classics can now be bought for very little money, not, of course, in editions strong enough to withstand the hard usage of a public library, but bound sufficiently well for the wear and tear of a single household. Last month at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York, I inspected the central library, which seemed admirably chosen. A day or two afterward, Mr. Edward F. Stevens, at the helm of the Pratt Institute Library in Brooklyn, told me that he is one of a committee charged with preparing a catalog for a Boy Scouts' Library.

In promoting the buying as well as the borrowing of books, public libraries are cultivating a field which will steadily broaden year by year. A book never does a reader so much good as when he owns it, with freedom to mark its striking passages, to define hard words on its margins, and fill fly-leaves with references. A few days ago I discussed the project of a Model Household Library with Mr. John Cotton Dana at Newark. It struck him favorably. I trust that he may soon bring together such a collection for display, and publish its catalog, giving each title an informing note. On a concluding leaf he may remind his public that he is ready to give inquirers all the aid in his power as they borrow or buy works of reference, or books treating a trade or a profession, an art or an industry, a hobby or a diversion. The great books of all time never do us so much good as when they stand beside the books of to-day which further to-day's work, and suggest to-day's play. Mr. Dana's closing page in his catalog may indicate the chief departments in his vast Periodical room, where all issues, except the latest, are free to borrowers.

This reminds me that one of the principal changes in the world of print during the past fifty years is the steady encroachment of periodicals on books. When I was a boy ships carried huge bins of biscuits, highly durable in texture, which had been baked months before. To-day, whether on land or sea, we want bread which was baked this morning. Last week in New Jersey I met a young mechanic, skilful and inventive, who builds parts for motor cars. Said he, "Woodworth's book on dies is of daily use to me. Woodworth wrote articles in his shop for the *American Machinist* and then gathered them into that book. Most manuals about machinery are two to three years behind the times. The *American Machinist*, week by week, is better than any book. It gives lots of pointers that will never be printed anywhere else. It illustrates all the latest inventions. The editor prints at once any good item sent to him about a new wrinkle to save material, labor, or power. If the paper had nothing but its advertisements, I would buy it just to read them; they show the best novelties in the market."

What this young reader says for the *American Machinist* I can repeat for the *Electrical World*. Last year a pressing task prevented my taking it from its wrappers. Early last January I gave the week to perusing the whole issue for 1912. I ended with the conviction that as a subscriber I had paid less than one-tenth the value of those fifty-two numbers. They presented information so varied, editorial comment so sensible, not to mention hundreds of news items, that I would rejoice were the subscription list of that paper, large as it is, doubled within one week from date. For the behoof of new libraries, and old libraries extending their periodical rooms, I would like to see the chief weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies of the world sent every year to a Court of Review, to have their claims compared in brief sentences. This listing might best appear early in each December, with a view to attracting subscribers for the new year.

Among the periodicals from public libraries which come to my desk is *The Newarker*, edited by Mr. J. C. Dana. Last January it mentioned the principal opportunities for instruction in Newark. A capital thing to do in every city and town of America. A manual on lathes rises to its fullest use when a mechanic translates its story into actual shop work. Public libraries long ago partnered themselves with public schools, greatly to the gain of both. Let public libraries become switchboards between museums and classrooms, botanical gardens and parks, and each will strengthen every other. Words are good, things are better, words plus things are best of all. Of high significance is the union of practice and theory now offered in the schools of great industrial concerns. The General

Electric Company at West Lynn, Massachusetts, and Schenectady, New York, teaches its apprentices a carefully planned round of shop work, with clear exposition of the scientific principles which underlie every task.

And now we arrive at the chief questions for a Bureau of Review, what should be the compass of its notes, and what should they tell? Perhaps a note should not exceed one hundred words, except when greater length is imperative. A note must be as concise as possible, consistently with saying all that it should. And what should it say? That question is likely to arouse a warm debate. At first we are certain to see notes of many types, and, in response to free criticism, the most suitable will set the style, as printers say. A note simply descriptive would tell who an author is, the scope and aim of his work, his qualifications for writing it, and for what readers his book is suited. As nobody objects to a good word, any special merit might have due mention. Symbols for elementary, intermediate, and advanced works are time-savers, particularly for the small libraries so much in the majority.

Some of our chieftains hold that criticism should have no place in a note. Mr. Edwin H. Anderson once submitted a book to two judges of equal and eminent ability; they gave verdicts diametrically opposed. A similar divergence sometimes comes out in the *Book Review Digest,* whose sources are carefully chosen. And even the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are not always unanimous. "Think," said Mr. Anderson to me, "of what the leading critics said in 1859 about 'The origin of species' and what their successors say now." Mr. Anderson places a high value on a systematic and thoroughgoing bibliography, such as Mr. Larned's "Literature of American history." He heartily wishes that surveys of the same breadth and quality could be published for every other important field of letters. Mr. Harrison W. Craver, of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, issues a monthly bulletin of his new books. About one-half the titles receive short notes of explanation, excluding criticism. These notes appear also in the card catalog, presenting a characteristic feature in a great library. Mr. Craver advocates brief lists on specific topics. They bear a date which defines their period of validity, and they can disregard the large array of mediocre literature which is neither good nor bad.

In the course of my rounds last month, as a gatherer of evidence, it was cheering to call upon Mr. W. D. Johnston, the librarian of Columbia University. He told me that for some years, beginning with 1897, he edited a series of annotated cards in the department of English history. Occasionally a note was adverse, but he never heard a single objection. Perhaps because the wide Atlantic rolled between the criticised and their critic. Nothing has ever been too strongly urged against fault-finding based upon ignorance, bigotry, or malice. But fault-finding which proceeds upon solid grounds, clearly defined, should be courageously presented. In the rare cases where competent judges disagree in set terms, their conflicting views might be presented. A treatise in the main excellent, may have an erroneous and crudely argued chapter, which flaw is as much a fact as the portrait given as a frontispiece. A book which purports to be a biography may be only puffery in disguise. The masquerade is as much a fact as the map in colors which adorns the volume. A case of clear plagiarism and the omission of decisive evidence which an author should have adduced for the behoof of his readers, are facts as much as legibility of type and strength of binding.

The great editors of the world have always acted on this conviction, and that was one reason why they were great. Being mortal men they were not infallible, nor even inerrant, and while thoroughly aware of the social obloquy and financial cost of truth-telling, they told the truth. We have entered into their labors, and we owe them not only our gratitude, but the homage of imitation. I maintain that they placed their sympathy rightly when they bestowed it not upon authors and publishers, but upon the defenceless people asked to exchange their cash for what might not be worth buying. I hope and trust that in the councils of librarians regarding this question a wise courage will prevail. Only thus can we work toward curtailing the manufacture of books which are not books, and lift the standard of requirement to high-water mark. The difficulties of final, adverse decision are real; they can be met only by an editor-in-chief of the highest discernment and discretion. But no difficulties, however great,

warrant us in neglecting that most important and most useful of all our functions, the bringing books to the balances in the open view of all mankind. In the publishing trade it is notorious that most profit is reaped in issues of inferior quality, in cheap hackwork persistently advertised and shrewdly canvassed. It is our duty and privilege, along every path that we can find or make, to bring the best books into such prominence and acceptance that the weeds of literature will be overshadowed and fade away.

The common sense of mankind long ago sanctioned the profession of advocacy. Black sues White for libel, and each employs an attorney to present his arguments as forcefully as he can. A judge or jury hears both attorneys, listens with patience to their witnesses, and then brings in a verdict which, in the great majority of cases, is approved as just. Courts of law can here give a hint to public libraries. I trust that before the close of this year Mr. Craver, or some other leader of ours, will publish a list of the works of Professor Bergson, with references to the chief attacks directed against his philosophy, and to the best defence offered by his disciples.* A similar list for the pragmatism of the late Professor William James would have high value and interest. Two topics, as wide apart as the poles, which might well receive the same treatment, are psychical research and the kinetograph in education.

Better than a reference to literature is literature itself. An illustration in point is a recent little book on Woman Suffrage, in which arguments from leaders *pro* and *con* have been brought together and edited by Miss Edith M. Phelps. This volume, a model of compactness and inclusion, is one of a series of Debaters' handbooks issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, of Minneapolis. Thus far the series comprises no fewer than twenty-two current problems of American politics, economics and finance. Men with their hands on the public pulse remark that it is books such as these that people want to-day. Literature pure and simple, great poetry and fiction, essays and literary discussion, are steadily receding in popular demand. To-day everybody worth a fig earnestly desires to give new knowledge its utmost sweep, to honor truth by the fullest use. The conviction deepens that men can make much more of themselves than was ever before possible, if they so firmly resolve; they know for certain that many an evil, borne with fortitude by our forefathers as inevitable, tuberculosis, for example, may be wholly avoided as soon as we add obedience to knowledge. And while pain and suffering are steadily ousted from human life, let us observe the new boons of science and art, mechanical music and motion pictures at their best, photography in natural colors, the resistless supersedure of flame by that subtler kind of fire, electricity. All these gifts, and many more as golden, reach their full value, tell their whole story, only through the printed word, which it is your great trust to administer for the good of us all.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE BOOK STORE

By George F. Bowerman, *of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library*

It is a rare privilege for a public librarian to address a national association of booksellers—altogether too rare for the sake of the most cordial relations between the two most important book distribution agencies of the country. In responding to your request to talk about co-operation between the book store and the library I propose to speak only of the free public library (that is, to exclude the commercial circulating library), and I address myself especially to the co-operation that is of most interest to you, namely, the co-operation on the part of the library that directly or indirectly helps the book store to increase book sales.

In order to pave the way for a brief description of the means and methods of such co-operation it seems desirable first to discuss briefly, though by no means fully, the fundamental question whether the library is not, after all, an influence hostile to the book store, interfering with and reducing the total sales of books below the point that might be reached but for its maintenance in the community.

That this is still an open question instead of

* As this goes to press I receive from Mr. F. C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University, a bibliography of Professor Bergson, just issued.—G. I.

it being long ago settled in the minds of booksellers that the library is a help to them rather than a hindrance, is suggested by the fact that in the able article, "Book Publishing and Its Present Tendencies," in the April *Atlantic Monthly* (reprinted in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY of April 26) the distinguished publisher, Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, in discussing and criticizing the effectiveness of the current agencies of book distribution, makes no mention of the public library. When in correspondence I asked him the reason for the omission he expressed the opinion that while libraries "are worthy of all encouragement" they still "are detrimental to the interests of publishers in that there can be no doubt that the purchase of books by individuals is curtailed by the increasing library facilities." If a leading publisher holds this opinion so strongly it is safe to say that some booksellers do too.

Mr. Brett claims that although there has been an enormous increase in the number of titles published each year, there has not been a corresponding increase in the bulk of book sales. As no figures are produced, this may be regarded as an opinion to be offset by other competent opinions to the contrary. If for the sake of argument it is granted that there has not been an increase in book sales commensurate with the growth of population and the increase of popular education there are other influences working so strongly in that direction as fully to explain the tendency without implicating the public library as a deterring factor. Some of these influences are the following:

APARTMENT HOUSES, MAGAZINES AND MOVING PICTURES CURTAIL BOOK BUYING.

In time past many families lived for several generations and died in spacious houses. Nowadays apartment house living and the frequent migration of families are not favorable to book owning. Motoring and world travel lure many of those whose economic condition and tastes formerly led them to remain at home and read the books they had bought. The swiftness of modern life and the multiplication of engagements, especially for those most interested in serious affairs, such as charities and reforms, require them to devote time once spent in their studies to attendance on committee meetings and in similar occupations. To meet the literary demands of such strenuous lives there are excellent newspapers and magazines with summaries, instead of books. The appalling multiplication of books makes it less and less possible for any one individual even to know the titles of all the worth-while books, much less to buy and read them. When it is added that the prices of the better books have been advancing, whereas the tendency of the prices of magazines and newspapers has been downward, and that the cost of the necessities of life has been increasing, so that the ability of the public to buy books has been reduced, it would not be strange should the sales of books not have expanded in proportion to education and population, especially when it is remembered that much of our increase in population has been in the form of immigrants, most of whom have probably not become book purchasers. The ubiquity of the moving picture theatre has undoubtedly been a strong factor in reducing the reading done by the young and by the comparatively uncultivated adults, and as a result has influenced their desire and ability to buy books. Right here it should be noted that many of these influences which tend to reduce the reading of books and the purchasing of books similarly affect library use unfavorably.

Whether the sales of books have gone on increasing with the expansion of the country, as I believe and as I know many booksellers believe, or whether they have simply held their own, at any rate I am sure that the library, instead of being a hostile influence tending to reduce book sales, is, on the contrary, a conserving influence, counteracting those other tendencies by keeping alive and fanning the flame of interest in books, so that for every sale of books to an individual that has been lost to the bookseller by reason of the presence of the desired book in the library, probably at least two sales of books have been made by reason of the library's existence and influence.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS A GREAT CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

The public library stands in the community as the great continuation school. One of its most important functions is to furnish expensive reference books and technical journals that in-

dividuals cannot often afford to buy. Through the use of such material the earning capacity of large numbers of the community is being increased to such an extent as to lift them out of a state of economic dependence that precludes personal book ownership into one that makes book purchasing possible. The library also stands for good taste in literature. People without money cannot buy books. People without good taste do buy books, but I think it is safe to say that they cannot usually be depended upon to be steady and persistent readers and buyers. The public library also stands as the expert in the community for the choice of the best books, so that discriminating readers and buyers are coming more and more to depend for their own private purchases upon the selections made by the individual library or the organized choice of librarians as contained in the American Library Association *Booklist*. The public library is engaged in the business of converting as large a proportion of the community as its too meager support enables it to influence into the condition of being readers—not simply occasional readers, but habitual readers, not merely newspaper and magazine readers, but readers and lovers of books. It is also supplying effective help toward such economic independence as will enable its readers to own the books they most need as tools or most want as companions in their homes. The library, if well supported, reaches a far larger number than the book store can ever hope to have as customers. The library then sends onto the book store as customers as many as possible of the persons it has helped to bring up to an economic and esthetic state that demands private book ownership.

BOOKS TAKEN "ON APPROVAL" FROM LIBRARY AFTERWARDS BOUGHT BY READER.

To the person who is already economically and esthetically a possible book owner the public library need not be, and usually is not, a deterrent to book buying, for then the library is approached for expert advice and as a laboratory for experiment in book values preceding book purchasing. When the discriminating reader finds that the library has purchased a certain book, this fact puts the seal of public approval on the book and sends him to the book store to buy it. Or, if he is still in doubt, he procures the library copy—gets it "on approval" from the library instead of from the book store—and if he finds it a necessary book for his private library proceeds to buy it from the bookseller. In this sense the public library is an institution for the display of sample copies of approved books—a sort of perpetual book advertising emporium, conducted at public expense.

But I think I hear some one object that at least the public library reduces the sum total of the sales of current fiction. This also we do not believe. The figures recently compiled by Mr. Fred E. Woodward show that fiction forms each year a smaller and smaller percentage of the total number of new publications. Of this progressively smaller number of books of fiction published the leading public libraries (those whose example is being more and more followed) are approving for purchase as appropriate to an educational institution a smaller and smaller number of titles. And of the comparatively small number of titles so approved, its book funds, always severely limited and for the most part definitely required for other classes of literature, are only a drop in the bucket to supply the number of copies of current popular successes demanded by the seekers after the latest sensation. It is my experience also that many of the current novels most insistently demanded by the well to do and rich, who might buy, are in many cases the very books that do not measure up to the library's standards. Such readers are referred to the book stores or to the commercial circulating libraries. Unless it is claimed that the library's failure to approve for purchase most of the new novels has a damning effect on their popularity, it cannot successfully be shown that in this field the public library's existence has any serious depressing effect on book sales.

This very sifting process, whether applied to fiction or other classes of books, is one of the most important functions of the library. It means too much economically to the public—both as regards purchases of books from the public purse and in helping the individual to spend his own book money wisely—to be omitted. It ought to be done by libraries all over the country to the end of influencing the

publication of a much smaller number of books that will better deserve being owned either by the public or by private individuals. In the interest of co-operation booksellers should, with a view to stable, remunerative business next year and every year, join in this movement for fewer and better books, instead of giving too much attention to present profits from weak books that ought never to have been published, and whose lives, if they can be said to be alive at all, are scarcely longer than that of yesterday's newspaper.

LIBRARIES AND BOOK SELLERS SHOULD JOIN IN MOVEMENT FOR FEWER AND BETTER BOOKS.

When the bookseller claims that there is no use in his trying to seek the co-operation of the public librarian or to respond to the overtures of co-operation made by the librarian, for anyway the library is taking his business, the librarian is inclined to conclude that the real reason for this attitude is that the public library stands for the best books and for good editions, readable type, durable paper and binding and artistic illustrations, whereas the bookseller, though he may appreciate these things, is ordinarily not averse to handling anything that is a book, and thinks he can make more money out of the sale of the poor and mediocre books rejected by the library than from those recommended by it. Very likely this attitude of mutual suspicion is unfair to both sides of this proposed co-operative alliance. Before there can be any successful co-operation such suspicion should be eliminated. Another stone of stumbling in the road toward co-operation that should be removed is the thought in either the mind of the librarian or the bookseller that the only interest the bookseller has in the library is to sell books to it. If there is any doubt in the mind of the bookseller that the librarian sincerely believes that there should be private book owning in his town, that should be dissipated. If there is a public librarian who so unduly and mistakenly magnifies the functions of his library as to think that if it were properly supported there would be no room for personal book ownership, he should be put in a glass case and preserved as a curiosity.

I have thus far tried to show that the public library is not a menace to the existence of the book store, but is, on the contrary, from its very nature an influence conserving the interest in books and reading, including not simply the reading of publicly owned books, but also, wherever possible and economically justified and required, the reading of privately owned books. I also hold that the public librarian defeats his own ends who does not also encourage private ownership of worthy books.

HOW CAN THE LIBRARIAN COOPERATE?

How can the librarian co-operate with the bookseller in the sale of books? What measures is he justified in taking as a professional man, employed by the public and serving only the public interest? At once I answer that whatever he may do as a private individual, in his public capacity he is justified in encouraging the private ownership of such books, and such only, as he has in his own library or would be willing to have there. In other words, the librarian, as librarian, is not justified in specifically co-operating in the encouragement of the sale of any but approved books. This means that although the bookseller may continue to sell books which do not measure up to the library's standards, the librarian can only participate by offering his official encouragement in the sale of approved books or books worthy of his approval. If I am correctly informed, the experience of the ordinary book store is that upwards of 25 per cent. only of its sales are of books specifically asked for; that is, by people who know exactly what they want when they enter the store; the remaining 75 per cent. are from stock displayed or by the suggestions of salesmen. As a basis, therefore, of a co-operation in which the librarian would be willing to participate without stultifying his professional standards, which demand the distribution of approved books, there must be on the part of the bookseller a reasonable regard for such standards, both in choosing his stock and in pushing sales. By this I do not mean that the bookseller should turn the business of buying his stock over to the librarian, but I do mean that a bookseller cannot long hope for enthusiastic co-operation from the librarian if he persists in filling his most prominent tables with weak, trashy or salacious novels or low-grade, badly printed, crudely illustrated chil-

dren's books. The librarian should be reasonable and recognize that the book store is a commercial enterprise conducted to make money; but the bookseller should in turn recognize that the library is an educational institution and that the public librarian is an educational officer. If, therefore, the bookseller thinks the library's co-operation is worth having he should recognize that it is reasonable to expect it only so far as the librarian is convinced that by such co-operation the general educational purpose of the library (the distribution of good books in the community) may be forwarded. If the bookseller recognizes that the librarian can co-operate only on this basis and still wants the library co-operation badly enough to meet the conditions, then the public librarian should by all means respond. The library profession is deeply interested in having strong (and therefore profitable) book stores in all considerable towns in America to supplement the work of the local public libraries. If the sale of good books is made more profitable it is possible that fewer bad books will be published and sold to undermine the work the public libraries are trying to accomplish.

EFFORTS OF LIBRARIAN TO ENCOURAGE BOOK BUYING MUST BE SUPPLEMENTAL TO HIS WORK OF SUPPLYING THEM FREE.

It must, of course, be clearly understood that any efforts put forth by the librarian in the direction of encouraging readers to procure books by purchase must be secondary and supplemental to his first work, which is to supply them free. In so far as his resources will permit he is in duty bound to supply to all members of his constituency—the rich who are able to buy their own books, but whose taxes support the library, as well as the poor who cannot afford to buy—the books asked for, so far as they are approved and can be afforded. But those who want to buy books, or who could be induced to buy, form no small part of the community. It is to the library's advantage to increase this number, provided the buying is intelligent and discriminating. Such buyers, to be encouraged by the library, include those who believe in building up a well-rounded private library, to consist of the best reference books, the worthiest editions of the classics, ancient and modern, together with a discriminating choice of modern works as they appear; the collectors of specialties; those who need expensive books that the library cannot afford to buy; the readers who believe in owning all the books they read (no small number); persons of literary tastes but with slender purses who need a few well chosen books as constant companions and tools; makers of gifts to literary friends, who are often not pleased with the results of well-meaning but misguided efforts; parents and teachers who wish to give Christmas and birthday gifts and who regard the reading of their children as a matter of serious importance or who may want to take no chance of possible germs in public library books; and the large class of mechanics, engineers, business men, clerks, housekeepers, professional men, etc., who, having tested out many books drawn from the public library's rich stores, have found a few books that they must buy in order to have them always at hand for use in their every-day affairs.

HOW BOOK SELLERS AND LIBRARIANS MAY CO-OPERATE IN BOOK EXHIBITS.

The foregoing questions are so fundamental to the co-operative relations possible between the library and the book store that I trust that the discussion has proved helpful, even though it has left less time than I should like for description of actual and possible co-operative enterprises. Taking my own library as somewhat typical the following are some of the things that have been done:

Beginning in 1904 the Public Library in Washington has each year conducted in the weeks preceding Christmas an exhibition of books suitable for gifts. Some years the exhibition has been large and has included a selection from the best current and classic adult books, as well as children's books. In many cases new, clean copies have been bought especially for exhibition purposes. For two or three seasons a catalog of the exhibition was printed, with prices furnished by the leading local booksellers. At least once two local booksellers co-operated in the cost of the printed catalog, each of them distributing special imprint editions. The catalogs distributed by the library stated that the books could be bought at the book stores (without mentioning names); the catalog distributed by

the stores stated that the books had been chosen by the library and could be seen there. In other years the library had co-operated with libraries in other cities, securing imprinted editions of catalogs (especially of children's Christmas gift books) compiled elsewhere. Last Christmas the library did not issue a catalog, but did hold an exhibition of children's books. On special days the public was invited to hear the children's librarian discuss the books exhibited and the principles of selecting books for children. On other occasions the children's librarian and other representatives of the library have accepted invitations (sometimes seeking such invitations) to address women's clubs and parent-teacher associations on books for Christmas gifts. Often the books recommended have been sent by the library to the club meetings for examination. Always in connection with such exhibits at the library publishers' Christmas and other book lists have been given away in large numbers in addition to the library's own list of recommended books. Hundreds of copies of Mr. E. W. Mumford's pamphlet, "Choosing Books for Boys and Girls," extracted from his address to this association a year ago, "Juvenile Readers as An Asset," were given away to parents last Christmas. Samples of priced catalogs issued by typical public libraries are on exhibition on the platform. I also have for distribution to all persons present copies of a list entitled "The Child's Books: a List Recommended for Owning and Reading," just issued by my own library. This list is based on a group of books collected as the result of years of experience. The books are permanently on exhibition in the office of the head of our children's department. Parents and teachers so constantly came to us for advice in the matter of the reading of the children and to inquire what books to buy for them that this model collection of books desirable for the child to own has been gradually formed to answer their questions. This list was not printed until it was learned that the local booksellers could actually secure the books and until the prices had been revised by two dealers.

MANY LIBRARIES ISSUE LISTS TO STIMULATE PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Among the catalogs issued by libraries for the specific purpose of stimulating and influencing the purchase of books should be mentioned one entitled "The Child's Own Library," issued by the Brooklyn Public Library, first in 1907 and reissued in 1911 and 1912. This list, issued in handsome form, is priced and annotated. The Rochester Public Library recently distributed 7,000 copies of its priced list, "Books for a Child's Library," at the child welfare exhibit in that city. Of earlier editions of the same list the Rochester librarian, while librarian at Louisville, had distributed 10,000 copies. Nearly 30,000 of the list had also been used for distribution purposes by thirty other library and six state library commissions. Similar lists have for several years been issued by the St. Louis Public Library, by the Buffalo Public Library and by the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn. In fact the plan of holding such an exhibition was begun by Miss Plummer at Pratt Institute in 1892.

Not many public libraries are so fortunate as to have as their chief librarians former booksellers, though there are several holding such positions. One of these, Mr. Walter L. Brown, librarian at Buffalo, reports that the booksellers of that city believe as he does, that libraries create readers and book buyers. His 1912 Christmas list and a recent list of books for Boy Scouts both give prices and suggestions as to purchasing books from dealers. The librarian at Kansas City reports that in 1908, while he was librarian at St. Joseph, Mo., he distributed 10,000 copies of a priced list of industrial arts books. Notwithstanding the fact that all the books were in the library the local booksellers reported very heavy calls for titles under each of the occupations covered by the list. An example of co-operation on the part of a manufacturer of filing devices and bookcases is the issuing by the Globe-Wernicke Company of an attractive list, "The World's Best Books." This list includes most of the famous lists of titles, such as those compiled by Sir John Lubbock, President Eliot, Colonel Roosevelt, etc. This firm reports that it has furnished over 750,000 copies of this pamphlet to more than 500 different libraries for distribution. The libraries distributing them have included those at Spokane, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Newark, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Washington, Denver, Springfield, Mass., etc. Undoubtedly the

distribution of this list has influenced not simply library reading, but also the sale of books.

OR DISTRIBUTE ATTRACTIVE PUBLISHERS' CATALOGS.

For years I have followed the plan whenever a particularly attractive publisher's classified list of books came to my desk of asking the publisher to furnish the library quantities of the list for distribution. If the library had, or could afford to buy all or nearly all the titles, the publisher was asked to supply an imprint edition, or the list was stamped "These books are in the Public Library," or "Most of these books are in the Public Library," as the case might be. Thousands of such advertising pamphlets have been distributed and as they are priced they are undoubtedly used as personal purchase lists.

HELPING LIBRARY PATRONS IN BOOK BUYING.

For years also in my own library, in common with other public libraries, the personal influence of the librarian and his assistants has been exerted in communicating to readers the love of the books treasured by librarians (for some of us are book lovers and not simply library administrators and purveyors of books) that leads to book purchasing. In our reference room we keep a copy of the United States catalog for the principal purpose of helping readers to look up the prices of books with a view to purchase. Librarians are constantly giving personal advice, addressing clubs and writing for newspapers on the subject of book ownership. Witness a recent brief article on the book review page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, with the caption "A Man's Own Library." Just now the Cleveland Public Library, in an effort to help poor people economize, is circulating large numbers of Gibbs' Economical Cooking. In each copy a slip is pasted saying that copies may be bought at the principal booksellers at 15 cents each.

If I have made my points that the library does want to encourage personal book ownership and is somewhat widely employing methods that influence such ownership it remains for me only to make a few suggestions in conclusion.

Whenever the bookseller is convinced that the library's help is worth having, is it unreasonable to expect that he, rather than the librarian, will make the first move toward establishing co-operative relations? Remember that librarians have their professional dignities to uphold and that many of them do not often care to risk rebuffs. Not unnaturally many librarians would be quite willing to respond to suggestions for specific co-operation in this field who would never attempt to initiate it.

The first paper yesterday suggests one line of co-operation. It appears that some book stores are holding staff meetings for the discussion of books, just as libraries are holding meetings of their staffs for the same purpose; also that you have a school for training salesmen and saleswomen, just as we have library training schools and apprentice classes. I suggest the formation of local leagues composed jointly of library and bookselling people for the interchange of ideas, especially to increase knowledge of books on the part of those participating, in order the better to increase the love of books in our common constituencies.

BOOKSELLER SHOULD SACRIFICE PART OF PROFIT RATHER THAN LOSE LIBRARY TRADE.

The bookseller should strive to hold the public library trade, as a matter of pride as an efficient bookman in the community, to help swell his total sales and thus to get better discounts, to keep the bookseller in touch with the better grade of books such as the library is buying and in order to know what the public library has, in expectation that the presence of the book in the library will create other business. The bookseller should, if necessary to hold it, be prepared to do the library business at a smaller profit per volume, realizing that the library is a large buyer, that all library accounts are collectible, and that the library purchases first and last for replacements a lot of so-called "dead" stock,—stock that otherwise could not be sold. With a spirit that will make for closer co-operation between the two associations (the American Library Association and this association) it should not be difficult to persuade librarians to purchase from local dealers more generally than they do at present.

Issue lists in co-operation with the library,

sharing the cost, agreeing on the editions, not with reference to those the bookseller has in stock (unless they are acceptable to the librarian), but using the editions recommended by the librarian. The librarian should in turn be willing to agree to editions that are practicable, easily obtainable, and of which the sales will yield a profit. The bookseller should then stock the titles, or at least secure the books promptly on order, for only thus can he keep faith with library and customers.

Why should not booksellers generally subscribe for the monthly A. L. A. *Booklist*, which contains the books approved by the American Library Association for library purchase, use it for suggestions in buying stock, have copies for consultation by customers, and even secure imprint editions for distribution among the most discriminating of them? Why cannot the booksellers get publishers to print on the wrappers of new books the brief notices contained in the A. L. A. *Booklist* instead of some of the puffery now used?

THE PROPOSED BOY SCOUT LIBRARY.

The management of the Boy Scouts of America has made arrangements with the largest reprint firm in the country to issue at low prices reprint editions of books found successful by libraries and selected and approved by a committee of professional librarians to compete with and drive out the weak stuff now published as Boy Scout books. Will the booksellers co-operate by pushing these books?

Finally let me appeal to every bookseller as an influential member of his own community not to regard the public library as a hostile influence, something to be tolerated and to be supported only under protest, but to be an enthusiastic library supporter. Support the library because it deserves your support as a citizen; support it because it is making readers and probable book buyers; support it, if for no other reason, because the library needs in your town and everywhere far more books than it is ever able to buy and a far larger number of copies of books, replaced oftener with clean copies. The book purchases of the libraries of the country total no small figure; they should be many times larger and you should sell them the books.

ADDITIONS TO SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

By W. Dawson Johnston, *Librarian of Columbia University*

This supplement to the report on "Special collections in libraries in the U. S.," issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education last autumn, includes information regarding (1) new collections added to libraries, (2) collections which have increased notably during the past year, and (3) collections which have been made more available by published catalogs.

Among collections of general value recently described in published catalogs are the following:

Library of Congress, *Checklist of American 18th century newspapers in the Library of Congress.* 1912. 186 p.

Virginia State Library, *A list of newspapers in the Virginia State Library, Confederate Museum and Valentine Museum.* Richmond, 1912. 425 p. with local and chronological list.

Harvard University has acquired the Widener collection described in *Catalogue of some of the more important mss. and drawings in the library of H. E. Widener.* Phila., priv. pr., 1910. 102 copies.

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, RELIGION

Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. A Spinoza collection, 424 v., including a nearly complete collection of original editions and translations of Spinoza's writings.

Columbia University. Wundt collection, 138 v., including 119 v. by Wundt.

New York State Library. A collection of material relating to the Shakers, 58 v., 340 pamphlets, 50 broadsides, and 133 mss.

Union Theological Seminary, New York. Moral and religious education, 900 v., in addition to numerous lesson series.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY

Library of Congress. *Checklist of American 18th century newspapers in the Library of Congress.* 1912. 186 p.

New York State Library. The Edward Eggleston collection on American colonial history, 2500 v., especially strong in works relating to the American Indians.

New York Public Library. North American Indians, 1000 v.

New York State Library. The William Beer collection of 300 atlases and 2967 maps and charts, especially rich in material relating to the Spanish part of North America.

Virginia State Library, Richmond. *List of the official publications of the Confederate state government in the Virginia State Library and the library of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society.* 1912. 47-65 p.

University of North Carolina. North Carolina collection now numbers 2058 v.

Library of Congress collections relating to the history of Mexico now number 1900 v.

and 400 p.; of Central America, 700 v. and 200 p.

New York Public Library. *List of works relating to the West Indies.* 1912. 392 p. From its *Bulletin,* Jan.-Aug., 1912.

Harvard University. Brazil history, probably unrivaled in this country. Includes a collection of broadside laws and decrees, 1808 on, 400 items.

Library of Congress. The Napoleonic collection of the late Major Karow, 300 v.

Harvard University possesses nearly all the works listed in Luigi Manzoni, *Bibliografia degli statuti, ordini e leggi dei municipii italiani.* Bologna, 1876-9. 2 v.

Harvard University. Portuguese history, probably unrivaled in this country. Includes the Gazetas de Lisboa, 1715 on.

New York American Museum of Natural History. Arctic exploration, scientific travels, 400 v., including 200 v. from the collection of Albert Operti. Antarctic exploration, 100 v.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Library of Congress. *List of references on the conservation of natural resources in the U. S.* 1912. 110 p.

New York State Library. The library of Pierre Emile Levasseur, the French economist, 15,000 titles, especially strong in works relating to population, colonies, and commercial geography.

Johns Hopkins University. Chartist literature.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has now nearly complete sets of the reports on factory inspection of all foreign countries; reports on strikes and lockouts of ten foreign countries; reports of industrial conciliation and arbitration boards in this and foreign countries; good collections of material on coöperation, prices and cost of living, industrial insurance, industrial education, accident prevention, labor legislation and immigration; nearly complete sets of the journals and proceedings of the important trade unions in this country and files of American labor papers for recent years.

Library of Congress. *List of references on employer's liability and workmen's compensation.* 1911. 196 p.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Library, New York. Workingmen's insurance, 300 titles, of which about 200 are German.

Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library. *Housing.* 1912. 45 p. From its *Bulletin,* Dec., 1911.

Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington. *List of references to publications pertaining to the government ownership of railways.* 1913. 16 p.

New York State Library. The library of General N. R. Curtis relating to capital punishment, 300 titles.

Library of Congress. *Select list of references on capital punishment.* 1912. 45 p.

POLITICAL SCIENCE, LAW

New York Public Library. *List of charters, ordinances and collected documents,* in its *Bulletin,* 16:631-719, 799-871, 883-945; 17: 255-96, Sept., Nov., Dec., 1912; Jan., 1913.

Library of Congress. *Select list of references on initiative, referendum, and recall.* 1912. 102 p.

Chicago Public Library. *Checklist of books and pamphlets on municipal government in the free public libraries of Chicago.* 1911. 44 p., 800 titles.

Harvard University Law Library. The Rawle collection of Bar Association proceedings, 800 v. The Harvard collection is now believed to be complete, the only complete collection in existence.

Massachusetts State Library. *Hand list of legislative sessions and session laws, statutory revisions, compilations, codes, etc., and constitutional conventions of the United States and its possessions and of the several states to May,* 1912. 634 p.

Harvard University Law Library acquired a part of the library of George Dunn, of Woolley Hall, near Maidenhead, Eng. Chiefly early English statutes and legal mss., 355 lots.

New York State Library. A complete collection of all English editions of Blackstone.

Association of the Bar, New York, acquired the library of J. K. Van de Coppello, of The Hague, 2400 v., nearly all on Roman law, particularly rich in old texts of the 15th-17th centuries. The association's entire collection on this subject numbers about 3900 v.

ART, MUSIC

St. Louis City Art Museum. The Russell Sturgis collection of literature on the fine arts, 4000 v.

Check list of references on city planning, in *Special Libraries,* 3:61-123, May, 1912. A preliminary check list based on material in the Library of Congress, Harvard University, and other libraries.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Cochrane collection of illuminated oriental mss.

New York Public Library. The William A. Spencer collection of illustrated books.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, collection on the history of costume.

Brooklyn Public Library. Music, 7000 v., including 1500 v. on music and 5500 v. of music.

LITERATURE

Columbia University. The dramatic library of Professor Brander Matthews, 2568 v., including American drama, 650 v.; English, 1065 v.; French, 545 v. The Sheridan collection numbers 156 v., William Dunlap, 25 plays.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Cochrane collection of illuminated Oriental mss.

Library of Congress. Deinard collection of Judaica, 9936 v.

Wellesley College. The George Herbert Palmer collection of first editions of all English translations of Homer's Odyssey; listed in his translation published in 1884, 20 v.

Chronological list of Massachusetts almanacs, 1639-1850, by Charles L. Nicols, American Antiquarian Society, *Proceedceedings,* 22:41-134, April, 1912. Indicates location.

University of Pennsylvania. The Joseph Jackson collection of early American drama, 363 plays, representing 192 dramatists, mostly published before 1865. Among them are 25 by William Dunlap and 19 by John Howard Payne. *Old Penn,* 11:437-8, Dec. 28, 1912.

Yale University. *First and other rare editions in the Elizabethan Club Library,* in its library report, 1912, p. 52-59. To Milton, p. 52-57.

New York Public Library. English almanacs of the 18th and 19th centuries, 4000 pieces.

Harvard University. Early editions of Defoe.

Wellesley College. An almost complete collection of first editions of the works of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, presented by Professor G. H. Palmer, 86 v.

Yale University. The William A. Speck collection of Goetheana, about 10,000 pieces, including all the first and important editions, most of the translations, an extensive collection of Goethe portraits, and an almost complete collection of Goethe medals, etc.

Columbia University now has a collection of German literature since 1871, representing 358 authors and numbering 745 titles in 1691 volumes.

Brown University Library. The Dante collection made by W. Chambers, an Englishman living in Florence, 2000 volumes and pamphlets.

SCIENCE

Johns Hopkins University. Abbé meteorological collection.

American Chemical Society, New York. The library is especially strong in chemical bibliography and is complete in German dissertations from 1882 to date. It includes 3250 v. on pure chemistry and 8850 on applied chemistry.

Library of Congress. Henry Carrington Bolton collection on chemistry and alchemy, 1631 v., described in Dr. Bolton's *Select bibliography of chemistry,* Washington, 1893, p. 943-1067.

N. Y. Botanical Garden. The Charles F. Cox collection of Darwiniana, 236 items, includes 179 titles of books, etc., by Darwin; Catalog in N. Y. Botanical Garden *Bulletin,* 14:2-29, Jan., 1913.

MEDICINE

Washington University, St. Louis. The Julius Pagel collection, 2500 titles, especially rich in works dealing with the history of medicine and the teaching of medicine.

Yale University. *List of medical serials (including public health reports) in the Yale University Library,* 1912, p. 403-45.

Columbia University. The physiological library of Professor John G. Curtis, 3783 v., 2838 pam.

John Crerar Library. Henry Gradle collection on the eye and ear, 4000 v.

AGRICULTURE, ENGINEERING

Cornell University. The agricultural library of the late Professor John Craig, said to be one of the most complete and valuable in the country, 5000 v.

Seattle Public Library. *Harbors and docks.* 1913. 40 p.

Library of Congress. *Select list of references on fire prevention,* in *Special Libraries,* 4:28-39, Feb., 1913.

John Crerar Library. Octave Chanute collection on aviation, 1500 v.

Pittsburgh Carnegie Library. *Brick manufacture and bricklaying.* 1912. 32 p. From its *Bulletin,* Jan., 1912.

N. Y. Public Library. *List of works relating to city wastes and street hygiene.* 1912. 55 p. From its *Bulletin,* 16:731-83, Oct., 1912.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The G. E. Dering collection on electrical engineering, 30,000 v.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York. The library has 6500 v., of which 2500 v. relate to the scientific and technical aspects of telephony, 4000 v. and p. to the business aspects.

New York Public Library. The Military Service Institution has deposited its library, 8000 v.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Naval architecture, 1774 v. 538 p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Virginia State Library. *Finding list of books relating to printing, book industries, libraries, and bibliography in the Virginia State Library.* 233 p.

N. Y. Public Library. Charles C. Beale shorthand collection, 1884 v., 2596 p., especially strong in periodicals and in early American and English textbooks.

Columbia University. The shorthand collection of Rev. Samuel M. Jackson, 166 v., 289 pam.

New York State Library. The Adolf Growoll collection on bookselling and advertising, 1000 titles.

New York State Library. The William Beer collection on bibliography, 2300 v.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOR OF JOHN SHAW BILLINGS

On the afternoon of Friday, April 25, 1913, the friends of Dr. Billings came together in the Stuart Gallery of the New York Public Library to commemorate his life and services. His leadership in varied fields, medicine, bibliography, and library science was described by those who had known him and worked with him, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Sir William Osler, Dr. William H. Welch, Andrew Carnegie, Richard R. Bowker, and J. L. Cadwalader.

For the library and bibliographical portions, quotations from the addresses are here given.

ADDRESS BY DR. WEIR MITCHELL

Dr. Mitchell said, in part:

"We are met here to-day to do honor to a man whose modesty prevented the general public from ever understanding how remarkable was the personality of John Shaw Billings. It is in itself a tribute to him that it becomes necessary to devote our grateful voices to praise him and to invite several hundred persons together to commemorate on this notable occasion the various forms of usefulness which characterized his life of laborious days. We praise those who, through years of work, attain a high level of achievement in any one direction, but this friend of whom I speak was a person of multiplied potencies, who lavished on his way through life opportunities for wealth and fame, any one of which would have tempted a man more eager than he for riches or more avid after renown. . . . To enable you to realize how early was the development of the qualities which made him great, I go back to his youth. The whole story has unusual interest, and like the rest of this wonderful life, should be told at length in a biography which would be brilliant with examples of how he overcame obstacles, without some knowledge of which you have not by any means the whole of the story of John Shaw Billings.

"It falls to me to condense this necessary preface to what I have to say of his surgical career. This man, destined to be so great, in the fifteenth year of his boyhood with his scanty savings bought a Latin dictionary and grammar and resolutely taught himself that tongue in order that he might not be puzzled with occasional Latin quotations he came upon in his reading, which already was beginning to be extensive. With small amounts saved from his earnings from tutoring in the summers he passed through Miami University, receiving the A.B. degree in 1857. In his last year at college he added to his resources in a rather significant way, on account of his youth. A showman, who was exhibiting pictures on a screen to country audiences in Indiana, was so embarrassed by his inability to explain them while he used the machinery of the show that Dr. Billings offered to assist him; and so this young fellow during the summer went with the showman from place to place, lecturing on whatever pictures were exhibited on whatever lands they portrayed. How he prepared himself, or with what imagination he went into these stories, I do not know. In this way he acquired enough to carry him through the academic work and to enter the Medical College of Ohio, whence he was graduated in 1860. During the period of his medical study he was enabled to pay his way by taking care of the dissecting room, no very agreeable task, and by living in the college itself. Of all these years of privation he spoke to me once or twice a little sadly, with assurances of his belief that he never altogether recovered from the effect of one winter in which he lived on seventy-five cents a week, chiefly, as he told me, on milk and eggs. After completing his course in medicine in 1860 he became more at ease." Dr. Mitchell then spoke at length of Dr. Billings's services during the war.

ADDRESS BY SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Sir William Osler paid especial tribute to Dr. Billings' bibliographical achievement: "I speak of Dr. Billings with the reverence inspired by a friendship of nearly thirty years, and I bring officially the appreciative recognition of his great work of the Bibliographical Society of Great Britain, of which he was a much esteemed honorary member and of which I happen to be president.

"Of only one aspect of Dr. Billings' work I can speak with full knowledge. As a medical bibliographer he occupies a unique position. There have been great students of medical literature since Conrad Gesner, the Swiss Pliny, wrote his famous "Bibliotheca universalis"—Haller, Ploucquet, Haeser, Young, Eloy, Boyle, Forbes and Watt—but their labors are Lilliputian in comparison with the Gargantuan undertaking which occupied the spare moments in some thirty years of Dr. Billings' life. It is interesting that the conception of a great bibliography should have come to him while a young man. In a paper on early reminiscences he speaks of an aspiration 'to establish for the use of American physicians a fairly complete medical library, and in connection with this to prepare a comprehensive catalog and index which should spare medical teachers and writers the drudgery of consulting ten thousand or more different indexes or turning over the leaves of as many volumes to find a dozen or so references of which they might be in search.'

"The opportunity came in 1864, when he was assigned to duty in the Surgeon-General's Office. There had been a few volumes connected with the office since the days of Surgeon-General Lovell in 1836, and during the war additions were made by Surgeon-General Hammond and by Drs. Otis and Woodward—names memorable in the history of American medicine; but supported ably in his efforts by successive surgeons-general and liberal grants from Congress Dr. Billings was able in

a few years to collect one of the largest and most complete medical libraries in the world. In 1895, when he retired, there were 308,445 volumes and pamphlets and 4335 portraits; and at the present time the library is the largest of its kind in the world, containing upwards of half a million volumes and more than 5000 portraits.

"A single volume catalog was issued in 1872, a three volume one in 1873-74, and in 1876 his big plan took shape in a 'specimen fasciculus' of a new catalog. After four years of hard work, in which he was greatly helped by Dr. Robert Fletcher, volume 1 of the 'Index catalogue' was issued, and thereafter year by year volumes appeared with extraordinary regularity, and in 1895 series 1 was completed—fifteen great volumes each of nearly 1000 pages. No undertaking in bibliography of the same magnitude dealing with a special subject had even been issued, and its extraordinary value was at once appreciated all over the world. The second series followed the first, and is now rapidly approaching completion.

"While the catalog only represents the contents of the Surgeon-General's Library, it really is an exhaustive index of medical literature. So general were Dr. Billings' interests that all departments of medicine are represented, and there is not a subject, as there is scarcely an author of note, ancient or modern, not in the catalog."

Dr. William M. Welch then spoke of Dr. Billings' influence in the medical world, his advocacy of the new barracks-like style of hospital, and his contributions to sanitary science.

ADDRESS BY MR. CARNEGIE

Life and death, the twin mysteries of all forms, from the blade of grass to the human brain, are ever crowding upon us—ever remaining unsolved. We can only bow in silence to the inevitable. Better so—better so. When one of our circle, possessed of unusual gifts and the master of great agencies of progress, passes away and is to us lost apparently forever, we murmur, "Why—oh, why?" No answer comes. We gather to-day upon such an occasion, and bowing our heads and hearts we murmur acquiescence to this stern decree of loss, beyond our ken, which it may be folly to question. We bow to the inevitable, and taking up again the duties of life which lie before us, we labor in the path of duty, awaiting our summons hence. May we follow the example of our friend, whose loss to-day we mourn.

His was a long and arduous task, resolutely performed from beginning to end for man's elevation and advancement. Beginning in 1857, by graduating from Miami University, then receiving his degree in medicine in 1860, he entered the army, and rose from station to station, as medical officer, until called to Washington in 1864, he was placed in charge of various important works, each performed in succession with such masterly skill as to lead to other appointments, until Dr. Billings stood foremost in his wide domain, his crowning service at last being rendered to this magnificent unequalled library in which we now stand and which must ever be associated with his genius—yes, genius—I can use no word less inspiring. The directorship in this library, his crowning work, brought me into close contact with him whose loss we mourn, and so deeply did his abilities impress me we ventured to ask his advice upon founding the institution of research at Washington, which has been referred to here. We found him the master, as if he had studied the problem for years, and to-day to him we are indebted for its successful establishment with Prof. Gillman in command. Upon Mr. Gillman's assignment elsewhere, as successor the present head was found and recommended by Dr. Billings, then chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Prof. Woodward has more than fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.

Knowledge is said to consist of two elements: what you yourself know and, second, what you know how and where to obtain, and of both departments our dear friend was master. Apart from his wonderful powers of the brain, his heart was tender, and many a tired or labored employe feels to-day he has lost a loving and tender friend. He was always just, always considerate; a man of both head and heart, and during his long, useful, pure and noteworthy life it was a privilege to know him, as an example we should do well to treasure and follow. For of him it can be truly said, he lived a kindly pure life, above reproach; and by faithful administration of great tasks committed to him, surrounded by tributes of friends, he left the world better than he found it. If the highest worship of God be service to man, there he stands—his service to man has been testified to by the leading authorities in different positions to-day. When shall we look upon his like again? We, his sorrowing friends assembled here to honor his memory, have never known one of whom it can be more safely predicted,

"If there's another world, he lives in bliss,
Because he made the best of this."

ADDRESS BY MR. BOWKER

We come not to bury a great man, but to praise him, to declare that his spirit cannot be buried in the grave. I bring, to the memory of John Shaw Billings, though sadly yet with rejoicing, on behalf of the American Library Association, of which he was a past president, of the New York State Library Association, of the New York Library Club, of which also he had been president, the homage of the library profession, and, as a trustee of the sister library system in Brooklyn, the tribute of all

who are interested in library work. Sadly I say, because his great personality is shrouded from our mortal sight beyond the mists and mystery of death, yet with rejoicing because from the years that are told there will be abiding and eternal influence through the years that are to come. Dr. Billings was a great librarian because he was a great man. He was a member of the executive profession, whose members—it may be a great banker, a great merchant, a great manufacturer, a great lawyer, a great bishop, a great president, a great librarian—are always leaders, commanders of men and of affairs. He did many things well; he could have done almost anything well. He had an instinct for books, the keen eye and the sure touch for the value of them; and this brought him into that part of his life work of which I have to speak. Years ago, Oliver Wendell Holmes, describing a visit of Dr. Billings to his private library in Cambridge, told how he came into the room, looked around, darted at a book, which was the most valuable volume on the shelves, examined it, replaced it, took another survey and made tracks for a second book, which was the second most valuable book in the collection; and Dr. Holmes twinkled: "Why, sir, Dr. Billings is a bibliophile of such eminence that I regard him as a positive danger to the owner of a library, if he is ever let loose in it alone." But Dr. Billings' probity would stand even that test.

With this instinct for books, when toward the close of the war, at 27, he came to the Surgeon-General's Office, he had the great vision of the growth of the few hundred books of that day into the great medical library which is now one of his monuments, the greatest in the world, with its round half-million books and pamphlets. From this came the great subject catalog which is his triumph in bibliography, and from this in turn came, in association with that other bibliographical enthusiast, Frederick Leypoldt, the "Index medicus," so that at one time he had going on three enterprises of which each in itself would tax the strength of any one strong man. Our library friend, MacAlister of London, tells of how after the close of a long and arduous official day he once found Dr. Billings "resting," on his couch, with a monument of medical periodicals on the right, which were slowly diminishing while he carefully marked the indexing of the periodical of the moment in whatever language it might be, and made it part of the increasing monument on the left. This was an example of his untiring "rest." It was the same library friend to whom he said once, when MacAlister was wondering at the extent of his work, "I will let you into the secret. There is nothing really difficult if you only begin. Some people contemplate a task until it looms so big it seems impossible. But I just begin, and it gets done somehow. There would be no coral islands if the first bug sat down and began to wonder how the job was to be done." This is pleasant illustration, both of the doctor's method and of the genial humor of which many knew little.

After his thirty years' work in the Surgeon-General's Office and his retirement from the army he took up, as you have heard, what he thought was the final work of his life, in connection with the professorship of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania. But a new and final chapter, perhaps the greatest chapter in his life, was to open. For in 1895 he was called to the directorship of the New York Public Library, on the Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. It is the business of a board of trustees, whether library or other, to find the right executive for their work and then to support him. That the trustees of this library did in finding Dr. Billings, and we have here the monument of the seventeen years of growth which have come so largely from their wise decision. *Si monumentum videre circumspice.* He came to this work at the age of fifty-eight, when most men begin to think of resting from their labors. He found the Astor Library, and the Lenox Library as well, in archaic condition, with books shelved in fixed location, with incomplete and incongruous catalogs, a staff of only forty persons, and short hours and short shrift for the public. Not satisfied with either of the standard classifications for a large library, he worked out an individual system of classification and arrangement, brought together, standardized, completed, and unified catalogs for both libraries, and made corresponding development everywhere. The first thought of the trustees was for an adequate central building, and in 1897 Dr. Billings roughed out a post-card plan for this library, which will remain among its most treasured possessions, embodying as it does the essential features of this great building, with its remarkable coördination in location of the many special libraries which it comprises. He saw the need of a wide branch system, and planned the consolidation into the system of the eleven branches of the free circulating library; and now, thanks to the splendid donation of $5,000,000 for which the city has to thank Mr. Carnegie's confidence in Dr. Billings as his library adviser, there are fifty branches, bringing together into a centralized system nearly all of the lesser libraries previously existent. At last, two years ago, his work was crowned by the completion of this magnificent building, and the remarkable removal to it of the million volumes now housed here, with a staff of nearly a thousand people, here and throughout the branches, serving the public during every working hour of the day, and with such facilities of public service as almost to realize the dream of the ideal library. Throughout all this his was the master mind. He worked with such ease that it scarcely seemed work to others, and only his associates, and those who were nearest to him, knew fully the largeness, the foresight, the kindness, and the sympathy of this great librarian.

It will perhaps especially surprise you to

know how intimately he related himself with the children's work, being the wisest and most sympathetic counsellor which the department had. In fact, all through his life he made it his business to know about children's books for the sake of the smaller people of his household, reading even the "Elsie books" with them in mind. He was so interested in the "Story-telling hour" that when the National Academy of Sciences met in this city he begged the head of the children's department to arrange a story-telling hour for their benefit, and so "Ole Mr. Kangaroo," "Why the sea is salt," and other examples of evolutionary folk-lore delighted the wiseacres who came to New York. All through his library work he showed the most exact and comprehensive knowledge of affairs large and in detail, and he went beyond this library to coördinate other libraries here and everywhere. I recall that when the libraries of the United Engineering Societies were ready to be unified in the Carnegie building, the engineers somehow had the impression that the public library authorities were rather offish. I arranged to bring the chairman of the engineers' committee to a conference with Dr. Billings, and almost the first thing that the doctor said was, "Well, tell us what *you* want to do and we will do the other things," and out of that came the harmonious coöperation which makes the great engineering library across the street virtually a part of this great library, and both of mutual benefit to all American engineers. He was consulted about the choice of a librarian for that library, and when Mr. Cutter's name was mentioned, it was most interesting to note how much he knew of the details of Mr. Cutter's life and work, and how thoroughly he approved of the suggestion.

Throughout the seventeen years he kept everyone in mind. Sometimes he did the work of an official or of a department to know what details that official or department was doing, and when there was to be a promotion he would in passing through the library stop at the desk and say, "Your work has been well done, and there will be a little change in your salary, and you will have this or that position," and he left his hearer with the genial glow in his heart. Not many knew how many of these human qualities the dear doctor had, nor can those of us who knew him well communicate this knowledge to others. He was human, and nothing that was dear to man was foreign to him.

We shall not look upon his like again—because there is always the new man for the new work, but the new man in the library field must always be inspired by the example of the splendid work which Dr. Billings has left to the profession. Happily he was honored in his life. Universities and medical societies all over the world, from Miami to Buda-Pesth, honored him. He had perhaps more degrees than almost any other man, except possibly Ambassador Bryce and the Rector of St. Andrews, who enjoys the unique and supreme degree of the Carnegie Self-Education Institute, the parent of all the Carnegie institutions.

Dr. Billings was first and foremost the soldier, if by true soldier we mean fortitude, valor, courage, persistence, and all those qualities which go to make the highest man. But he was a soldier for the common good, a soldier of peace, rather than of war. He fought three great campaigns, one for the public health, one for public enlightenment, one that closer personal fight with disease and threatening death that tested his fortitude to the utmost. He suffered in hospital more wounds than most soldiers in the fiercest war. Twice he underwent operations for cancer, concealing even from his wife the seriousness of his malady by saying that he was taking a hospital vacation. In the latter years of his life he was probably seldom without pain, and sleep was to great extent denied him; yet all this never seemed to interfere with his work, and he still read a novel or two after the day's work as "the best of soporifics." He had planned to retire this very month; but after all he died, as he desired, in the harness, working up to the last week. He went to his death unflinchingly, for though he still maintained with his associates his fearless equipoise, he confessed to a friend his inward fears of the gravity of the last operation. Part of his discipline he got in the army; but after all the discipline of his life was not in the army, but in the ordeals of peace. And when we hear that war is necessary as the only school for those great qualities, let us have the faith to believe that soldiers like Billings, those of peace rather than of war, are the men who are to stand in the making of the future as these great libraries become the arsenals of progress and the library systems of which his is the most splendid example, become the great schools for the future of men.

CLOSING REMARKS BY MR. CADWALADER

"We have heard from various co-workers and friends of Dr. Billings as to the various fields of activity in which our friend was engaged.

"Perhaps, closing these proceedings, you may permit me to say a single word as to the relation of Dr. Billings toward ourselves—I refer to the New York Public Library. I first made Dr. Billings' acquaintance in 1895, when the various arrangements were in progress for the consolidation of the three libraries, which ultimately became the New York Public Library. At that time Dr. Billings was occupying the position to which we have referred here and was gently resting, holding a single office only as professor of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, a distinguished office, but at the same time no single place was at all sufficient for the energy of Dr. Billings. The general scheme here had been worked out. The various complicated, legal and other steps were in progress and the construction of the building was contemplated upon this present

site. We possessed large resources, unlimited law and architecture, private interest and sympathy, public support, and competent workers in the board of trustees and otherwise to make this scheme successful.

"What we required was a man, a man of unusual breadth of mind, of character and capacity, around whom, as a leading figure, all interests could gather, and whose unusual power and skill could fuse these invaluable elements for the public good.

"As happens in American life, that man was found. He had retired from the army, and was reposing in a professorship which he held elsewhere. 'The idle spear and shield were hung up high.'

"Dr. Billings saw at once the possibilities of the position, and his whole intelligence leaped into activity the moment the University of Pennsylvania with great liberality released him from its service. This stalwart, grave and somewhat distant man—stalwart in mind as he was in body—found at last the opportunity of concentrating his energy, learning, and experience upon his final and perhaps his most attractive task in life.

"How well he performed that office we well know. To attempt here to enumerate the steps is quite impossible. It is enough to say that he prepared the competition for the exterior, and with his own hands the plans of this building as it now exists. He organized the system by which the reference library was enlarged, cataloged and classified. He surrounded himself with a devoted staff and he himself became the active living head. We caught the infection of his energy, and he would have been a poor soul who made no effort to trot as he strode forward with gigantic steps.

"With clear foresight he saw that reference work alone would not sufficiently attract or satisfy the public eye and purse, and that a circulation system must be added to reach all classes.

"On making his plan public, every agency, including every faith and sect, engaged in the circulation of books with the aid of public funds, stepped aside and permitted this library to assume its burdens and its duties.

"By the generosity of Mr. Carnegie, made effective by the liberality and constant support of the city of New York, the broadest, most comprehensive and most effective library system in the world, in quiet and almost unheralded, assumed its place and entered on its usefulness. But power and learning alone would never have achieved full success. Dr. Billings, moreover, possessed the capacity of binding his co-workers to him, trustees and staff; of satisfying all, not only that he was unhesitatingly to be trusted, but that he possessed a capacity for friendship and affection, and that all who desired could find in him a sympathetic friend.

"As for myself, I buried in his grave at Arlington one of a rapidly narrowing circle of my dearest friends.

"He had no enemies; he could have none in the atmosphere in which he moved. He had no enmities, except that he did not 'suffer fools gladly,' and regarded with amused contempt humbugs and pretenders who posed before the public. In fact, I fear the learned Doctor did worse, and at times, and perhaps often, regarded boards of trustees, committees, architects and such like as obstacles cunningly interposed to retard his progress on the path of life.

"It is a happiness to us to know that he should have been allowed to witness the completion of his final task in the establishment and successful administration of this system. We certainly shall not look upon his like again.

"Within these walls and within this assemblage, surely it is true that 'He is not dead who giveth life to knowledge.'

"What lesson may we learn from simple life and patient death, from courage and capacity, from devotion to one's fellow man.

"A great teacher has taught us what our duty is:

'Yet I argue not
Against Heav'n's Hand or Will, nor 'bate a jot
Of Heart or Hope; but still bear up and steer
Right Onward' . . ."

FORTY-HOUR SCHEDULE

Following the good example of the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Public Library on March 31 began the experiment of a shortened schedule, from 42 to 40 hours per week.

For the past few years it has been noticed that there was much illness among the members of the staff, due in a measure at least to short meal hours and the necessarily hasty preparation of those meals. With the time of employment shortened the lunch hour was lengthened, and it was to see what effect these changes would have on the health of the staff that the experiment was tried.

Six weeks' trial proves that the library is getting better service and that the improvement in the condition of the members of the staff is decided.

So marked is the improvement that some branch librarians who were averse to trying the experiment because of fear that the work would fall behind have become the strongest advocates of the plan.

While the "let up" (?) in the work and the pleasant spring days have aided in carrying out the scheme to a successful issue, it must be noted that the yearly inventory has been going on, so that it may be safely asserted that the trial period was probably the best average time of the whole year.

In no better way can the attitude of the staff be shown than by quotations from reports sent in by the branch librarians under date of May 10.

Albany Heights: "All report that they are refreshed by the hour rest and change and come back to work with renewed energy. This would seem to be true from the fact that during this trial we have had extra work, which has been accomplished without feeling rushed."

Astral: "We have found it quite possible to keep up the work without any extra strain on the worker. The only difficulty has been in allowing time for attendance at staff and other library meetings.

"The longer meal hours meet with unqualified approval and have been used by the staff to advantage. More time is spent in the preparation of food, more food is eaten and eaten more slowly, digestion is improved, and from ten to twenty minutes of the hour is spent in walking, reading, handwork or resting."

Bay Ridge: "Every one on the staff enjoys it, and I can see that it has been a benefit to all. I must confess that while I found myself opposed to it at its proposal, I am quite thoroughly converted.

"I find that all feel better when the outing is taken first, then the lunch, and after that the rest, as recommended."

Bedford: "The forty-hour schedule has proved satisfactory in every way at this branch. It benefits the staff and does not inconvenience the public.

"The staff enjoys the longer supper period and is better prepared for the busy evening's work."

Borough Park: "The forty-hour schedule has proved satisfactory at this branch."

Brownsville: "We have carried our work quite easily for the time the forty-hour schedule has been in effect. The only question here will be just how it will work out during the 'rush hours' in the winter, and the vacation period, too, will perhaps be more difficult.

"The members of the staff are all strongly in favor of the shortened number of hours weekly, and I have noticed a difference in the spirit with which they do their work."

Bushwick: "The staff has benefited materially from the lengthened rest periods. Usually by May they are tired and drag along until vacation, but this year I notice that many of them still retain the elasticity and vigor with which they started the year's work.

"The shortened working hours have not affected the routine work. It has been accomplished with the same regularity and punctuality as before. Even in our busiest months I believe this can be done."

Carroll Park: "The staff appreciates and feels the benefit of the longer meal hours, and the shortened working hours do not seem to interfere with the proper carrying forward of the library duties."

City Park: "With the improved physical efficiency of the staff, it should result in increased benefit to the public."

DeKalb: "Keeping close track of the work from day to day and from week to week, I feel justified in stating that all work has been kept up to date, except, perhaps, on such days when special work had to be done, such as preparing the list of 'desk' books, requested by the assistant librarian.

"I attribute this up-to-dateness of the work on the shortened schedule to increased energy of the staff, due to better health as the result of the longer lunch hour and fewer working hours. I have heard no complaints of nervousness, of being easily tired or of indigestion; and no one, since the new schedule went into effect, has asked for permission to retire to the staff room to rest, requests which were formerly made from time to time, principally on account of attacks of indigestion after meals."

Flatbush: "It has grown more and more popular with the staff, and I hope it has worked so successfully elsewhere as to become a ruling."

Greenpoint: "I have carefully observed the work of the branch under the new conditions and find it satisfactory. To specify one thing, at this date we are as far advanced as usual with the annual inventory, and this seems a fair test. There has been no falling behind at any point. Each member of the staff has, of course, been more closely occupied with her individual tasks, in order that all of the work surely shall be kept up, but all are so appreciative of the shortened hours that this makes up to them for the closer application."

Kensington: "It not only affords ample time to prepare a substantial meal, but in addition a period for relaxation."

Kings Highway: "We have found it just as easy to keep our work up to date in the shorter time as when we had two more hours per week. Then we find that with the longer lunch period we are less tired at the end of the day."

Leonard: "The forty-hour schedule has worked out in every way satisfactorily and has been much appreciated by the staff. We have had no difficulty in keeping up the work, nor have we met with any other problems in readjusting the schedule."

Macon: "The work is as well and promptly done as before. The staff are well and working enthusiastically."

Montague: "After a trial of nearly six weeks it appears to us here at Montague that the forty-hour schedule has worked out in a very satisfactory manner. As we always had one hour for both dinner and supper, the only change was to cut off the two hours at a time when it would not interfere with the service.

"All the regular work has been kept up, and while there is always a gradual falling off at this time of the year, the work of inventory taking comes along to take up the time. This has been keeping pace with what has been done in former years, and is as far advanced as it would be with the other schedule.

Montague—Reference Dept.: "The forty-hour schedule continues to work satisfactorily. As explained in the first report sent to you, we arrange, as far as we can, to have our staff on duty at the busiest time, and have given them these extra two hours off either mornings or at lunch hours, when the work is lightest, consequently the readers do not suffer in the attention given them in the change.

"On the other hand, I think I can see some slight diminution in the amount of special work like preparing reference lists, indexing, etc., which we are able to accomplish."

New Utrecht: "The forty-hour schedule is working so smoothly it is hard to believe it has been in operation so short a time.

"The staff all express themselves pleased with it, and I have not heard one unfavorable comment."

Pacific: "Though there was an unusual amount of absence during April, we were able to keep up the work satisfactorily. The assistants show more interest in the work, and there seems to me no more strain to accomplish it in forty hours than in the longer period."

Prospect: "During the month of April the forty-hour schedule worked out satisfactorily in all details.

"We lost one assistant, due to a resignation, during the month of March and, in April, we had apprentice help.

"We have fallen somewhat behind in our work during the first ten days of May, owing to the taking of inventory.

"The service to the public has not been affected, but we are somewhat behind in matters of filing and indexing clippings for reference material, changes of addresses on applications, etc.

"The forty-hour schedule is very much appreciated by the staff, and the longer lunch and supper periods particularly enjoyed."

Ridgewood: "The forty-hour schedule seems to me to be working out satisfactorily in every respect. Not only is the regular work being kept well up to date, but, since May 1, the inventory work has been carried forward even farther than in previous years at this date and, so far, with the result of having shorter lists of books to be hunted for."

Saratoga: "The forty-hour schedule has proved very satisfactory, in its service to the public, in the work of the branch and in the health of the staff.

"Though as to the last, the health of the staff, it may be too soon to know the permanent result, still it cannot but be good, even if it is only to remove the nervous tension which a short lunch period incurs.

"We will be able, at this branch, to carry the work satisfactorily even during the vacation period, and we are very sure the winter work will be as well done."

Schermerhorn: "The forty-hour schedule has had a very good effect on the assistants of this branch. They are not so nervous and work with greater rapidity and calmness, and are more efficient.

"The branch work has not been neglected, and the public have been well served. Besides the regular work, more than three-quarters of the inventory has been done and about 500 books have been renumbered and returned to the shelves.

"We all appreciate the full hour for lunch and the absence of hurry and anxiety."

South: "In making a final report on the forty-hour schedule, I have practically to repeat what was said in the earlier report: that the new schedule is highly satisfactory to the staff, who find the change beneficial, and that the work of the branch has not been allowed to lapse in the slightest degree. During the last ten days covered by this report we have had the extra work of inventory, which has been a good test of the schedule."

Tompkins Park: "The forty-hour schedule continues to give great satisfaction at this branch. The work is up-to-date and the staff are now beginning to feel the good effect of the shorter hours. There are no drawbacks to its being carried out here, but everything to be said in its favor."

Traveling Libraries: "Since the middle of April we have been laboring under difficulties somewhat greater than usual, owing to the resignation of the head of this department, but feel that we have extricated ourselves from them satisfactorily, notwithstanding that the time allowed for the work has been curtailed two hours.

"From the general tenor of the opinion of the staff, it may be stated definitely that each one is inclined towards the extra time which the hour for luncheon allows her, enabling her to recreate before taking up again the duties of the afternoon.

"To sum up, I feel that the maintenance of health, toward which the shortening of hours is a means, will result in more efficiency on the part of the staff."

Williamsburgh: "In spite of the increase of work at this period of the year, due to the pressure of inventory, the forty-hour schedule seems to be working as well now as during the past month. The members of the staff have pulled together splendidly in an effort to carry the additional work in the shortened time and with entirely satisfactory results. The health of the assistants has been good, only one day's absence for illness having been recorded during the past month. I feel confident that the work can be carried permanently on the shorter schedule as satisfactorily as has been done in the past on the longer one."

Winthrop: "The members of the staff continue to be pleased with the innovation, and whenever the weather is suitable, follow the advice of spending a part of the time in the open air.

"The shortened hours have made no per-

ceptible difference in the amount of work accomplished and everything is kept up to date as usual."

East: "While one member has not been as well as usual the past month, the others say they feel the benefit of the longer lunch period, and chance for a little outdoor recreation, and I think they appreciate the fact that this has been done for their benefit.

"Our work has been done and kept up to date as usual; I, however, observe a nervous haste or pressure in speeding up, in order to get the work done, when there are absences for any reason."

Cataloging Dept.: "There is no doubt whatever that the lessening of the working hours per week has met with universal satisfaction in this department. With the increased lunch period, the forty-two schedule seemed to make the day's work rather long. The forty-hour enables the members of the staff to enjoy the longer breathing space at noon without making them feel they are paying somewhat dearly for it."

BETTER HEALTH—BETTER SERVICE

The Brooklyn Public Library having reduced its working hours from 42 to 40 a week, sought further means of interesting the members of the staff individually in the purpose of the change and of enlisting their earnest coöperation in order that the best results from the lengthened lunch hour might be secured. Dr. George J. Fisher, secretary, Department of Physical Education of the International Y. M. C. A., was accordingly engaged to give a series of talks to the staff on "Physical efficiency."

The subject of the first of the series was "Exercise and recreation," followed by talks on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, Sleep, etc.

Dr. Fisher laid great stress upon the necessity and value of exercise because he believes that if a person has the right amount of exercise all the other elements of hygiene will be automatically supplied. In his opinion men and women do not break down fundamentally because of overwork mentally but because of underwork physically.

"The human individual," he said, "is endeavoring to adapt himself to a condition which is new. He has been transferred from an environment of physical activity to an environment where psychic activity is the principal thing. He is not adapted naturally to that kind of environment, and cannot meet it except by trying to keep up something of the old efficiency."

Dr. Fisher explained briefly the neuro-muscular system and the relation between well-toned muscles and mental efficiency. He also explained the difference between the fundamental muscles, *i.e.,* those which lie between the shoulder and the knee and with which all of the large organs are connected—and the accessory muscles, those of the extremities. He stated that "the exercise of the fundamental muscles means little expenditure of nervous energy, while the exercise of the accessory muscles requires a great deal of expenditure of nervous energy. What we need is organized ordered lives that we may perform our work easily without nerve strain or fatigue."

While Dr. Fisher's talks were devoted primarily to a discussion of the principles underlying physical efficiency, he gave many practical suggestions to the staff, among which the following may be of interest to other library workers.

1. The best way to exercise the body is to exercise each part of it in accordance with its normal function.

2. There are two kinds of exercises—artificial and natural. The best way to exercise is to play, because the psychological effect of exercise through play is as beneficial as the physiological.

3. Free mornings should be spent in walks. Simple exercises should be taken before the assistant goes to work on the morning of the long day, and the long working day should be broken up with certain periods of exercise, such as a walk at noon.

4. People who are on their feet indoors will find rest in walking out of doors.

5. Out of door exercise is best; therefore, we ought to try, because we live indoors most of the time, to live out of doors in our spare moments.

6. The mistake many of us make is in carrying on the nervous system what should be carried on the muscular.

That these talks proved beneficial has been attested by several members of the staff, who have written to the chief librarian in praise of them and of the exercises which were recommended.

In the fall a thorough examination of library conditions at the various branches will be made, which will be followed by detailed talks by a medical expert on the best means of improving the health and increasing the physical efficiency of the staff. E. V. B.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA YEAR-BOOK

The publishers of the Encyclopædia Britannica Yearbook refuse to issue an edition on ordinary paper, unless a sale of 750 copies is guaranteed. Librarians who prefer such an edition may send their orders to the chairman of the A. L. A. committee on binding. If the total number ordered by June 15 is 750 copies the publishers will be notified at that time. If the total number falls short of 750 copies, those ordering will be notified, so that they can order the regular edition if they wish. In the opinion of the committee on binding, the thin paper edition is not suitable for library use.

A. L. Bailey, *Chairman,*
A. L. A. Committee on Binding,
Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

BOOKSELLERS' CONVENTION

The American Booksellers' Association in its annual convention, in New York, May 13 to 15, devoted much attention to the relations between bookstores and libraries.

Mr. Bowerman's paper, "Coöperation between the library and the bookstore," is reprinted elsewhere in this issue. In the discussion which followed the majority expressed approval of the coöperative idea, but with some doubt as to how much good it would do the bookseller. W. B. Clarke, of Boston, said that one of the best things librarians did was to urge purchase of good editions. In Buffalo, coöperation has been tried and found a valuable asset to the bookseller.

A paper by Louis A. Keating, of the American Baptist Publication Society, on "Agencies for developing reading," takes up a familiar library problem from another standpoint. Mr. Keating believes that booksellers should select the better books and not give place to an infinite quantity of trash. Schools, churches, and literary clubs are "fertile fields for cultivation." Booksellers take it for granted that the public are familiar with books and book-trade, but "the serious fact is that a vast number of people never read books. . . . Sometimes I have a feeling that I know is shared by a customer, that he has been 'goldbricked' in some of the current fiction. If we are to create readers, let us push the best books, both new and old, books we believe in."

"Over-production: a menace to the book trade," by V. M. Schenck, discusses the possibility of checking the flood of unnecessary books. The librarian will have a certain sympathy for Mr. Schenck when he says: "The multiplicity of books on topics of current interest that any live bookseller ought to have in view of the publicity which publishers' advertising and book reviews are sure to give them, to say nothing of fiction and the multitude of publications on subjects which are quite sure to appeal to his constituency, make a proposition which is simply overwhelming." He mentions, as remedies, holding the publisher responsible for loss when he recommends a book of inferior quality, discouraging authors who desert their publisher to get an inferior book brought out by a rival firm, buying only small quantities of untried books by new authors, "declining to purchase any book on any topic for which there is no apparent warrant except the hope in the publisher's heart that its worthlessness will go undiscovered."

A paper on "Library trade for the local dealer," by John L. Grant, discusses the relation of the local bookstore to the public, college, district, and home library. He says, in part: "In the selection and purchasing of books the librarian of to-day is seemingly much more discriminating than the publisher in his acceptance of manuscripts. I also discover that book buyers are just as decidedly in unison with the librarian. If appearances are not deceitful, it will be necessary for the publishers to awaken to the fact that the bookstore and the library cannot be the dumping ground for the continuous productions of authors who may have been responsible for one good seller. The librarian, as well as the public, has good reason to let these works remain on the bookseller's counter—if he has been fooled into purchasing recent fiction of this class.

"A prominent librarian a few days ago said to me that discounts were a nuisance, that if a book were published at its correct value, why should there be any discounts? It was pleasing indeed to listen to such markedly advanced intelligence along this line, even beyond the dreams of the most sanguine bookseller. Again, why should a larger discount be made the second, third or fourth year on what you may term continuous net books, or, if you will, from stock re-ordered from publishers, on which you continue to pay the same price, or higher, than when you bought in quantity? Why should you unnecessarily and without reason give away what is not yours to give, as well as sacrifice what you have all these years been working for, namely, the establishing of the book trade on a more substantial footing, and the placing of it where it should belong?

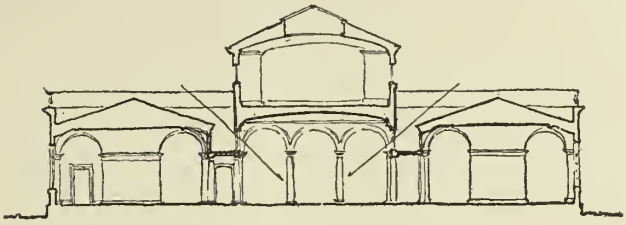
"In your work you presumably have a systematized alphabetical card catalog of every school and public library in your territory. You have the names of trustees and librarians and come in touch with them at least once a month by many of the numerous aids that are or can be supplied you. A live personal relationship with each one of them adds materially to the efficiency of your system. If you are not having the opportunity of filling these orders, discover why. It is you who should supply each and every one of these libraries, in so far as they are deriving support from taxation in your own home town or immediate neighborhood. You are personally aiding these institutions and should have preference in supplying them. If you are not securing this trade is not the fault your own?

"It is much easier to do business with the larger than with the school or district library, because, although you have to send many new books on approval, their orders are accurate and definite. With the smaller libraries, however, opportunities present themselves for suggestion and for sales from stock."

THE FERGUSON LIBRARY, STAMFORD, CONN.

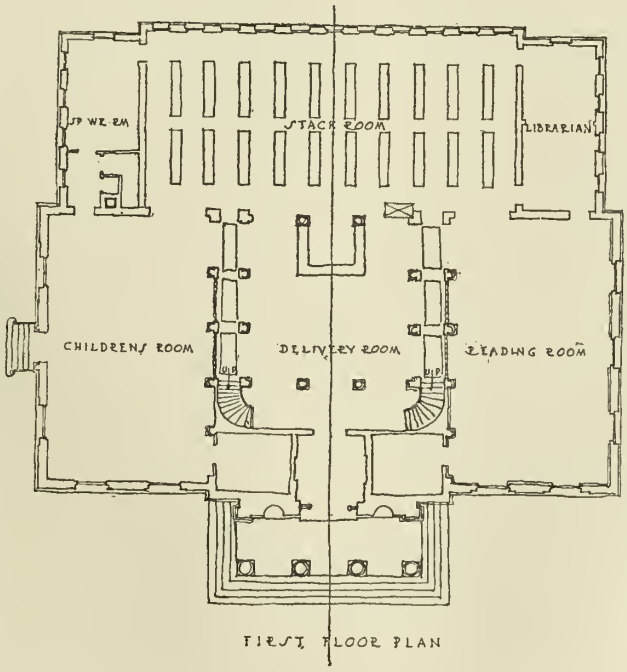
The Ferguson Library at Stamford, Conn., which was started originally as a subscription library, was made free by a city appropriation in 1909, and in 1910 the directors and the city coöperated in the purchase of a site and the erection of an $85,000 building. An excellent location overlooking the intersection of the main business streets, and yet convenient for the residences and schools was procured.

The building erected by the directors is of red brick with white trimmings, and of the Colonial style of architecture. The main entrance leads into a small vestibule where are two bronze tablets, one in memory of Mr. Ferguson, the founder, and the other in memory of the original incorporators. The doors between the vestibule and the delivery hall are of glass in winter and screen in summer, giving always an open effect. The delivery hall, thirty-six feet square, is between the adult and the children's reading rooms. Each of these rooms is 40 by 26 feet, and is lighted by five large windows. On either side of the vestibule, but leading off from the reading-rooms are two small rooms; the one connected with the adult reading room is used for a periodical filing room for the current year, and the other connected with the children's room is an intermediate room.



SECTION SHOWING CLERE-STORY

In *Architecture* for February the architect says: "The requirements of the library demanded that on the second floor there should be a reference room and an exhibition room, so that only a portion of the building was two stories high. This portion being naturally in the center meant that the delivery room would be without direct light. The method of obviating this is shown by the sketch section here given, and consists of the introduction of two comparatively low aisles about eight feet high at each side of the delivery room; above the roof of these aisles are six large semi-circular windows corresponding with the arcuated treatment at the ends of the room. Through these windows are not only admitted ample light and air, but even sunlight. The building being almost due south, there is a period of actual sunlight of about two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. When the scheme first suggested itself I was afraid that these small light courts might be snow pockets and that the snow banking up around the sills of the windows might cause leaks. Further, these low portions might be difficult to clean, as the snow could not readily be thrown on the adjoining roof on account of the height of it. So there was introduced at the end of each court a large copper chute 18 by 20 warmed by a steam coil leading down directly into an iron tank in the cellar; the snow is readily pushed into the chute and is melted by the time it reaches the tank, from which it passes into the storm sewer. As a matter of fact I find there is seldom need to use the chutes, as by some action of the air currents the snow is usually blown over the court and drifts form on the upper flat portion of the roof."



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

At the end of the stack room facing the children's room is the cataloging room, and at the other end facing the reading room, and connected with it by double glass doors, is the librarian's room, 11 by 26. The marble stairway starting from the low aisles on each side of the delivery hall joins at a landing over the vestibule door with a return run of seven steps to the exhibition room. This room, 26 by 26, is lighted by a skylight. The reference room, also 26 by 26, has small windows at

each side above the book shelving and a large, beautiful semi-circular window at the end. The public has access to the reference room by the front stairs through the exhibition room. There is, for the library attendants, a narrow stairway running from the basement through the stack and mezzanine floor to the reference room, and also an electric elevator large enough to accommodate a book truck and a couple of persons. From the first floor to the reference room the elevator, though it passes close to the charging desk, is quite unnoticeable because it is in a glass case with wrought iron frame.

A door on the stair landing leads to a staff room. Other minor rooms of the building are the children's story room in the basement directly under the cataloging room, a book receiving room, and a work room directly under the librarian's room, as well as a burglar proof vault. The basement under the stack room is supplied with windows corresponding to those of the stack room, so when necessity demands it may be fitted for stacks. There is at present a capacity for 40,000 volumes and, when the additional stacks are placed, the total capacity, exclusive of reference room and children's room, will be 60,000 volumes. The steel stacks of the library were supplied by Snead & Company, and are the same as those in the New York Public Library.

The furniture is of mahogany, and was largely furnished by the Library Bureau.

The color scheme of the library is of an indescribable shade of gray called by the decorator, C. A. W. Rinschade, of New York, "peach bloom," and is very soft and pleasing.

The architect of the building was Egerton Swartout, of the firm of Tracy, Swartout & Litchfield, of New York City.

ALICE M. COLT, *Librarian.*

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER, first commissioner of education in the State of New York, died April 27, 1913. He was born at Waterford, N. Y., June 21, 1848. After his graduation from Albany Law School, Union University, he practiced law in Albany and served as a member of the state legislature. He was New York's state superintendent of public instruction from 1886 to 1892, held a similar office in Cleveland for two years, then went to the presidency of the University of Illinois. In 1904 he returned to New York as Commissioner of Education. His published works include "The rescue of Cuba," "American education" and many addresses.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION—ROCHESTER CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

THE library occupies a conspicuous place at the exhibit. Its display is in two divisions. The smaller one contains ten charts and the larger one is a library reading room.

The visitor's eye falls first on two artistic water color sketches, one representing the children entering the library building, some of them with a shout

> "Oh then for Ali Baba
> Oh then for Giant Despair."

The other sketch shows them seated at the tables and lost to the world. In the distance above their heads the artist has given in delicate tints a glimpse of the visions they behold.

> "We may see how all things are
> Seas and cities near and far
> And the flying fairies looks
> In the picture story books."

A series of contrasts labeled "Good and bad reading" attracts old and young. On the one hand are book covers of dime novels and penny dreadfuls, photographs of places where they are sold and where they are read; on the other hand covers of good books and photographs of the children's room at the library and the boys' reading club. Books have power to affect the soul of a child. We need a library center within walking distance of every child's home.

The Library Story Hour screen begins with a quotation from Froebel, "See what joyous faces, what shining eyes and what glad jubilee welcome the story teller." Four photographs illustrate the method, some of the places and the intense interest manifested. "The child's thirst for stories, has it no significance and does it not lay a responsibility on us?" During the six months since the opening of the first branch of the Rochester Public Library 145 stories have been told to 7295 children.

The extent of the library's activities is indicated thus: It distributes books from 1 branch building, 5 public school buildings, 2 institutional homes, 1 housekeeping center, and 3 association centers. There are photographs of five of these. The library is also in charge of the 404 grade libraries in the public schools, and it is coöperating in the administration of the playground libraries.

Two maps of the city show the number, location, and character of distributing centers of the library as they are and as they should be. "To meet its necessities, to seize its opportunities, to provide for the future, to keep pace with other cities," Rochester needs:

1 Central building,
12 Branch buildings,
50 Deposit stations in schools, factories, large stores, playgrounds and institutions.

Under the caption "See what other cities did in 1912" are the names of twelve cities, most of them comparable in size with Rochester, giving the number of their library buildings and the amount spent for library maintenance. The per capita expenditure ranges from 19 to 56 cents, while that of Rochester is 6. It is only fair to say that this year Rochester is increased to 15 cents for each person.

The relation between the library and the school is brought out under the motto "The public library is an integral part of public education." The educational work of school and library is carried on largely by means of books. That of the school is formal, compulsory, limited in time. That of the library is informal, voluntary, unlimited in time. The average number of years spent in school by pupils is five and one half years. The library doors are open to them for a lifetime.

A splendid spirit of coöperation exists between the public schools and the public library. The Board of Education supplies its schools with

Text books for indigent pupils.
Supplementary books for all grades.
Reference books for each school.
Grade library books for each class.

There are 12,112 volumes in 404 grade libraries, which are in charge of the Public Library. These books are giving the children

Keener interest in school studies.
Larger knowledge of life.
Greater inspiration to achieve.
Practical experience in using books as tools.

The second and largest division of the exhibit is a children's library room fully equipped with tables, chairs, settees and shelving and books, even with pictures on the walls and a fern on the catalog case. Only a visit to this room can give an adequate idea of the fascination it has for the children. How they can become so engrossed in the books amid the din and confusion of the crowd must be seen in order to be appreciated. This picture of the children among the books is one of the most telling in the armory. Big folks as they approach it nod their heads knowingly, linger long and then pass on.

Every one takes a souvenir, a list of "Books for a child's library," and a picture of the children's room at Exposition Park branch, on the back of which is printed a list of the building needs of the Rochester Public Library.

Wm. F. Yust.

NEW PLANS FOR THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM

"There was joy in many a downtown office," says a *Transcript* editorial of May 9, "over the announcement that the Boston Athenæum will forsake neither its present building nor its present site." After some years of discussion and uncertainty, the problem of housing the Athenæum's unduplicable collection in fireproof and adequate quarters has been solved. This latest plan leaves the library in its present strategic location and preserves much of the flavor of its present home.

"The moving of volumes into storage in the fire-proof vaults of the New England Historic Genealogical Society has begun, and in three weeks it is expected that the actual process of reconstruction will be under way. The problem before the architects is that of substituting a modern, fire-proof library for the present inflammable structure, yet preserving as far as possible the interesting and attractive aspect of the present building. In their main features these plans provide for a large reading-room at the top of the building, well lighted from the north and from the south, with a balcony on the west end, and a conversation room (prime desideratum of a library) on the east end. A widening of the stairs and the installation of elevator service more prominent than the present one will rob the 'top floor reading-room' of the terrors of hill climbing. It will be interesting, too, to note the shifts whereby the Athenæum will continue to serve its clientèle during the process of reconstruction—occupying one part of the building while the adjacent part is being demolished and rebuilt, then moving over into the new quarters while the structure is being completed. It is announced in this connection that, although the larger part of the books must be put in storage during the season of hammering and sawing, the delivery and catalog room will remain open and works of literature, history, travel, biography, fiction and the more important reference works will still be obtainable.

"A virtue of the now accepted plan is that it preserves virtually the present exterior of the building, the handsome, stately, brownstone front, mellowed by the weather, and that it aims to reproduce in fire-proof materials the second-story reading-room, which of its kind no room in Boston can rival for unique and picturesque interest.

Yet the Athenæum is, above all, a library with a present as well as with a past. The liveliest evidence of its consciousness of this active share which it bears in the city's work is its election to remain on its present site, 'on the firing line.'"

REPORT OF THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE OF FRANCE

The report of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, for 1912, is printed in the *Journal Officiel*, Feb. 23, 1913. M. H. Marcel, the general director, calls attention to the growing needs of the institution and to the report, soon to be published by a special commission, on the changes needed in buildings, catalogs, staff, etc.

In the reference department, 565,161 volumes were borrowed by 193,451 readers, 888 being the maximum in one day. In the reading room there were 45,911 readers to whom 49,506 volumes were loaned. The geography room had 2646 readers and loaned 49,506 pieces.

Accessions, through legal deposit: Seine, 3924 books and pamphlets, 1356 scenarios of cinematographs, 6391 pieces of music; departments, 10,522 books and pamphlets, 9358 posters, 220 pieces of music, 665,000 French newspapers and periodicals, 14,002 foreign books, 72,500 foreign periodicals, 6000 volumes as gifts; 28,201 volumes were bound.

The bulletin of recent French publications contained 11,658 articles, occupying 950 pages; the foreign bulletin included 7668 numbers. Volumes 40 to 42 of the general catalog of printed works have appeared. The year's catalogs include also volumes 3 to 5 of the catalog of ancient music; 2d series, volume 6, pages 425-1030, of the catalog of anonymous works on the history of France, and more than 300,000 cards of the manuscript catalog of modern music. An exhibition of the works of Jean Jacques Rousseau was held to mark the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

In the department of manuscripts, 43,348 readers used 73,451 manuscripts. 494 manuscripts were loaned to Paris, the departments, and foreign borrowers. 319 manuscripts were purchased, 443 received as gifts. Several catalogs of manuscripts were published during the year and others are in process.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE 1913 meeting of the New England College Librarians was held at Yale University under the auspices of the Library, on Saturday, April 26, sixty people being present. The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by Dr. Schwab, of Yale, and continued until five, with intermission for luncheon, which was served in Memorial Hall. The following from a large number of topics suggested for discussion were chosen by informal vote and were taken up in order:

The arrangement of cards under place names, with the future of the card catalog;

Staff conditions, including staff meetings, change of occupations of the staff, and vacations;

Library budget and cost of administration.

Before the discussion of these subjects the reports of the Committee on student instruction and on the Organization of the association were read and voted on.

The committee on Instructing students in the use of the library, consisting of Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine; Miss Isabella M. Cooper, instructor in reference at Simmons College; N. L. Goodrich, librarian of Dartmouth College, and John A. Lowe, librarian of Williams College, reported as follows:

In preparing its report the committee has had before it data collected by Secretary Utley, of the American Library Association, in response to his questionnaire of last October, including replies from 23 New England colleges. These replies show that some instruction in the use of the library is being given in 14 of these colleges, but in most cases not over two hours, and this generally in coöperation with the English department. At Simmons, a one hour a week course extending through the freshman year is required of all students registered in the library and secretarial curricula. At Bates, instruction equal to one hour a week for the fall semester has been required as part of the freshman work in English. At Maine, eight hours' instruction in the use of the library has been given by the librarian to a portion of the freshman class by an arrangement made by the head of the English department.

The committee made the following inquiries of the 32 universities, colleges, and technical schools in New England:

1. Do your freshmen know how to use a library to advantage when they enter college?

2. Do you regard a course for freshmen on "Books and libraries" one hour a week for the fall semester as desirable?

3. Could your faculty be persuaded to require such a course?

4. Please state what you believe should be included in such a course to make it of the greatest possible value.

Replies were received from 27 of the 32 librarians to whom they were sent including all who have ever been present at any of the meetings of this association. In 23 of these it was stated definitely and in many cases very emphatically, that a majority of the freshmen do not know how to use a library to advantage. Only one expressed the contrary opinion, although three others were not positive enough to count on either side.

Twenty-three were of the opinion that a one hour a week course for one semester for freshmen on "Books and libraries" is desirable, while seven were of the contrary opinion. Although a few optimists believe that faculties might be persuaded to require such a course, there is pretty general agreement that under existing conditions it is not probable that they can be persuaded to do so.

The committee is agreed that graduates of secondary schools should know how to use dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, magazine indexes, and other reference books; what catalogs may be expected to show and how to use them; at least a little of bibliographies, general and special, and something of the physical make-up and care of the book. If the graduates of the schools go to college handicapped by lack of elementary library knowledge, most of them will be forced to acquire it at some time during their college course. The much greater number of graduates of the schools who do not go to college are obliged to enter their life work handicapped by the lack of training in and ability to use books and libraries which the schools should have given them. College librarians are in positions to recognize this defect in the schools, and to urge those in authority to see that it is remedied.

We should be able to agree upon what we regard as essentials, and then try to devise means to bring about better conditions. We ought to see that minimum requirements for secondary school libraries are formulated. We should endeavor to do our part in supplying teachers who can act as librarians and give library instruction in the schools in connection

with other teaching, for the colleges furnish a large proportion of the teachers in the secondary schools, and library instruction in normal schools will relieve the difficulty in a small degree only.

The replies to the query as to what should be included in a freshman course on books and libraries are summarized for your consideration:

1. The catalog; its purposes, arrangement, use.
2. Classification; its purpose, method.
3. Reference books and indexes, general and special.
4. Public documents.
5. Periodicals, general and special.
6. The book; its development, make-up, principal parts, care, value.
7. Bibliographical tools.
8. Making a bibliography.
9. Book selection (including choice of editions) and purchase.
10. The library; its history, equipment, advantages.
11. Inspirational as suggested by Koopman's Mastery of books.

The committee desires to suggest to the A. L. A. Publishing Board the need for the publication of a text-book suitable for use in freshman classes, either as an independent course or in connection with courses already required in English, history, etc. Such a book should include not only the necessary text, but give also a considerable number of problems to be worked out in the library as a laboratory.

The committee recommends also that the Library section of the National Education Association be asked to consider further the need of library instruction in secondary schools, and to continue its efforts in that direction.

The committee is agreed upon the need of student instruction in the use of the college library, so long as the present lack of knowledge exists among the graduates of secondary schools. Its members are not agreed as to whether this instruction may be given to best advantage by members of the library staff or by other members of college faculties as part of their courses.* How much and just what this instruction should include will vary with local conditions.

The report of the committee was accepted, and they were requested to continue their work for another year.

Dr. Koopman, of Brown, reported for the committee on organization of the association, and brought up the following points:

1. Not to merge with the Eastern College Librarians. (Motion made and passed.)
2. The Association to hold but one meeting a year, and that in the spring, unless it seems advisable to change the time. (Passed.)
3. To appoint a standing committee to assist the secretary, consisting of the librarian of the college where the Association last met and the librarian of the college where the next meeting is to be held. (Passed.)
4. Admission of members not on the staff of degree-granting institutions. (No action taken.)
5. Annual dues. (Voted not to establish a system of dues.) Dr. Wilson was unanimously elected secretary for the coming year.

The business being disposed of, Mr. Fletcher, of Amherst, opened the subject of the arrangement under place names in the card catalog. The practices in several libraries were compared, and their advantages and disadvantages discussed. The point was brought out that, after all, the catalog is for the librarian, and the ideal solution of the difficulty of its use by the public is the presence of an official to assist the public.

The kindred subject of the future of the card catalog was first presented by Mr. Currier, of Harvard, and then commented on by others.

Miss Clark, of Smith, introduced the matter of staff meetings, and several librarians compared notes. The general opinion was that such meetings are advantageous. Miss Clark also advocated change of occupations of the staff as a relief from tension. This was discussed, but the general feeling seemed to be that real efficiency must come as the result of specializing.

Here the meeting was adjourned for luncheon, but it was decided to continue the conference in the afternoon.

At the second session the question of vacations and sick leave was first taken up. The vacations, as reported by different librarians, varied from one month to three, and the sick leave varied even more.

Dr. Schwab then took up the subject of the library budget, explaining its nature and how it is evolved through the experience of past years. The allied topic of cost of administration grew out of the discussion of the budget, and the question was raised as to what proportion the cost of administration should bear to the cost of book purchases. Some figures from a library paper were quoted to show that in a library whose income is small, say under $20,000, the tendency is to have the amount spent on books exceed that spent on administration, and above that figure the reverse is true.

At five the conference broke up. Dr. Wilson invited the Association to meet with him at Clark University next spring, which invitation was gladly accepted. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Schwab and Mr. Keogh as hosts, and all expressed their enjoyment and appreciation of the success of the meeting.

* Here Mr. Goodrich dissents and "recommends a concerted movement among librarians toward the establishment of the following condition: that in every course which begins a subject the instructor shall be expected to devote at least two lecture hours to the bibliography of that subject, with special reference to the use of the local library; the actual instruction to be given by the instructor or the librarian as may be decided, but always with the understanding that the work is an essential part of the course in question."

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL MEETING, SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 7-11, 1913

Monday, July 7, 9.30 a.m.

Topic: The library and the elementary school.

Welcome—Howard R. Driggs, State Education Department, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Connecting the public schools with the public library. Howard R. Driggs, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The training of teachers in a knowledge of children's books. Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.

The library hour in the schools. Harriet A. Wood, Public Library, Portland, Oregon. Discussion led by Joanna Sprague, Public Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Notable recent books for children. Symposium conducted by Effie Power, Public Library, St. Louis.

There will be an exhibition of children's books and various library aids for teachers, also of public library work for public schools.

Wednesday, July 9, 2.30 p.m.

Topic: The library and the rural community.

Libraries for rural communities. Dr. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Rural school libraries, their needs and possibilities. O. S. Rice, State Education Department, Madison, Wis.

The influence of the agricultural college on the farmer's use of books. William M. Hepburn, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Discussion:

L. R. Alderman, Supt. of Public Instruction, Salem, Oregon.

Ernest E. Balcomb, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.

E. M. Phillips, Rural School Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Mary L. Jones, County Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

There will be an exhibit by the League of Library Commissions, showing library work for rural districts. There will also be a model rural school library, books for a neighborhood library, etc.

Friday, July 11, 9.30 a.m. Round table session

Topic: The best use of libraries in high schools and normal schools.

Report of Committee on normal school libraries in the United States. Ida M. Mendenhall, chairman.

Training high school students in the use of a library. Lucile Fargo, North Central High School, Spokane, Wash.

Topics suggested for brief five or three minute talks by teachers and school librarians:

How can we create the right attitude toward required reading?

Ways of interesting high school students in good reading.

How can the school library best aid in the work of each department?

Library lessons in the grades:

Length and number of lessons.

Subjects taught in the different grades.

Practice lessons given by students.

Courses in children's literature given by normal school students:

Number of lessons. Best helps. Results.

State law requiring such lessons.

Question box: Some problems of school librarians.

Library exhibit

I. Library aids for teachers in elementary and normal schools.
   a. Some good editions of children's books.
   b. Some of the best printed lists of books for children, Graded lists, Books for children to own, etc.
   c. Aids in story telling.
   d. Reference material obtainable at slight cost.
   e. Aids in the organization and care of school libraries.

II. *High school exhibit:* Library aids for teachers and librarians.
   a. Aids in book selection for high school libraries.
   b. Reading lists for high school pupils.
   c. Helps in debate work.
   d. Helps in vocational guidance.
   e. Use and care of clippings, mounted pictures, etc.
   f. Aids in training students in the use of books.
   g. Illustrated editions for high school libraries.

III. Public library work for public schools.

IV. Library work for rural communities: Exhibit loaned by the League of Library Commissions.

Note.—For information as to railroad rates, routes, excursions, etc., write to A. G. Mackenzie, chairman of Publicity Committee, National Education Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Local arrangements for the library department are in the hands of the following persons: Esther Nelson, chairman of local committee, Library Department, N. E. A., University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Joanna Sprague, chairman of committee on library exhibit, Public Library, Salt Lake City.

Reduced round trip fares to Salt Lake City are authorized for all N. E. A. delegates and friends. The fares from a few of the principal points are given below. Tickets will be on sale from nearly all points in the United States on a similar basis:

Buffalo, N. Y.	$62.20
Chicago, Ill.	43.00
Cleveland, O.	55.00
Denver, Colo.	22.50
New York City	76.30
Los Angeles	35.00

Final return limit, Oct. 31.

Stopovers allowed at all points west of Missouri River.

American Library Association

CONFERENCE AT HOTEL KAATERSKILL

REGISTRATION LIST

The advance registration list for the Kaaterskill Conference will be compiled from the room reservations filed with the manager of the Hotel Kaaterskill. Any person expecting to attend the conference who has not made room reservations as above is requested to send his name and address to the secretary of the American Library Association, 78 East Washington street, Chicago.

FINAL TRAVEL NOTICE

Hotel Kaaterskill station is on the Ulster & Delaware R. R., and is reached via Kingston, N. Y., or Oneonta, N. Y. There is also a connection via Catskill and the Otis Elevating Railway to Otis Summit, where the hotel carriages will meet trains. It is somewhat cheaper and quicker this way from Albany and from points in New England and the west via Albany, but a change of cars is necessary at Catskill and again at the base of the Otis Elevating Railway.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES FROM MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

The only special rate granted this year for the A. L. A. conference is that of one fare and three-fifths for round trip, on the certificate plan, from points in the Trunk Line territory. This includes territory west of New England, east of and including Buffalo, Erie and Pittsburgh, and south to Washington and Charleston, W. Va. Tickets are on sale June 19 to 25, good returning June 26 to July 7. So many restrictions are made that the Travel committee does not recommend their use. The rate is not much cheaper than the regular summer excursion (from New York City it is more expensive). It requires that tickets be bought only to the gateways of the Catskills, and there local full fare tickets must be purchased and baggage re-checked. It restricts return journey to within one week of adjournment, and allows no stop-overs except at Albany and Utica (ten days), and unless one hundred persons use this certificate plan no reduction from double the one-way fare will be made. The committee does not believe that there will be one hundred certificates. *Don't use certificate plan.*

Therefore the only way to save anything over double the one-way fare is to purchase, where possible, summer round-trip excursion tickets to Hotel Kaaterskill, or Otis Summit. These are good all summer (see under New York, Philadelphia and Washington party below).

FROM POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND AND THE WEST

From all parts of the country outside Trunk Line territory no rate is made us this year. Regular fare must be paid, unless some summer excursion rate is available. Such a rate is made from New England points, to Hotel Kaaterskill or Otis Summit, both by rail and via the boat lines (see also Boston party plans below). From the middle west, while no rates are made to Catskills, a New York City thirty-day excursion rate is made, which will result in a saving of a few dollars for delegates, but it will be necessary to buy local ticket to the meeting-place from Kingston ($1.35), and local ticket from the meeting-place to New York City ($2.66) in order to have return ticket validated. A similar thirty-day excursion is sold to Boston, which would mean procuring a ten-day stop-over at Albany, and after the meeting going on to Boston to validate for the return. Thus local fare, Albany to Hotel Kaaterskill and return, would have to be paid (see also under Western Party plans below).

From western points a round trip thirty-day ticket is also sold to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., which, for those not desiring to go to New York City or Boston, will be found the cheapest way to attend the conference. This would mean taking a ten-day stop-over at Albany, buying local ticket from Albany to Hotel Kaaterskill or Otis Summit, and after the meeting running up to Saratoga, which is quite near Albany and well worth seeing.

It should be noted that all tickets reading via Utica or via Albany are good for a ten-day stop-over at either or both of these cities, both going and returning. This may be a help to those planning to take the post-conference trip, provided they do not wish to spend more than ten days in the Adirondacks (see under Post-conference trip expense).

The Travel committee has planned, as usual, personally conducted parties from Boston, New York and Chicago. Detailed notice of these follows.

BOSTON PARTY

(In charge of Mr. Frederick W. Faxon.)

Buy summer excursion round-trip ticket, and check baggage to Otis Summit via Boston & Albany R. R. to Albany, West Shore R. R. to Catskill, and thence to Otis Summit.

Send Pullman fare and 50 cents for breakfast at Albany to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, *before June* 15.

Party will leave Boston Sunday evening, June 22, from South Station at 11.15 p.m. (Worcester 12.32 midnight), in special Pullmans (ready for occupancy at 9.30 p.m.), which will run through to Catskill, due in Albany at 6 a.m., where cars will be side-tracked and attached to the 9.40 West Shore train south. Special breakfast in railroad station, 7 to 9, 50 cents. At Catskill (11.02) party will transfer for the Otis Elevating Railway, and should arrive at Hotel Kaaterskill at about 12.30 noon on Monday.

Summer excursion round trip rate was $12.40 last summer, and will doubtless be the same this year.

PULLMAN RATES

Lower berth	$2.00
Upper berth	1.60
Drawing-room (accommodating two or three persons)	7.00
Compartment (or stateroom) for two persons	6.00
Special breakfast at Albany, railroad restaurant.	.50

The amount to cover Pullman and breakfast (if desired) should be sent to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, before June 15. Early application for drawing-rooms and compartments will be necessary. The committeee cannot promise to get them, but will do its best to do so. Albany delegates will be welcome to join us.

Note.—Several New England inquiries have been made concerning going to the meeting by water. The following information is given for those desiring such a trip:

Via Fall River Line to New York City, and Hudson River Day Line, thence to Catskill, and rail to Otis Summit, returning same route, round trip $12.85. State rooms on SS. *Providence,* Fall River Line, from $1 upwards, accommodating one to three persons. Early application necessary for outside rooms. Boat train leaves Boston (South Station) 6 p.m. Boat leaves Fall River 7.40 p.m., due in New York (pier 14) 7 a.m. Breakfast may be had on board. Hudson River Day Line steamer leaves New York (Desbrosses street pier, 20 blocks north from Fall River and Providence Line piers) at 8.40 a.m., due at Catskill 3.25 p.m. Restaurant on board. Sittings should be secured on port side for the scenery.

Instead of Fall River Line, the Providence Line steamers may be used, fare being the same. Providence Line boat train leaves South Station, Boston, at 6.39 p.m. Steamer due in New York, at pier 15, North River, 7 a.m.

The trip can also be made going by rail to Albany with the personally conducted party, thence by water via Hudson River Day Line (8.30 a.m.) to Catskill (11 a.m.), joining special party again there, and returning via Hudson River Day Line to New York, thence Fall River Line to Boston. This ticket (Boston to Albany, Hudson River Day Line to New York, and Fall River Line to Boston, or *vice versa*) costs $10.50, and a stop-over for the conference will be allowed at Catskill on application to purser of the steamer. Then local fare Catskill to Otis Summit and return, 99 cents each way, must be added. The transfer of baggage in New York is not included—50 cents each for trunks.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON PARTY

(In charge of Mr. Charles H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Register with him on or before June 18, and send him parlor car fare (75 c.), if seat is desired from New York to Kaaterskill.

There are many different routes for those attending the convention from New York and the South. It is possible to reach the Hotel Kaaterskill from New York by day boat to Kingston, connecting with train on the Ulster & Delaware R. R. to the Hotel Kaaterskill, or by day boat or night boat to Catskill, connecting with the Otis Elevating Railway to the hotel. The more convenient route, however, is via the West Shore and Ulster & Delaware, inasmuch as all other lines necessitate a change from boat to train at Kingston or Catskill, and a transfer and re-checking of baggage at New York. The West Shore R. R. will run through coaches and parlor cars from New York direct to the hotel.

The Travel committee has arranged for special service on the trains listed below, on Monday, June 23. In order that space may be provided for all, it is earnestly requested that everyone who expects to take either of these trains will register with Mr. C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., *on or before Wednesday, June* 18.

The train leaving New York (Liberty street) at 9.45 a.m. is composed solely of parlor and observation cars. Those who wish to take this train, or who wish a parlor seat on the 12.40 p.m. train from New York, should enclose 75 cents for a reservation. No enclosure should be made by those who desire to use the special coaches on the 12.40 p.m. train.

New York party

June 23. 9.45 a.m. or 12.40 p.m. Leave New York, West Shore R. R. (Cortlandt street ferry).
10.00 a.m. or 1.00 p.m. Leave New York, West Shore R. R. (W. 42d street ferry).
2.33 p.m. or 6.00 p.m. Arrive Kaaterskill.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington party

June 23. 7.00 a.m. Leave Washington (B. & O.).
7.55 a.m. Leave Baltimore (B. &. O.).
10.20 a.m. Leave Philadelphia (P. & R., 24th and Chestnut streets).
12.35 p.m. Arrive Liberty street, New York.
12.40 p.m. Leave Cortlandt street, New York (West Shore R.R.).
6.00 p.m. Arrive Kaaterskill.

The Philadelphia party may also take the 10.00 a.m. train from the Reading Terminal, as follows:

10.00 a.m. Leave Philadelphia (Reading Terminal).
11.50 a.m. Arrive New York (Liberty street).
12.40 p.m. Leave New York (Cortlandt street).
6.00 p.m. Arrive Kaaterskill.

The West Shore ferry at Cortlandt street adjoins the P. & R. ferry at Liberty street. A. L. A. representatives will meet the train from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington at Jersey City. Baggage can be checked direct from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Kaaterskill via B. & O., Phila-

delphia & Reading, West Shore, and Ulster & Delaware Railroads. All tickets should read via these lines. This route will save all charges for transfer of baggage in New York. The 12.40 p.m. train from Cortlandt street, New York, will wait for southern connections for those who register in advance.

The following are the single and summer excursion fares:

	One way.	Summer excursion.
New York to Kaaterskill....	$3.25	$5.80
Philadelphia to Kaaterskill....	5.53	10.05
Baltimore to Kaaterskill.....	7.93	14.55
Washington to Kaaterskill....	8.93	16.55

Those intending to take post-conference trip had better buy one-way tickets and save possible inconvenience on return journey.

Parlor car fare from New York to Kaaterskill. $0.75
Philadelphia to Kaaterskill. 1.25
Washington to Kaaterskill. 2.00

The time table as announced above may be slightly changed, but all who register will be notified of any alterations.

All inquiries in regard to the New York and Southern party, and all reservations should be addressed to Charles H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Inasmuch as the New York State Pharmaceutical Association meets at Otis Summit on Monday, June 23, the regular trains from this section will be overcrowded. In order to provide accommodations for all on the American Library Association special cars and trains it is important that every one who expects to go to the Hotel Kaaterskill on Monday, June 23, by train will register as noted above.

CHICAGO PARTY (INCLUDING MIDDLE WEST)

A special electric-lighted train will leave Chicago via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway (La Salle Station, La Salle and Van Buren streets), on Sunday morning, June 22, at 10.30, and arrive at Cleveland at 7.30 p.m., Buffalo at 11.59 p.m., and Albany Monday morning, June 23, at 8.45 a.m.

In order to allow delegates from the west a glimpse of the new State Library and the new quarters of the library school, a stopover for three hours has been arranged at Albany. Special train will resume journey at 11.30 a.m., and arrive at Kaaterskill at 3.30 p.m.

No special rates will be granted by the railroads from Chicago and the west to the Kaaterskill conference, but the regular thirty-day, round-trip summer excursion tickets to New York, costing $30, or Saratoga Springs tickets, costing $24.10, are recommended. These tickets will have to be validated at destination points, New York City or Saratoga Springs, before returning home.

On New York City tickets no stopover will be allowed between Albany and New York City, making it necessary to purchase local ticket from Kingston to Kaaterskill,, 90 c. party rate, at Kingston, and local ticket from Kaaterskill to New York City, $3.28, at Kaaterskill, when returning.

Those who do not wish to go to New York City, but desire a more direct and convenient way of returning home, are advised to purchase the round trip excursion ticket to Saratoga Springs, costing $24.10. Such tickets must be deposited at Albany for stopover on the going journey, and local tickets purchased, Albany to Kaaterskill and return, $4.59. Upon arriving at Albany on return journey tickets may be claimed and validated at Saratoga Springs.

The Saratoga Springs ticket is recommended for those who purpose joining the post conference party. Members planning to accompany the Lake Placid section will have to journey to Saratoga Springs from Albany, to have their tickets validated, before starting on the trip, which enters the Adirondacks via Utica. The Lake Placid party, upon arrival at Utica going, must deposit tickets there for stopover, and take them up on returning from the mountains. Those traveling north with the other section around the mountains to Hotel Champlain, thence to Ausable Chasm, returning to Albany, may have tickets validated at Saratoga Springs when passing through.

New York City tickets should be routed via Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.

The regular one way rate, Chicago to Kingston, is $19.32, and proportional rates, based upon the above, will prevail from points outside of Chicago.

Delegates who buy New York City tickets have the option of returning all rail to Chicago, or Hudson River steamers to Albany, and steamer Buffalo to Cleveland.

Attractive circle tours, with a sixty-day limit are offered, at slight additional cost, from New York City. Information concerning these tours will be furnished by local railroad office.

Applications for Pullman reservation must be accompanied by deposit, covering the kind of accommodation desired, not later than June 10. Rates are for lower berth, $4.75; upper berth, $3.80; section, $8.55; compartment (two persons), $13.50; drawing room (three persons), $17. Meals will be served in the dining car a la carte.

All correspondence concerning western party should be addressed to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago.

(Send deposit for Pullman reservation to John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, before June 10.)

POST CONFERENCE TRIP

Apply for reservations to Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Boston, Mass., before June 15. Money to be paid before June 26.

A very delightful eight-day trip has been arranged, covering a day at Albany, and a week in the Adirondack region. The latter half of

the trip offers the alternative of Lake Placid for four days, with opportunity for many side excursions, or four days spent partly at Saranac Lake and partly at Hotel Champlain, with a return if desired through Lake George. Thus all will see the Fulton Chain region, Raquette Lake and Blue Mountain Lake, and those familiar with Placid or Lake Champlain and Lake George may choose the alternative desired.

At Albany, where we spend Sunday, the new Education Building and State Library will be open to the A. L. A. party, and members of the library staff will be on duty to act as guides. Informal headquarters will be made here. The day being Sunday, no set program will be undertaken.

Leaving Albany very early Monday morning, with a special dining-car breakfast, the journey to Old Forge will be through the picturesque Mohawk Valley, along the river and through the Adirondack foothills. At Old Forge the party will proceed by boat through the first four lakes of the famous Fulton Chain, which is really formed by the widening of the Moose River. Eagle Bay Hotel, at the head of Fourth Lake, has been selected as a convenient spot for headquarters, and, from that point, a very delightful trip has been planned to Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Raquette Lake, the "queen of the Adirondacks," is 1700 feet above the ocean. The party will proceed by boat through Raquette Lake into Marion River, which is a fair representative of a great many of the high country streams; deep, dark, still, covered with lily pads and bordered with reedy marsh. It is famed as a place for deer hunting. The portage to Utowana Lake is made on a funny little wooden railroad from which the passengers can alight, pick flowers or ferns, and then rush on and catch the train. Another boat will be waiting to convey the party through Utowana and Eagle Lakes, by the famous old eagle's nest, into Blue Mountain Lake. It is three miles long and is nearly surrounded by mountains, sharing with Placid the claim of being the prettiest lake in the eastern states. At the head of the lake, towering 4000 feet above sea level, is Blue Mountain, which the Indians called To-wah-loon-dah, "Hill of Stones." Time will be allowed for experienced mountain climbers to climb to its summit.

Aside from the special trips, the daily life in the Adirondacks offers attractions not to be equalled. The beach at Eagle Bay is excellent for bathing, and the romantic little winding waterways promise pleasant hours in a canoe. This Eagle Bay-Blue Mountain district is so seldom visited that it gives visitors an opportunity to see the "big woods" in a nearly primitive condition.

Back of the hotel is Eagle Mountain with a very accessible trail leading to the summit, where climbers find the shelter of a "lean-to" from which they can get a wonderful view of the lake and surrounding mountains. More ambitious climbers will find that Rocky Mountain, a little further up the lake, is a delightful tramp. From the top of this mountain a more extensive view of the region is visible.

There will be music for dancing at the Eagle Bay Casino, but more interesting still is the Adirondack custom of gathering around the nightly campfire to exchange yarns. Open camps or "lean-tos" lined with balsam boughs are provided for one's comfort, in front of a fire of huge logs.

Leaving Eagle Bay, Wednesday after lunch, the party proceeds by train to Carter, which is the Adirondack Division main-line junction, and thence to Saranac Inn station, where the party will divide, party no. 1 going on without stop to Lake Placid, where the rest of the week will be spent at the Lake Placid Club, on the shores of Mirror Lake and Lake Placid, a spot unsurpassed in beauty anywhere in the east. Here, at the home of several members of the A. L. A., gala attractions are planned for us, such as a campfire supper, feast of lanterns, lake fire and water curtain, and concerts by a famous string quartet. There are endless tramps and drives available, and mountain climbers may choose from Tahawas, McIntyre, Whiteface, Eagle's Eyrie, Overlook, Whitney and Cobble. Golf, tennis, boating on the lakes will interest many. Motor trips open up Saranac, Keene Valley, St. Hubert's, Wilmington Notch, Cascade Lakes. A trip to Ausable Chasm is planned for one of the days, but is not included in the party ticket as was first planned, the committee feeling that better rates could be had thus.

It is certain that many will wish to remain longer than has been planned for in the party ticket. Such as desire may prolong their stay at the club up to July 31 at $3 a day ($4 with private bath), and should any desire less expensive quarters in boarding houses near by, these may be had, also until July 31, at $2 a day.

While party no. 1 is enjoying the woods and fêtes at Lake Placid party no. 2 (under personal conduct of Mr. C. H. Brown of the Travel committee) has spent a delightful day at Saranac Inn, on Upper Saranac Lake, and had an opportunity to visit Lower Saranac Lake en route to Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Here excursions on the big lake are available, and the trip to Ausable Chasm can be easily made. This has not been included in the party ticket, nor have the meals at Hotel Champlain, as it will be run this year entirely on the European plan. The Ausable Chasm trip costs $2.35, not including lunch, which may be had at Hotel Ausable Chasm for $1.25. Any desiring to stay longer than the time included in party ticket can do so, the rates for rooms being from $1.50 each person per day, if two occupy one room, or $2 a day for single rooms. Party ticket includes railroad ticket back to Albany, but any desiring

to make the trip through Lake George may do so, and railroad tickets will be honored on steamer on payment of $1.50 to the purser.

ITINERARY OF POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

Saturday, June 28.

Leave Hotel Kaaterskill at about 2 p.m. (Check trunks to Eagle Bay Hotel, Adirondacks, N. Y.)

Arrive at Albany for supper. (Use handbags only for the two nights in Albany. Mail and telegrams, Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany.)

(All meals in Albany at individual expense. Committee recommends Hotel Ten Eyck, and for moderate priced outside restaurant, Keeler's, 56 State street, just below the hotel on opposite side.)

Sunday, June 29.

In Albany. New State Library and Education Building open to party. Guides will be in readiness.

Monday, June 30.

6.30 a.m. Leave Albany, N. Y. Central station, for Old Forge, Adirondacks, special highbacked coaches. Dining-car breakfast between Albany and Utica.

11.15 a.m. Arrive Fulton Chain.

11.35 a.m. Arrive Old Forge, where boats will be taken to Eagle Bay, arriving for lunch at 1.30 p.m. Mail and telegrams Eagle Bay Hotel, Eagle Bay, Adirondacks, N. Y.

Tuesday, July 1.

9.45 a.m. Leave Eagle Bay for special excursion to Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes, with lunch at Blue Mountain House. Return to Eagle Bay Hotel for supper.

Wednesday, July 2.

1.40 p.m. Leave Eagle Bay by train.

Party no. 1 check trunks to Lake Placid Club.

Party no. 2, to Hotel Champlain.

3.24 p.m. Leave Carter.

(Party divides at Saranac Inn Station.)

Party no. 1

July 2. 7.20 p.m. Arrive Lake Placid Club. Mail and telegrams Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y.

July 3-6. At Lake Placid.

Party no. 2

July 2. 5.31 p.m. Arrive Saranac Inn. Mail and telegrams Saranac Inn, Adirondacks, N. Y.

July 3. At Saranac Inn.

July 4. 7.53 a.m. Leave Saranac Inn.
8.25 a.m. Arrive Saranac Lake.
9.35 a.m. Leave Saranac Lake.
12.10 noon Arrive Hotel Champlain.
All meals at Hotel Champlain (European plan) at individual expense.

July 5-6. At Hotel Champlain.

Parties disband Sunday afternoon, July 6.

EXPENSE

(Amount in cash or checks to be paid Mr. F. W. Faxon during the A. L. A. conference at Hotel Kaaterskill, before June 26, but registration with the party must be made *before June* 15, stating if you wish party no. 1 or no. 2.)

Party no. 1. Albany and Eagle Bay to Lake Placid (including return railway ticket to Albany). Hotels, transportation, transfers of passenger and baggage, meals to afternoon of Sunday, July 6 (except four meals in Albany). $40.

This is for each person, provided two room together, without bath. For single room at all hotels, add $4.

For private bath at Albany and Lake Placid, add $5.50.

Those not holding tickets from Otis Summit via Albany should add $1.71.

Anyone holding return ticket via Albany and Utica should deduct $2.50 from price of party ticket, as the return ticket may be deposited at Albany and at Utica, up to ten days in each place.

Party no. 2. Albany and Eagle Bay to Saranac Lake and Hotel Champlain (including return railway ticket to Albany). Hotels, transportation, transfers of passenger and baggage, meals to afternoon of July 6 (except four meals in Albany and eight meals at Hotel Champlain, European plan). $40.

This is for each person, provided two room together, without bath.

For single room at Albany, Eagle Bay, Saranac Inn, and Hotel Champlain, add $4.

For private bath at Albany, Saranac Inn, and Hotel Champlain (here only double rooms have bath), add $5.

Those not holding tickets Otis Summit to Albany, add $1.71.

Those desiring to return through Lake George, instead of by rail to Albany, may do so by paying $1.50 to purser on steamer, who will then honor railway ticket.

KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE

PROGRAM OF GENERAL SESSIONS

General Theme: Specialization in library work.

First session, Monday, June 23, 8.15 p.m.

President's address—The world of print and the world's work.

"As others see us." Brief comments and expressions on library work from men and women of affairs in this country and in Great Britain.

Second session, Tuesday, June 24, 9.30 a.m.

Theme: Work with foreigners, colored races, defectives and dependents.

Our fellow citizens of foreign birth. Hon. William Sulzer, Governor of New York.

Paper on work with foreigners (title to be announced later). Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby.

The men in the yards. Charles E. Rush.
Defectives and dependents: helping those who cannot help themselves. Julia A. Robinson.
What of the colored races? William F. Yust.
Reports of officers and committees:
Secretary.
Treasurer.
Finance committee.
Trustees of Endowment fund.
Publishing Board.

Third session, Wednesday, June 25, 9.30 a.m.

Theme: Library influences in the home, in the shop and on the farm.
Special reference collections for housekeepers. Sarah Louise Arnold.
A working library for the artisan and the craftsman. Edward F. Stevens.
The woman on the farm. Lutie E. Stearns.
The library situation as it touches the rural field. Prof. Liberty H. Bailey.
Reports of committees:
Bookbinding.
Bookbuying.
Catalog rules for small libraries.
Coöperation with the N. E. A.
Coördination.
Federal and state relations.
International relations.

Fourth session, Thursday, June 26, 9.30 a.m.

Theme: Children and young people; their conditions at home, in the school, and in the library.
The education of children and the conservation of their interests. Mrs. Frances Squire Potter.
Changing conditions of child life. Faith E. Smith.
How the library is meeting these conditions (title to be announced later). Gertrude E. Andrus.
Normal schools and their relation to librarianship. Willis H. Kerr.
The enlarging scope of library work in high schools. Mary E. Hall.
Reports of committees:
Library administration.
Library training.
Library work with the blind.
Public documents.

Fifth session, Friday, June 27, 9.30 a.m.

Theme: The library's service to business and legislation.
Address (subject to be supplied). George McAneny.
The law that stands the test. M. S. Dudgeon.
State-wide forces in the state library. D. C. Brown.
Present status of the legislative reference movement. C. B. Lester.
Making a library useful to business men. S. H. Ranck.
Libraries in business organizations: their expanding function. Louise B. Krause.
Business.

Sixth session, Saturday, June 28, 9.30 a.m.

Theme: The world of books.
The friendly book. Genevieve M. Walton.
How to discourage reading. Edmund L. Pearson.
Book symposium.
Unfinished business.
Reports:
Executive Board.
Council.
Resolutions committee.
Tellers of election.

COUNCIL

The Council will hold three sessions at Kaaterskill. The first and third meetings will deal with committee reports and other business. At the second session the subject, "Quality of fiction" will be considered, the discussion being led by Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. The meetings of the Council will probably be open to the membership at large.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

1. *Main Session.* Andrew Keogh (Yale) presiding.

Bibliographic instruction in colleges and universities. Introduced by Lucy M. Salmon, professor of history in Vassar.

The fundamentals of classification for colleges and universities. Introduced by H. E. Bliss (C. C. N. Y.).

The college library and the research demand. Introduced by Robert S. Fletcher (Amherst).

Art influences in the college library. Introduced by Frank Weitenkampf (New York Public Library).

2. Round table for reference workers. Sarah B. Askew (New Jersey Public Library Commission) presiding.

What a city should expect and receive from the library. Introduced by William H. Allen, Ph.D., director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City.

Scientific management: and the reference department as a bureau of information. Introduced by Marilla W. Freeman (Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tennessee).

What any library can do for the business and trade interests of the town. Sarah B. Ball (Newark Free Public Library).

The civics room in a medium sized town. Introduced by Edith Kammerling (Chicago Public Library).

Papers to be brief and general discussion expected.

3. Round table for college librarians. F. C. Hicks (Columbia) presiding.

Several subjects, to be announced later, will

be introduced in five-minute papers, and time will be provided for informal discussion of subjects suggested by those present.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Canadian trustee and the American trustee—a recollection.

Should trustees abdicate in favor of civil service commissions in the matter of employments of librarians and assistants?

Duties of trustees as to library legislation.

Trustees of a large city library, and of a small library—a comparison.

CATALOG SECTION

First Session: Administration of catalog department.

From the librarian's standpoint—F. F. Hopper, librarian of the Public Library, Tacoma.

From the cataloger's standpoint—Laura Smith, chief of the catalog and reference departments, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Relation of departments—Beatrice Winser, assistant librarian, Free Public Library, Newark; Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, Public Library, St. Louis.

Discussion.

The problem under discussion for this session is whether the methods which prevail in the catalog department can be more efficiently adjusted to the changes in the conditions and requirements of the modern public library.

The section invites to the discussion librarians and those not specializing in cataloging that the catalogers of the section may have the benefit of their suggestions.

Second Session: Discussion of catalog entries and forms of cards.

SECTION IN LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

First Session—Tuesday afternoon, June 24.

Topic: Values in library work with children.

1. Clare Whitehill Hunt; superintendent of the children's department, Brooklyn Public Library.
2. Caroline Burnite; director of children's work, Cleveland Public Library.

Discussion. To be assigned.

3. Report showing volume of children's work in the U. S., by Dr. Bostwick.

Second Session—Friday afternoon, June 27.

Topic: School work.

1. Possibilities of the rural school library. Martha Wilson, librarian. Minnesota State Board of Education.

Discussion. To be assigned.

2. Round table of school librarians led by Mary E. Hall, librarian Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and president library section, N. E. A.
   a. Work of a public library high school branch, Maud McClelland, librarian, High School, Passaic, N. J.
   b. The librarian's opportunity in vocational guidance. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Discussion by June R. Donnelly, Marilla W. Freeman, and others.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Specialization in curriculums, and grading in library schools—Mary W. Plummer.

Coöperation of libraries with library schools—Corinne Bacon.

Report on methods of publicity for library schools—M. S. Dudgeon, C. H. Milam, Josephine A. Rathbone.

Account of the work of the library school round table for 1912 and 1913—P. L. Windsor.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

There will be an informal round table conducted by Charles R. Greene, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural Library. Further announcements will be made later.

DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

Paper by Frank C. Wallace, superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., outlined by him as follows:

1. Replies to questions and resolutions suggested at the last conference of the A. L. A. (a) Distribution of bills. (b) Reasons why catalogs and indexes can not be issued more promptly. (c) Assignment of volume numbers to Congressional series. (d) Publication of a daily bulletin.

2. Explanation of Section 8 of the Legislative appropriation act centralizing the distribution in the office of the superintendent of documents.

3. Need for coöperation on the part of the librarians to improve the publication and distribution methods of government publications.

Paper by Francis A. Crandall on phases of the public document question.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

First session

The public records of England—John Thomson, librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library.

The state library as a specialist—John A. Lapp, legislative reference librarian, Indianapolis.

Subject unannounced, a paper by Minnie Priest Dunton, librarian of the Idaho State Library.

Reports of committee on arrangement and distribution of state documents—Johnson Brigham, librarian of the State Library of Iowa.

The legislative reference service—G. S. Godard, librarian of the State Library of Connecticut.

The publication of municipal year-books—J. L. Gillis, state librarian of California.

Second session

The care of archives material—R. G. Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Public documents as a commercial factor—

William R. Reinick, librarian of the document division of Philadelphia Free Library.

Reports of committee on coöperation between legislative reference departments, by John A. Lapp, legislative reference librarian, Indianapolis.

Public archives—H. R. McIlwaine, state librarian of Virginia.

Systematic bibliography of state official literature—W. R. Reinick, of Pennsylvania.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

First session

Organizing small libraries—Round table—Zaidee Brown, Massachusetts Public Library Commission, presiding.

1. Methods suggested by state organizer for accessioning; classification; shelf listing; cataloging (should it be attempted? should L. C. cards be used?); loan system; mechanical preparation of books.

2. Average time required for above processes, and average cost per 1000 volumes.

3. Help from local sources: paid workers, trustees, volunteers, help from neighboring librarians.

4. Kinds of supplies and cost.

5. How the organizer may interest the people of the town in the library.

6. Board meeting—budget—other administrative problems.

Note: For this discussion, "small library" means any library with less than 5000 volumes.

Those attending the session are asked to come prepared to describe actual work, and to give estimates on cost and time.

Second session

1. What the league can do to encourage the establishment of new commissions.

2. Coöperation with state board of education, and library instruction in normal schools.

3. Library work in state institutions—prisons, reformatories, hospitals.

4. Reports of committees and election of officers.

Note: A third adjourned session will be held if necessary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

First session—Tuesday evening, June 24.

Address of welcome by Frank B. Gilbert, chief of the law division, New York state education department.

President's address.

Report of the treasurer.

Report of the executive committee.

Reports of the special committees:

- Legal bibliography.
- Reprinting session laws.
- National legislative information service.
- Law libraries and law librarians.
- Latin—American laws.
- Lessening fees charged by clerks of federal courts for opinions.

Round table—Wednesday morning, June 25.

Report of the committee to confer with Library of Congress on subject headings, and discussion.

Second session—Wednesday afternoon, June 25.

Destruction and rebuilding of New York State Law Library, by Frederick D. Colson, librarian.

Election of officers for the coming year.

Round table—Thursday morning, June 26.

Report of the committee on shelf classification of law text books.

Symposium on catalogs of law libraries.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

First session—Tuesday afternoon, June 24.

Relation of the special to the general library—W. Dawson Johnston.

Relation between the municipal library and legislators—Andrew Linn Bostwick.

Experiences of a special collector—William Barclay Parson (engagements permitting).

Special library methods of the library of the Prudential—Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman.

Second session—Wednesday afternoon, June 25.

Address on methods of the Luce clipping bureau—Hon. Robert Luce, ex-lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

Report of committee on clippings—Jesse Cunningham.

Address on clipping methods of the *Wall Street Journal* library—Dr. J. Frank Crowell.

Report of committee on special library training—O. E. Norman.

Is there a demand for indexes in special fields of agriculture and education?—H. W. Wilson.

Third session—Thursday evening, June 26.

The Library of Congress as a clearing house for record of work done in economic subjects—H. H. B. Meyer.

Some established principles in special library organization—Marie F. Lindholm.

The library of the school of landscape gardening at Harvard University—the treatment of collections relating to landscape gardening including city planning—Theodora Kimball.

The English book trade library—R. A. Peddie, St. Bride Foundation, London (paper to be read by a member of the association).

Review of special library work during the year—Guy E. Marion.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

Either one or two meetings of the Institute will be held. The following topics will be discussed:

1. Cost of library administration. Report of committee, John Thomson, Philadelphia Free Library.

2. Physical efficiency—Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library.

3. The need of specialization in library service—W. D. Johnston, Columbia University Library.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS, HOTEL KAATERSKILL, N. Y.

Saturday, June 28, 1913, 2 p.m.

Program for conference of school librarians, to be held under the auspices of the American Library Association and the Library Department of the National Education Association:*

High school session

Conducted by Miss Anna Hadley, librarian, the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

Planning and equipping a high school library. Miss Sarah B. Annett, librarian, Washington Irving High School, New York City.

How can we encourage the best use of the library by the different departments? Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, librarian, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.

Training high school students in the use of books (brief reports and discussion):

Miss Fanny D. Ball, Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss Helen Hill, William Penn High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Laura M. Mann, Central High School, Washington, D. C.
Miss Janet Nunn, Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Wash.
Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of high school libraries, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ways of interesting high school pupils in good reading (five minute talks):

Boys—Miss Marie Fox Wait, Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.
Miss Mary Spangler, High School, Hartford, Conn.

Girls—Miss Katharine Grasty, Eastern High School, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Celia M. Houghton, High School, Albany, N. Y.

Question box and general discussion.

Normal school session

Conducted by Willis Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

Topics suggested:

Library lessons in the grades.
Length and number of lessons.
Subjects taught in the different grades.
Practice lessons given by students.

Courses in childden's literature given by normal school students.
Number of lessons. Best helps. Results.
State law requiring such lessons.

Question box: Problems of normal school librarians.

Note.—There will be an exhibit of school library helps, lists, forms, etc.

* For notice of Salt Lake City conference of school librarians see program for National Education Association in this issue.

State Library Commissions

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

1913 found the library matters in this state very promising, there has been a large extension work done both by the State Library and the Library Commission. During the biennial report which ended July, 1912, 105,000 traveling library books were sent out from the shipping room. The advertising of this work through the medium of the educational trains and the work of a representative of the Board of Library Commissioners, who has visited nearly every county in the state during the last year, has made a large increase in the demand for these libraries, and a still greater interest and demand is expected during the next year.

Four summer schools are to be carried on in this state, the additional one being in connection with Bay View Assembly, which follows the Chautauqua plan. A very elaborate display is to be made there and a large amount of material distributed for the benefit of the rural school teachers and others who do not, in any other way, come in contact with the work that is being done on these lines.

At the last session of the legislature a law was passed which makes it obligatory upon the part of district school officers to select books for the township and district libraries from a list prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Librarian; the result from this will undoubtedly be good, as rural schools are not up to the average in books in their libraries.

The Board of Library Commissioners has also decided to finance four round-tables in this state during the coming year, the printing of an enlarged edition of the list of 500 best books for children, and a second and enlarged edition of "Biographical sketches of American artists" is now in the hands of the printers.

The commission will conduct its usual summer courses in elementary library methods for teachers at the Western State Normal School at Kalamazoo and the Northern State Normal School at Marquette, beginning June 30, and at the Ferris Industrial Institute, at Big Rapids, beginning July 7, 1913. The board is also glad to announce a new course this year in connection with the Summer University at Bay View, beginning July 17.

These courses are not intended for the professional training of librarians, but to make the teachers more efficient through an intelligent use of books. They will cover the subject of elementary library economics and will be inspirational, technical and practical. Credits will be given to students taking the courses. A model library of 500 books for children will be available, and these books will be used in the practice work of students. Miss Green, of the New York Public Library, will conduct a week's course in children's literature at Kalamazoo, Marquette and Big Rapids, and Miss Whiteman, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, will give a like course at Bay View.

State Library Associations

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the sixth annual convention of the Oklahoma Library Association, May 14 and 15, at Muskogee, Mr. Carroll S. Bucher, president of the Muskogee library board, gave a cordial and eloquent address of welcome, responded to by Mrs. Cora Case Porter, acting president, in the gracious capable manner which characterized her leadership throughout the meetings. The sessions were full of helpful discussions along technical lines.

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, the principal speaker and an authority on library matters, addressed the assembly in the Commercial Club rooms on "The library as a business asset" and "How to interest the business man in the library." Mr. Utley quoted former President Roosevelt as declaring that after the church and the school came the library in point of public benefit.

"What children read" was ably discussed by E. S. Monroe, superintendent of the Muskogee city schools. Mrs. Bertha McBride, of Guthrie, read a paper giving valuable suggestions on "Library work with children."

Miss Abbott's resignation as president was read and accepted, and a committee appointed to write her a letter of thanks for her coöperation and financial help, expressing regret that she is out of the state for the next year. Mrs. R. W. Funk sent a cordial letter of greeting and good wishes to the association.

The committee on affiliation with A. L. A. reported, recommending approval of any regulation that may be adopted by A. L. A. at the Kaaterskill conference.

The strength of the association was greatly increased by the addition of several capable new members. Miss Radford, librarian at Muskogee, proved herself a genius as an executive in preparing for the meeting. Miss Anna Reid McGlenn, of Tulsa, made her initial appearance, giving a paper on "The small library as a social center," in which she named the varied activities that are now considered the proper functions of a library.

Seven valued members who are state school librarians were absent, owing to stress of work incident to commencement.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Phelps for the efficient service she is rendering in conducting a summer training class for librarians.

The association voted enthusiastically to invite the American Library Association to hold its 1913 session in Oklahoma. Miss Edith Allen Phelps extended an invitation from Oklahoma City, giving an attractive outline of its facilities for handling so large a convention. Mrs. J. A. Thompson, of Chickasha, and Miss Phelps were elected delegates to carry this invitation to the national conference in New York in June.

Mrs. De Roos Bailey, chairman of library committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, outlined in a graphic manner the need of a larger expenditure of time and money to carry on the useful work of traveling libraries.

Favorable action was taken in response to greetings from Mrs. D. A. McDougal, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, asking the association to become a member of the federation on the same basis as the clubs. Miss Mary R. Radford, of the Muskogee Public Library, was elected to represent the association at the biennial federation meeting at Tulsa in November.

A resolution was adopted relative to representation on the program of the State Teachers' Association.

Miss Ava L. Miles, of the Oklahoma City Public Library and chairman of the legislative committee, read a report on the progress of the library commission bill. The committee was commended for its faithful work and was continued, Mrs. De Roos Bailey, of Muskogee, and Mrs. R. W. Funk, of Shawnee, being added.

An excellent luncheon at the Torson, tendered by the Chamber of Commerce, a reception at the Christian Temple, and an auto ride over the city and out to "Sawokla," the picturesque home of Miss Alice Robinson, were features of Muskogee's delightful hospitality.

Miss Robinson served a dinner to the visiting librarians in honor of her friend, Miss Phelps.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Cora Case Porter, Oklahoma City; first vice-president, Miss Mary R. Radford, Muskogee; second vice-president, Miss Alma Mcgleen, Tulsa; treasurer, Miss Cora Miltimore, Stillwater; secretary, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Chickasha.

Mrs. J. A. Thompson,
Secretary O. L. A.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 23d annual meeting of the New York State Library Association will be held Sept. 22-27, inclusive, at the Sagamore, on Lake George. Railroad fares, hotel rates and details of the program will be announced later.

A cordial invitation is extended to workers throughout New York state and elsewhere to attend.

All who have once enjoyed "library work" at Lake George will wish to go again, while it is hoped that those who have not will take this opportunity to become acquainted with fellow-workers and to know the beauties of the region.

Adelaide Bowles Maltby, *Secretary.*

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The tenth meeting of the Georgia Library Association was held in Atlanta Monday and Tuesday, April 28-29, at the Carnegie Library.

The first session was opened by a welcome

from Mr. Willis M. Everett, president of the Board of Trustees. Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, of Athens, president of the Georgia Library Association, delivered the president's address, which was followed by the report of the secretary.

The meeting was then given over to "Some special phases of library work," and papers were presented by Mrs. Maud Barker, state librarian, who told of the work of the State Library. Mr. William H. Moyer, warden of the federal prison, told of the library now operated in the prison, and also told of his plans for future development of the library's work. Mr. Moyer invited the members of the Association to visit the prison library, and many spent the afternoon in a most interesting visit.

Following Mr. Moyer, Miss Orpha Zoe Massey, librarian of the Retail Credit Company, told of the unique library which is operated by the company, and showed what an active part it plays in the rating of the employes of the company.

Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, of Middleton, who was to have told of the system of traveling libraries which she sends throughout the territory covered by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, was detained by illness.

Telegrams of congratulation were read from several absent members, and from Mrs. Anne Wallace Howland, of Boston, who organized the Georgia Library Association in 1897.

Invitations were presented, inviting the Association to attend several interesting events during the afternoon, notably the organ recital at the City Auditorium, and a reception at the Piedmont Driving Club, given in honor of the delegates to the Sociological Congress in session in the city.

The afternoon hours were left free for visits to the neighboring libraries, and delegates divided their time between the two branch libraries, the Anne Wallace branch and the Oakland City branch, and some of the college libraries.

In the evening Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick gave a most interesting lecture on "The activities of a large library system," illustrated by stereopticon views of the St. Louis Public Library. The lecture was followed by an informal reception, at which the Board of Trustees and their wives and the library staff acted as hosts.

Tuesday morning was given to a round table discussion of the "Problems of a small public library," conducted by Miss Eloise Alexander, assistant librarian, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, who also led the discussion on Cataloging. Miss Florence Bradley, head of the Circulation Department, led the discussion of Circulation problems, and Miss Tommie D. Barker, head of the Reference Department, led the discussion of reference problems, and exhibited many new aids to reference work. On account of the late hour, the discussions of work with children and training for library work, by Miss Amelia Whitaker and Mrs. Percival Sneed, respectively, were omitted, and the reports from the small libraries of the state were presented by their librarians. Ten libraries were represented, and interesting reports showed splendid work done throughout the state.

The reports were followed by a delightful paper from Dr. Bostwick on the "Art of re-reading," and many good resolutions to re-read the old favorites were made during the reading of Dr. Bostwick's paper.

The Tuesday afternoon session was held at the library of the Georgia School of Technology. Miss Laura Hammond, the librarian, and her assistant, Miss Julia Hammond, welcomed the visitors, and were assisted by President K. G. Matheson, who spoke in most glowing terms of the good work that was accomplished by the college libraries. Mr. E. L. Boogher, of the Library committee, also spoke to the visitors.

In the absence of Mr. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia Library (who was called home a few hours before the session by illness in his family), Mrs. Percival Sneed, principal of the Library Training School of Carnegie Library, presided over this session. Reports from the librarians of the Georgia School of Technology, Agnes Scott College, Emory College, Mercer University, Wesleyan College, Brenau College, and Bessie Tift College were presented, and showed excellent work done during the past year. Miss Hammond then invited the visitors to inspect her library building and to examine her collection of old books, among which are some excellent incunabula.

The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted, and the following officers were elected: president, Chancellor David C. Barrow, Athens; vice-presidents, Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Mr. H. H. Stone, Mr. Duncan Burnet, Mr. William Harden. Invitations for the next meeting were received from several cities, but it was finally decided to accept the invitation presented by Mrs. Nina Holstead, of the Carnegie Library of Columbus.

The tenth meeting was the largest and most representative meeting ever held by the Association, sixteen cities of Georgia sending delegates. There were also several visitors from cities which are now planning libraries. Miss Mollie Norman, librarian of Union Springs, brought greetings from Alabama, and Miss Mary Bell Palmer, librarian of Charlotte, represented North Carolina. Georgia has 22 public libraries, and three are now in process of construction.

Library Clubs

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the New York Library Club for the year 1912-13 was held Thursday afternoon, May 8, in the lecture room of the

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th street. As the May meeting is the annual business meeting of the club, the afternoon's program was preceded by the election of officers for the ensuing year. The officers elected were: president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, director New York Public Library School; vice-president, Mr. E. F. Stevens, librarian, Pratt Institute; secretary, Miss E. H. Budington, Columbia University Library; treasurer, Mr. H. O. Wellman, New York Public Library; council, Mr. E. H. Anderson, Miss Theresa Hitchler, Miss A. Van Valkenburgh, Miss Isadore G. Mudge. After the transaction of routine business, including the election of three new members and the presentation of the annual reports of the secretary and the treasurer the regular program of the afternoon was taken up. This consisted of full reports of great interest from the various committees which had been working throughout the year. The detailed reports showed much research and investigation into local conditions, and some were of such a nature as to promise to be of more than local use and interest. As all the reports are to be printed in full in the June issue of the *Club Bulletin* no analysis of their contents is given here. The committees which presented reports are: Historical manuscripts, Victor H. Paltsits, chairman; Libraries in charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, Frederick W. Jenkins, chairman; Prints, Frank Weitenkampf, chairman; School libraries, Miss Mary W. Hall, chairman; Special collections, Miss Isadore G. Mudge, chairman; Union lists, William P. Cutter, chairman; Press, L. M. Solis-Cohen, chairman; New members, Miss Harriet E. Hassler, chairman. At the conclusion of the reports, a vote of thanks to the librarian and the library committee of the Young Women's Christian Association for the use of the rooms was passed and the formal part of the meeting was adjourned. A reception at which refreshments were served was held after the meeting, and after the reception many members of the club took advantage of the opportunity to visit the charming library rooms of the association. ISADORE G. MUDGE, *Secretary.*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club, for the season of 1912-13, which was held on Monday evening, May 12, 1913, was unique in its way, the first half hour being spent in historic old Christ Church of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Washburn, the rector of Christ Church, gave a very full description of the church as it was before the Revolution, saying that "while the Revolutionary associations with the church are very precious and very significant, the fact must not be forgotten that the church was there long before there was a Revolution." A well-carved coat-of-arms, sent over in 1694 to mark the royal governor's pew, is still in the church, also a great deal of the original altar furniture; and the communion silver presented by Queen Anne is still used. After Dr. Washburn's address, the meeting adjourned to the Neighborhood House across the street, where the regular annual business meeting was held.

Four new members were elected, and after the treasurer's report for the year (which showed a substantial balance for next year's work) was read and approved, the following officers were nominated and elected to serve for the year 1913-1914: president, Dr. Cyrus Adler, president Dropsie College; first vice-president, Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian; second vice-president, Miss Corinne Bacon, librarian and director library class, Drexel Institute; treasurer, Miss Bertha S. Wetzell; secretary, Miss Jean E. Graffen.

After the election, Dr. Robinson asked to be allowed to make another nomination, at the request of the nominating committee. He said that he wished "to make a nomination to a new office of honor, and to nominate a person for that office who deserves all the honor that we can give him, and one to whom this club owes more than most of us know. He was among its first founders, having been president of the club, and is willing always to spend and be spent in the interest of the club. I have the pleasure and honor to nominate for honorary president of the Pennsylvania Library Club Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia." After an enthusiastic endorsement of this nomination by a rising vote, Mr. Thomson accepted the office in his usual gracious and genial manner.

Dr. Washburn again took the floor, and gave a most interesting and descriptive talk about the library of Christ Church, about which, up to the present time, very little is known, except perhaps what has been brought out by Dr. Keep, of Columbia University, in his lectures on colonial libraries. The first consignment of books for this library was sent in 1696, the books being marked "Belonging to ye Library of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania." The library contains over 300 volumes in all. Mention of this library was made in a book published in London in 1698.

The members and their friends, numbering one hundred and twenty, were loathe to leave at the close of the meeting, and many remained until a late hour, examining the old books with the quaint inscriptions and book plates. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Washburn for a delightful and instructive evening. JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary.*

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Northern New York Library Club was called to order at the Theresa Library at 11 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, April 23. There were thirty-two in attendance, including trustees, librarians and interested friends.

It was voted to hold the fall meeting of the

club at the new library at Colton, the time of meeting being left to the executive committee.

Resolutions were endorsed that the parcel post just initiated place books upon the same basis as other articles entitled to the parcel post.

Miss Mary Hasbrouck, of the Ogdensburg Library, read a paper on "Reserving books"; Mr. John Sterling, of Watertown, gave a talk on "The library and the busy man," and Miss Caroline Webster gave a paper on "The farmer and the library." These papers were followed by informal discussions on the subjects.

Officers for the year were re-elected as follows: Dr. S. A. Hayt, Watertown, president; Jane Naughton, Watertown, secretary; Katherine S. Perine, Watertown, treasurer.

JANE NAUGHTON, *Sec'y.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the season was held on Thursday evening, May 8, at Lincoln Center. Dinner was served at 6.30, and a short business meeting was held afterward. The following officers were elected for 1913-1914: president, C. J. Barr, assistant librarian of John Crerar Library; first vice-president, Miss Mary W. Wood, librarian of the Blackstone Branch of Chicago Public Library; second vice-president, Miss Mary Van Horne, librarian, Art Institute, Chicago; secretary, Miss Agnes Peterson, Newberry Library; treasurer, Miss Cora M. Gettys, Reference Department, Library of University of Chicago.

The balance of the evening was devoted to dancing, and the 125 members present had a most enjoyable evening.

HELEN HUTCHINSON, *Sec'y.*

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the club was held on May 15, at Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., at 2.30 p.m. This locality has been recently laid out as a garden city under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation. About two hundred were in attendance. The following officers for the coming year were unanimously elected: president, Harriot Hassler, Queens Borough Public Library; vice-president, Julia Hopkins, Pratt Institute Free Library; secretary, Eleanor Roper, Queens Borough Public Library; treasurer, Gwendolen Brown, Brooklyn Public Library.

The first speaker of the afternoon was John M. Glenn, director of the Russell Sage Foundation. Mr. Glenn's preliminary remarks were devoted to a description of the locality at Forest Hills, and he explained the purpose of the Sage Foundation Homes Association in establishing this garden city. Then followed a description of the activities of the Foundation and its publications. It was interesting to learn of the many departments into which the work is divided, such as the Charity Organization Department, the Recreation Department, the Publicity Work, etc. The aim of the Foundation is not so much to help individuals as to get the needs of a community before the public, and to suggest how the social and industrial betterment of this community may be brought about. It aims also to standardize social work and the education of social workers.

Mr. Franklin K. Mathiews, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts, was the next speaker. The importance of a boy's reading when about twelve years of age was emphasized. He is sure to be interested in books of adventure, war, heroes and sport, and Mr. Mathiews placed stories of adventure first, because they develop his imagination and self-reliance. Very important also are books of sport and school life, because they develop his sense of honor and honesty. Mr. Mathiews exhibited a questionnaire which he had prepared for the use of a boy's parents. From a study of the answers to these questions, he is enabled to recommend certain books best adapted to the boy's reading. He told also of a plan which has been started to publish, for a small sum, a number of the best books for boys. Only the most representative and best books will be chosen, and thus the problem of "not what a boy *ought* to read but what he *does* and *will* read" will be partially solved.

After these addresses a vote of thanks, presented by Dr. Hill, was unanimously extended to the speakers of the afternoon, and "to the Sage Foundation Homes Association for the privilege of enjoying their hospitality in this newest garden spot of Long Island."

ROBERT L. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Several unusually good lectures have recently been given by visiting librarians. These have been:

April 18. Mr. George Iles. A bureau of review; a discussion of the advisability of a central board of book appraisal. Mr. Iles has since printed his address in pamphlet form.

April 21. Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith. Branch libraries; a comparative study of the work of the branch library and the librarian of an independent library.

April 29. Miss Alice S. Tyler. Commission work. Two lectures dealing especially with the problems of commission work in the middle west.

May 17. Mr. William H. Brett. The Cleveland Public Library; an illustrated lecture on the library and its work, especially in the branches.

May 19. Miss Josephine A. Rathbone. Fi-

tion from the desk attendant's point of view.

Owing to continued illness, Miss Martha T. Wheeler has again been obliged to give up her work in the school. Miss Mary E. Eastwood, '03, who was in general charge of the course in selection of books at the beginning of the school year, has again taken the major part of the work of the course. She has been assisted by Rev. Charles F. Porter, '08, of the traveling library section, who has given the lectures and conducted the discussions in religion and philosophy. Miss Mary Ellis, '92, for a number of years the official indexer of the Education Department, is conducting the course in indexing.

The library institute of the Albany district, conducted by the New York State Library Association, was held in one of the school's classrooms, Tuesday, May 20. Lack of room prevented the attendance of many of the students, but a number of the seniors acted as guides throughout the building to the visiting librarians. Among the speakers were Mr. Wyer, Mr. Watson, Miss Mary E. Eastwood, Miss Mary P. Parsons, and Mr. Walter, of the State Library staff. Mr. Wynkoop, head of the public libraries section and editor of *New York Libraries,* was in general charge of the meeting.

ALUMNI NOTES

Alice A. Blanchard, '03-'04, has been engaged as temporary assistant by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

Genevieve Conant, '13, has been appointed head cataloger for the Public Library, Brookline, Mass., and will begin her duties in July.

Isabella M. Cooper, B.L.S., '08, has resigned her position as instructor in the Department of Library Science at Simmons College, and will go to the Brooklyn Public Library to take charge of the sociological department.

Lillian M. George, B.L.S., '10, has been appointed cataloger of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis for the year beginning July 1. During the past two years Miss George has had charge of the cataloging and classifying at Purdue University.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The work of the third term consists of two mornings a week (and an occasional afternoon period) of class room work, during which the courses in History of classification, Cutter classification, Printing, Business methods, Library administration seminar, and Children's work are given. Miss Plummer's course in History of libraries and Mr. Eastman's on Library buildings also come this term, and the elective course in Italian that was so successful last year is offered again. The rest of the time, about 28 hours a week, throughout the term, is spent in practical work. Most of this work is done here in our own library, but, thanks to the courtesy of neighboring libraries, students under appointment to definite positions, or intending to take up distinct kinds of work, are enabled to get practice along special lines. One student is working two afternoons a week in the Erasmus Hall High School library, one in the library of the Children's Museum, one spends a day a week in the Traveling Libraries department of the Brooklyn Public Library, and one is acquiring experience in the administration of a smaller town library by working at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Englewood, N. J.

The class have enjoyed lectures from Miss Stearns and from Miss Alice Tyler this month and an informal talk from Mr. Brett, who talked to them about the special children's course given by the Cleveland Public Library. As a result two members of the class, Miss Mary E. Hoover and Miss Adeline Cartwright, have decided to go to Cleveland next year.

Friday afternoon visits were made this month to Columbia University, the Hispanic Society, the Bureau of Municipal Research (where Dr. M. H. Allen gave an hour talk on "What public libraries can do for their city governments"), the Y. W. C. A. Library, the Newark Public Library, and the Public Library of Madison, N. J. The latter was in response to an especial invitation extended by the board.

ALUMNI NOTES

Ada Thurston, '02, who has been an assistant in J. P. Morgan's library for some years, was a beneficiary under Mr. Morgan's will for $10,000.

Clara C. Field, '05, has been made acting librarian of the Kern County Library of California.

Janet Jerome, '07, formerly assistant in the children's room of the Denver Public Library, has been appointed branch librarian of the Henry White Warren branch of that library.

Helen M. Davis, '10, formerly children's librarian in the East branch of the Portland, Ore., library, has been made librarian of the Public Library of Franklin, Indiana.

Ingegard Ekman, '11, writes of her success in establishing a children's library at her home in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Ethel H. Opdycke, '11, was married April 26 to Alfred F. Meyerhans. They are living at Clifton Park, N. J.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE—LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss June Richardson Donnelly, teacher of library economy in the Washington Irving High School for Girls, New York, formerly director of the Drexel Institute Library School, has been elected associate professor of library science in Simmons College, librarian of the college, and director of the Library School. She follows Miss Robbins, who

has resigned after serving the college from its foundation. Miss Donnelly was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1895 with distinction, and from the New York State Library School in 1907. As an assistant at Simmons College and later as director of the Library School at Drexel Institute she developed rare adminstrative ability. Her forceful personality and grasp of the library needs in this country will, it is hoped, make her administration at Simmons notable; for she believes that a college course combined with technical training offers to the American girl the opportunity for culture and means to a livehood that she has long desired.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The visiting lecturers of the past month, speaking before the junior classes, were Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, on "The library militant," and on "Pioneer library work in Wisconsin," and Miss Alice Tyler, of the Iowa Library Commission, on "The work of the library commission." The students had the pleasure of meeting Miss Tyler at a tea, given in her honor, and Miss Stearns at a campfire picnic, given by the students at a delightful picnicking spot on Staten Island.

Mrs. Luther Gulick, one of the originators of the girls campfire movement, also addressed the juniors and the seniors in the children's librarians' course, on the movement and its object, exhibiting the costume and regalia. Juniors and seniors together listened to a most interesting address by John Collier, of the National Board of Censorship, on "Moving picture shows."

The visits to libraries since the last record have been to the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library and its branches, with an inspection of the budget exhibit, made by "The Oranges," to the Wadleigh and Morris high schools in Manhattan, and the Girls' high school in Brooklyn.

The results of the book sewing, pamphlet binding, etc., were some very good pieces of work to be carried away by the students for future reference, and a set of models for the school, made and presented by Miss Allerton, of the senior class.

The juniors tendered a May party to the seniors on the evening of May 9, which proved one of the prettiest functions of the year.

Senior lectures have been as follows: to the class in administration, a talk on "Work for the blind in the U. S.," by Mrs. Delfino, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, following a visit to "The Lighthouse," the new headquarters of New York work for the blind. An invitation has been received to visit the printing establishment of the *Matilda Ziegler Magazine*, published in the interests of the blind, which will be accepted if time permits. This class has had also talks from H. L. Cowing, of the New Haven Public Library, on "The circulating department"; Miss Harriet Prescott, of Columbia University Library, on "The cataloging department," and Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff, of the Pratt Institute Free Library, on "The reference department." The class in advanced cataloging and reference work has had one lecture by Miss Isadore Mudge, of Columbia University Library, on "The reference department of the college library," and has been working in the various reference rooms of the library on actual problems assigned by the heads of the departments. Several juniors are giving their practice time to work on the index of the Catholic Encyclopædia, which has its headquarters near at hand.

Of the seniors, Miss Melvain (N. J.) and Miss Newberry (Mich.) have been engaged as assistants by the reference department of the New York Public Library, Miss Olmsted (N. J.) goes as cataloger to the library of the New York School of Philanthropy, and Mrs. Kelliher as librarian to the new municipal reference branch of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library. Miss Simonds (Mass.), of the juniors, has been engaged to fill the position of librarian of the New York Institution for the Blind, as soon as her year in the school is over.

Other appointments, both of seniors and juniors, will be ready for announcement in the next report.

Entrance examinations for 1913-14 will be given on June 9, 1913, at the school and in various parts of the country. One set of questions has already been dispatched to the Far East.

The new circular of the school will soon be out, enclosing one in regard to the work of the senior year.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR YEAR

Now that the experimental year of senior studies is nearly at an end, it seems advisable to make some report on the work, in order that librarians may know what has been done and that graduates of library schools may have an idea of just what is offered.

No students were accepted for the year who were not graduates, with recommendations, from a library school. No tuition was required, since those who were appointed to positions were considered members of the library staff, and in the case of those doing unpaid practice, the fifteen hours of work per week were considered to offset any tuition fee. No charge was made for text books and supplies.

Members of the staffs of the Brooklyn and Queens Borough Public Libraries were offered the same privilege given to members of the New York Public Library's staff. The minimum salary offered was $50 per month, the present initial salary of the library's C grade.

The morning hours from 9 to 12 were the ones selected for school work, and the remainder of the students' time was scheduled

in the reference or circulation departments of the library. No student doing full library work (40 hours per week) could take more than one of the senior courses (two mornings), but students doing unpaid practice could and did elect two courses or four mornings of school work.

Three courses were offered, in response to the demand from the junior class and from outside. Thirteen students, having no special leanings, elected administrative or general work, four advanced reference or cataloging, and four the work with children. Monday and Wednesday mornings were given to the advanced reference and cataloging, Tuesday and Thursday to administrative subjects, Wednesday and Friday to work with children. The students of the first-named course had their practice in the reference and cataloging rooms, the others chiefly in the branches and central circulation room, taking the same sort of schedules as the regular staff. In fact, they were members of the staff, for the time being, with the privilege of following certain courses in the school.

In the course in advanced cataloging and reference the students were tested in the cataloging room of the reference department for five weeks, and for an equal time on actual problems in the various reference rooms of the same department, children's reference, economics, technology, art, government documents. They had a course of lectures in the history of printing, practice in the cataloging of early printed books, a course in subject bibliography (chiefly of the natural sciences), lessons in bibliographical Italian, with a written test, and a number of single lectures, such as that of Mr. Austin B. Keep, on the "History of American libraries," Miss Ruth Granniss, on "What makes an old book interesting," and Miss Henrietta Bartlett, on "Making a bibliography." This class selected as the subjects of the bibliographies to be presented for the diploma "Free speech," "Eugenics," and "Printers' marks," all three subjects having been suggested by an actual demand.

The students in administration had a course of lectures on civic matters, followed by discussion, and on numerous subjects pertaining to library administration, such as heating, lighting and ventilation, furnishing, library reports, advertising, rules and regulations, budgets and financial reports, founding and organizing, library extension, etc. Inasmuch as there could be no practice under most of these heads, discussion and note taking were an important part of the work. Visits were made to library buildings, settlements, institutions for the blind; some practice was given in book-selection and in book-sewing, covering pamphlets and magazines, mounting and labeling, making portfolios, etc.

The students electing the work with children had a series of lessons with Miss Annie C. Moore on children's books, and with Miss Anna L. Tyler on picture bulletins and story-telling. Each prepared a bulletin, the subjects being Exploration and discovery, Robert Louis Stevenson, and St. Valentine's day. They also combined in making a graded list of stories for children, for use in the library's children's department. Among their school exercises were visits to the juvenile departments of book stores, to settlements, to truant schools, to graded public schools, to Ellis Island, etc., each followed by reports made in class. Much of their practice was in the children's rooms of the library.

Reports of the practice work have been sent in or furnished the library when called for, so that this part of the students' course is still of the nature of testing and counts toward the granting or withholding of the diploma.

Commencement exercises will take place on June 13, at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Charles K. Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum Library, will deliver the Commencement address, "The librarian in a democracy." The first of the annual school dinners, projected by the school, will probably take place the evening before.

Plans for the senior courses of the coming year are being made in the light of the past year's experience. An additional course is to be given, toward preparation for work in school and college libraries, in response to a demand.

Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, and Miss Isadore Mudge, of Columbia University, are two of the lecturers who will give courses, and other college and school librarians have been invited. A course on the history of education will be included, and it is hoped that some lectures on the application of psychology to the work of the librarian may be secured.

In the advanced reference and cataloging course, a number of lectures on "Bibliography and bibliographies" will be given by Miss Henrietta Bartlett, a New York bibliographer of reputation. In some subjects, the schedules of this and the previous course will lap, and the same work will be given to students of both courses. More attention will be given to the cataloging of maps, music and other unusual material. In the course in administration, Mr. E. H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, will give a number of talks on administration, and the lectures on civic questions will be continued. The course in applied psychology, if given, will probably be so timed as to be open to all senior students.

The course for children's librarians will be somewhat changed in the proportion of subjects, but Miss Moore and Miss Tyler will continue to conduct the major subjects.

For the students' own sake, the fifteen hours unpaid practice is recommended, in order that more time may be had for reading and study, or for the taking of two courses, and thus covering more ground. Where, for financial

or other reasons, this is impracticable, the full-paid positions can almost always be counted on. Library school graduates, after some years of professional work, who find themselves in need of reinspiration and change of thought, can surely find it in a year of study and recreation combined in New York, which offers so much of both.

No entrance examinations are required of graduates of library schools recommended by their schools, except in cases where their entrance tests have not included subjects required by this school. The diploma of the school will state in what course the sudent has taken his or her senior work.

Entrance examinations for the junior class will be given on Monday, June 9, from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6 o'clock, at the school and at assigned points throughout the country.

Very little change has been made in the junior course, with the exception of the offer of a supplementary or advanced course in government documents offered to those students who do the best work in the primary course and who wish a more thorough knowledge. This has been offered by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, and will be most valuable to students who wish to go into government positions or to prepare for legislative reference library work. The course will be given through informal talks and practice in the rooms of the Documents Division.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Mary Wright Plummer, principal of the Library School, New York Public Library, visited the school and gave two lectures on "Applied poetry" and "The seven joys of reading," Friday, May 2.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, instructor in the School of Education, University of Chicago, gave nine lectures on story telling to the class, May 5-9. Thursday evening, May 8, Mrs. Thomsen told stories in the East Liberty Branch Auditorium.

Other visiting lecturers, scheduled for the latter part of May, are:

Mr. Edwin Hatfield Anderson, director of New York Public Library, New York City, two lectures (illustrated), on the "Work of the New York Public Library."

Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York, architect, two lectures (illustrated), on "Library buildings," May 29.

During the spring term examinations were given in "Lending systems," "Library work with schools," "Ordering and accessioning," and "Home library work."

The school closes its spring term June 9, and reopens for the summer term June 16. Courses bulletined for the summer term are:

Aids to library economy, Miss Mann.
Book binding, Mr. Arthur Bailey.
Book selection for children, Miss Knapp.
Book selection for children, Miss Randall.
Branch extension work, Miss Howard.
Business methods, Mr. Wright.
Classified catalog, Miss Mann.
Departmental routine, Miss Law.
Modern public library movement in America, Miss Bogle.
Routine work of branch library, Miss Howard.
Seminar for periodical review, Miss McCurdy.

During the summer term the students are scheduled two periods a week for practice work in the summer playgrounds. In connection with the playground work a series of lectures will be given by members of the Pittsburgh Playground Association.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The school has been particularly fortunate in the number and interest of the speakers who have given talks or addresses during the spring term. Besides those already reported, President Plantz, of Lawrence University, spoke on "Importance of self culture." Mr. William F. Seward, librarian of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library, gave two lectures, one on "Men and the library" and one on "Vocational guidance." Mr. Seward brought with him samples of his advertising material, which made a most suggestive exhibit. Miss Ruth Goodwin, of the Wellesley Graduate Council, gave a talk on the "Importance of alumni associations"; and Miss Amy Homans, director of the department of physical education, Wellesley College, spoke to the students on "Physical wellbeing."

Mr. William H. Brett, librarian of Cleveland Public Library, was the guest of the school for its annual May Day festival, lecturing also on the "Decimal classification as a logical scheme of notation," and giving two talks illustrated with lantern slides. These were on the "Cleveland Public Library and its branches" and the "Presidents of the A. L. A." On Saturday morning, May 3, Mr. Brett addressed a large company of library workers and townspeople of Madison interested in the school on "The larger purpose of the public library."

The class gift, a beautiful colored print of the "Old Blue Mill," by Thaulow, was presented to the school by Mrs. Koelker, the class president.

The guests were invited to view the exhibit of picture bulletins made by each of the students. The presence of a number of alumnæ made the occasion especially pleasant. Among those from out of town were Margaret Reynolds, 1907, Gertrude Cobb and Margaret Greene, 1911, and Nell Fawcett and Ethel Robbins, 1912. The catalogs prepared by the committee and the attractiveness of the exhibit made an occasion not unlike a veritable reception at the opening of an art exhibition. Coffee was served and the rooms of the school were opened to visitors. The subjects selected for bulletins were as follows:

Art galleries, Miss Glover.
Aviation, Mrs. Koelker.
The baby, Miss Turner.
Back to the soil, Miss Hardy.
Bible stories for children, Miss Ely.
Bird study, Miss Luttrell.
Book making in the middle ages, Miss Tiffy.
Books about Lincoln, Miss Ely.
Bring your vacation photos to the library—posters, Miss Malmquist.
Camping, Miss Calhoun.
The Canadian north, Miss Brubaker.
Child study, Mrs. Luther.
Child welfare, Miss Nethercut.
Chivalry, Miss Humble.
Christmas, Miss Stewart.
Cook books, Miss Dickerson.
Fairy tales, Miss Rowe.
Good stories to tell, Miss Dukes.
Grand opera, Miss Westgate.
Grown-ups and children, Miss Graves.
How to know the wild flowers, Mrs. Craig.
King Arthur and his knights, Miss Fisher.
Laws die, books never, Miss Akers.
Lullaby land, Miss Frederickson.
Missions, Miss Janes.
Music and musicians, Miss Askey.
Oriental rugs, Miss Ely.
The original American, Miss Mattson.
Panama canal, Miss Harris.
Romance of the ship, Mrs. Craig.
Sleepy-time stories, Miss Thatcher.
Story hour, Miss Egan.
Transportation, Miss Aiken.
Trees that every child should know, Miss Sawyer.
Who are we?, Miss Beust.

The courses in document cataloging, binding and book buying, with the required practice work in each subject, have been completed. The school is fortunate in having secured Miss Ethel F. McCollough, librarian of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library and formerly instructor in the school, to give the lectures in Library administration and equipment. Subjects for bibliographies have been assigned and the students are at work upon them.

Miss Aiken, The woman's club movement.
Miss Akers, Physical education.
Miss Askey, Garden cities.
Miss Beust, Non-partisan movement in city government.
Miss Burbaker, Occupational diseases.
Miss Calhoun, The organization of reference work.
Mrs. Craig, Welfare work.
Miss Dickerson, American literary criticism, 1890-1900.
Miss Dukes, Domestic science in elementary and secondary schools.
Miss Egan, Coöperative movements.
Miss Ely, Reminiscences of American life, 1880-1890.
Miss Fisher, Child welfare movements.
Miss Frederickson, Life and works of Christ.
Miss Glover, Resolved, That for like services, women should receive the same pay as men.
Miss Graves, Minimum wage.
Miss Hardy, Anniversaries and holidays.
Miss Harris, Books on reading.
Miss Humble, Mothers' pensions.
Miss Janes, Needs in civic work.
Mrs. Koelker, American editions of Shakespeare.
Mrs. Luther, Relation of library and school.
Miss Luttrell, Teachers' pensions.
Miss Malmquist, Pageants and festivals.
Miss Mattson, Norway and Sweden: a study club outline, with bibliography.
Miss Nethercut, Niagara.
Miss Rowe, Anniversaries and holidays.
Miss Sawyer, Efficiency in library administration.
Miss Stewart, Consumers' league.
Miss Thatcher, Continuation schools.
Miss Tiffy, Life and works of St. Paul.
Miss Turner, Open air schools and visiting nurses.
Miss Westgate, Cost of living.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Agnes Dickerson, a senior in the joint course, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa this spring. Last year two students in the Library School, Miss Alice Farquhar and Miss Ruth Rice, received similar honors.

On the occasion of Miss Hazeltine's birthday, the students gave a picnic for her at "Arbroath," Maple Bluff.

Myrtle Sette, '07, and Ruth Knowlton, '09, visited the school in April.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The senior class are organizing and cataloging the nearly 4000 volumes of the Mineralogy Department of the university.

The Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, S.T.D., formerly archæologist of the New York State Museum and a writer and authority on the local history of Syracuse and vicinity, gave an interesting and instructive lecture before the Library School, April 25, on the "Importance of collecting and preserving source material for local history."

On May 9 the school had the pleasure of a talk on binding from Thomas P. Ayer, superintendent of the binding department of Columbia University Library.

The senior class and some of the freshmen and juniors of the Library School attended the New York State Library Institute held at the Canastota Public Library, the afternoon of May 13. Mr. J. I. Wyer, director of the New York State Library School, and Mr. Paul Paine, of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, were the principal speakers.

Several exhibits of engravings of masterpieces of art have been displayed in one of the Library School rooms during the year.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director.*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the past month Mr. G. O. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has given two lectures to the students on "Technical book selection"; Mr. C. P. P. Vitz, second vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has begun a short course on "Reports and statistics" as a part of the course in library administration; Professor Allen Severance, of the university here, has given his course in general bibliography. The school has enjoyed the annual visit of Miss Alice Tyler, of the Iowa State Library Commission, who gave ten lectures on "The organization and administration of the small library."

Miss Ethel Fegan, librarian of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England, spent a day here and spoke informally and very interestingly to the students. The students of the Training School of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh while on their library visit to Cleveland were the guests at an afternoon tea given at the school for Miss Tyler. The school has also had the pleasure of entertaining a party of members of the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

The out of town library trips are now being taken to places of library interest within an easy radius of Cleveland. Thus far the college library at Oberlin, the public library at Willoughby, the college and public libraries at Painesville, and the public libraries at Elyria and Lorain have been visited.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, *Director.*

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

The State University of Iowa announces the twelfth session of the Summer School for Library Training to be held at Iowa City as a department of the Summer Session, June 16 to July 26, 1913.

From 1901 to 1911, inclusive, the Iowa Library Commission conducted a school for library training at the university. In 1912 no library school was held. This omission emphasized the fact that there is still a demand for a summer library school in Iowa. Because of increased pressure of work the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission is no longer able to conduct the school. The university, however, has assumed responsibility for the school, and the university librarian will be the director, the Iowa Library Commission actively coöperating in its management.

The primary purpose of the school is to raise the standard of librarianship in the smaller libraries of the state and to enlarge the conception of what the library should stand for in the community. The course is in no sense offered as a substitute for the full training of one of the regular library schools, but is intended for those who desire instruction in modern library methods, yet have neither the time nor the means to attend a full course school.

Daily instruction is given in the fundamental subjects relating to library organization and methods. The following subjects will be included: note-taking, library handwriting, book selection and buying, trade bibliography, mechanical preparation of books, accessioning, classification, cataloging, shelf listing, loan systems, statistics, library work with children, reference work, interior arrangement and furnishing a library building, library administration, binding and repair of books, and public documents.

Entrance examinations are not required, but candidates are supposed to have completed a high school course. Applicants now holding library positions or under definite appointment to such a position, are eligible for admission, and must file written application in advance, on a blank which may be obtained from the director. Inasmuch as emphasis is laid on practice work and prompt technical revision and correction, the number admitted is limited to twenty in the regular courses.

Students will be admitted from other states if the admission requirements are met and if the limit of students is not previously reached by Iowa applicants.

The fee for tuition in the Library School is $5 for the regular course, including the course in library work with children. For the children's course alone the fee will be $3.

MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

The summer library class of the Maine Library Commission will be held this year at the University of Maine Library, Orono, July 29 to Aug. 15, inclusive. The university library, with its excellent equipment, will be available for class use, and the summer term of the university, in session while this course is being given, offers opportunities for recreation and social pleasures not otherwise obtainable.

The class is limited to 20, and is designed especially for those already engaged in library work or having library appointments. Instruction is free to residents of Maine; for others the tuition charge is $7.50. Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector for the Connecticut library committee, will have charge of the work.

Reviews

BIBLIOTHÈQUES, LIVRES ET LIBRARIES: conférences faites à l'Ecole des Hautes-Etudes sociales sous le patronage de l'Association des Bibliothécaires français avec le concours

de l'Institut International de Bibliographie et du Cercle de la Librarie. 2d series. Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris, 1913. 181 p.

The first series of these lectures, designed to popularize libraries, was reviewed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April, 1912. The purpose and plan of the second series are similar to the first. The second series comprised sixteen lectures, eight of which are printed in the volume before us, as follows:

(1) Libraries of art and applied art.
(2) The Royal Library of Berlin.
(3) The Library of Congress at Washington and the New York Public Library.
(4) French municipal libraries.
(5) The British Museum.
(6) On the university libraries and the scientific press of Holland.
(7) Hygiene in libraries.
(8) Provincial university libraries in France.

The eight lectures omitted are those on more restricted professional and technical subjects, such as bibliography, binding, printing and cataloging.

The chapter on the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library was prepared before the new building of the latter was occupied or opened to the public, and the matter relating to this library naturally deals only with the principal features of the building and the architectural conveniences for light, heat and administration.

A closing paragraph in this chapter gives an interesting sidelight on what the French think of one of the points in library administration regarding which Americans are the most complacent. Freely translated it reads:

"On their side Americans have much to learn from us. One is greatly surprised that, following us, they have profited so little by our experience. Why have they adopted subject classification on the shelves? It is impractical and useless in large libraries; impractical because the constant intercalation of new books makes frequent rearrangement necessary and complicates endlessly the signs, letters and figures which must be used to designate the location of books; useless because the reader is never taken to the shelves, and it is all one to him whether a book on cooking stands next to a treatise on painting, provided the treatise on painting is brought to him when he wants it. The Bibliothèque Nationale gave up this system a long time ago. Thus we are not a little surprised to see it still practiced in the United States. The Library of Congress published last year an outline for a classification scheme for the social sciences—an outline of more than 800 pages. Why did it not instead print a subject catalog, simple and convenient in form, made by the alphabetical arrangement of the names of the subjects of the books included, and adopt for the books themselves a simpler classification permitting their easier use?"

J. I. WYER, JR.

POLLARD, Alfred W. Fine books. London, Methuen, 1912. xv+332 p., 8°. (Connoisseur's library.)

Mr. Pollard's title is somewhat misleading, as the work is devoted chiefly to incunabula and some of the more noteworthy volumes of the sixteenth and seventeenth century. More than half of the forty plates that make up the illustrations of the volume are from books printed before 1500. "Fine old books," or "Fine early printed books," would have given one a more exact idea of the scope of the present work, though the author would probably not grant that there were any early printed books that are not fine. He allows that students of a specialty run some risk of losing their sense of proportion, and admits that he is conscious of having looked at so many fifteenth-century woodcuts that he distinctly overrates them. Mr. Robert Proctor, "who knew more about fifteenth-century books than any other man has ever known or is ever likely to know," once said to Mr. Pollard that he did not think he had ever seen an ugly one.

In his preface, the author states that this work has been ten years on the stocks, and that much of it has been written over two or three times, either because his own information had increased or because he wished to embody the result of the successful research of others. He confesses to defeat in one main point—the book was begun with a confident determination to cover the whole ground, from the beginnings of printing and printed book illustration down to our own day. In the case of printing, the survey has been carried through, though in the later parts rather sketchily, but the corresponding survey of book illustration ends, as the author grants, with obvious marks of compression and fatigue, about the year 1780, leaving the story of a hundred and thirty years of very interesting picture work untold. The subject of the section which had to be abandoned was not only very large, but very miscellaneous, and it would have been necessary to have included at least France, Germany and the United States, in addition to Great Britain. Mr. Pollard consoles himself with the reflection that the paper and print of these modern books are so poor that they do not really fall within the class of "fine books," but are only books with fine pictures in them, and so are outside the scope of the present treatise.

The initial chapter on collectors and collecting has some well-known facts about famous collectors, but the analysis of what attracts the collector will be prized as a contribution to the philosophy of bibliophilism. Rarity of itself is of no interest to collectors worthy of the name; nobody wants a really dull book simply because it is unique or nearly so. Likewise age alone cannot give value in the eyes of the informed collector; an old volume of sermons would not command a high price simply because of its antiquity. If, however,

it were a scarce old volume, illustrating the work of some particular press or by some author noteworthy for his position in the community at the time, it might be prized by collectors, apart from any literary merit it chanced to possess. If one goes back far enough, age adds considerably to the interest in fifteenth-century books. Beauty of form is apt to be a secondary consideration with collectors, although comparatively few adopt it as the basis of their collections. In respect to the condition of copies, however, this is a guiding principle. The demand for a good copy will often be ten times as keen as that for a poor copy, even though the latter has no leaves actually wanting. The exceptionally poor copy would often have no selling value were it not useful to students, who are willing to pay a small price for it as a working copy.

The interest which books have in the eyes of a collector centers largely in their associations, and these may be historical, personal or purely literary. Among historical associations, those connected with the history of printing come first, and are the ones which chiefly concern Mr. Pollard in the present work. Many incunabula are interesting through the light they throw on the life of the early printers, and on their struggles with the new art which was to revolutionize society. Some of the best sidelights are gained through a study of the colophons, which not only portray the ambitions of the printers, but discuss quite frankly the difficulties encountered by them in prosecuting their labors. These colophons are sometimes quite lengthy, for here the editor or the printer could take a fling at previous attempts along the same line, or could ask for indulgence or encouragement from the reading public. For example, the colophon of a little grammar, printed at Acqui, tells us this: "The Doctrinale of Alexander Villedieu (God be praised!) comes to a happy end. It has been printed amid enough inconveniences, since of several things belonging to this art the printer, in making a beginning of it, could obtain no proper supply, owing to the plague raging at Genoa, Asti and elsewhere. Now this same work has been corrected by the prior Venturinus, a distinguished grammarian, and that so diligently that whereas previously the Doctrinale in many places seemed by the fault of booksellers too little corrected, now by the application of his care and diligence it will reach men's hands in the most correct form possible. After this date books will be printed in type of another kind, and elegantly, I trow; for both artificers and a sufficiency of other things, of which hitherto the putter forth has been in need, he now possesses by the gift of God, Who disposes all things according to the judgment of his will." Despite these proud boasts, the fond hopes of this pioneer printer were not to be realized, and he produced no other book.

Mr. Pollard treats, in turn, with his usual skill and sympathy, such topics as block books, the invention of printing, its development in early German and Dutch illustrated works, and dwells with special fondness on the Italian, French and Spanish illustrated books. There are separate chapters on "English books printed elsewhere than at London," "English woodcut illustrations," "Engraved illustrations" and "Modern fine printing." The brief closing paragraph of the book is devoted to the United States, where, "in addition to some merely impudent plagiarisms, several excellent efforts after improved printing were inspired by the English movement of which Morris was the most prominent figure." The Elston, Merrymount and Riverside presses are singled out for special commendation. There is a select bibliography of ten pages.

Like its companion volume on "Illuminated manuscripts," by Mr. J. A. Herbert (reviewed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, February, 1912), the work is one for the connoisseur rather than the amateur.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Supplement. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Company. To be issued bi-monthly, with the omission of the July number.

Industrial Arts Index, being a cumulative index to engineering and trade journals. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Company. To be issued bi-monthly, with the omission of the July number.

Annual Magazine Subject-index, 1912, including as part 2 the *Dramatic Index,* 1912, ed. by F. W. Faxon, 299 and 322 p. O. Boston, Boston Book Company, 1913.

Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften, hrsg. von Georg Maas. Berlin, Julius Springer. To be issued semi-monthly.

The appearance of two new periodical bibliographies published by the H. W. Wilson Company, together with the change of ownership, and to some extent of scope of the *Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften,* formerly published by the Internationales Institut fur Sozialbibliographie, will at once awaken discussion as to the needs of American libraries for indexes of current periodicals. Consideration of the scope covered at present, of unnecessary duplication, and of subjects for which there are no adequate periodical indexes, suggests that the subject demands careful study and investigation. Neither the American Library Association nor the Bibliographical Society of America seems to have given the subject the attention it deserves, although at a meeting of the Bibliographical Society in 1910 a paper was read by Mr. J. C. Bay on the* "Survey of periodical bibliography." He closed his paper with the recom-

* Bibliographical Society of America. Papers 1905. Vol 5, p. 61-69.

mendation that a committee be appointed to "investigate the scope, manner of publication, and relative utility of existing [periodical] bibliographies, to look into the problem of unnecessary duplication, to consider remedies... and propose an adjustment." If such a committee was appointed, there seems to be little record of its activities.

A reviewer of the two new Wilson publications is handicapped by the fact that the numbers issued are, according to the publishers, but little more than prospectuses of what it is proposed to do. The Supplement to the *Readers' Guide* (vol. 1, no. 1, March, 1913) indexes 37 periodicals. It is proposed to increase the number to 100 as soon as possible. Of the 37 magazines indexed in the first number, 18 were included in the *Readers' Guide* for 1912. Of the remaining 19, five were included in the *Magazine Subject-index* for 1912. Hence, only 14 of the 37 magazines indexed in the Supplement were not covered by existing indexes in 1912. The H. W. Wilson Company states that the magazines transferred from the *Readers' Guide* to the Supplement will be replaced in the *Guide* by more popular magazines. The April number of the *Guide* announces the addition of eight to partly replace those transferred. Three of the eight were, however, indexed in the *Magazine Subject-index* for 1912. Both the *Guide* and the *Supplement* have included an index to certain books of composite character.

The *Supplement* obviously shows some lack of coöperation and some danger of duplication. Even if the *Magazine Subject-index* omits those magazines now included in the *Guide* and the *Supplement*, there will be some loss and embarrassment to the reference librarian owing to a lack of continuity. From a librarian's standpoint it is not wise to have the *Kindergarten Primary Magazine* or *Moody's* indexed in the *Magazine Subject-index* for 1912, in the Supplement for 1913, and possibly in the *Readers' Guide* for 1914. And might it not be preferable to confine the index of books of composite character to either the *Guide* or the *Supplement* and not to divide it between the two?

The *Industrial Arts Index* (vol. 1, no. 1, February, 1913) gives a list of 43 magazines which will be included in the next issue. The number indexed will be gradually increased. Of the 43 all but five are indexed regularly by the *Engineering Magazine* in the *Engineering Index* (published monthly, with an annual cumulative volume). The arrangement of the *Industrial Arts Index* is alphabetical by author and subject. The *Engineering Index* is on the other hand an alphabetical classed bibliography, the subjects being alphabetized under main subdivisions, such as Automobiles, Street and electric railways, etc. The *Industrial Arts Index* is to cumulate with each number (five per year); the *Engineering Index* does not cumulate until the end of the year. The monthly numbers of the *Engineering Index* are included as a supplement to the *Engineering Magazine*, which is probably found in most, if not all, of the medium-sized and larger libraries of the country. Attention should also be called to the *Repertorium der technischen Journal-litteratur*, published annually by the Kaiserliches Patentamt. It covers satisfactorily the engineering literature of all countries, is exceptionally complete for its field, and is a necessity in the large engineering libraries. It is not, however, suitable for the smaller institutions.

If there were no untrodden paths in the field of periodical bibliography, the *Industrial Arts Index* would be welcome as an additional aid, even if the material were duplicated elsewhere in somewhat different form. But unfortunately, although we have the annual "Writings on American history," a satisfactory and useful list in spite of its tardiness, the 1911 volume having not yet appeared, we have no satisfactory periodical bibliography of the social sciences, in spite of the great interest in social and public affairs, with so many municipal libraries now coming into existence. It was hoped that the *Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften*, published formerly by the Internationales Institut der Bibliographie, would meet this need. But its elaborate classified arrangement under German headings has made it difficult for American librarians to use. Beginning with 1913 the bibliography will be published by Julius Springer. Many American and English magazines have been dropped and German publications added to replace them. Even such a representative publication as the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* seems to have been omitted from the *Index*.

Here then is one field which is not covered to any extent by our periodical bibliographical publications. Would it not be of more value to us as librarians to have some index to the periodical publications in the field of social and public affairs rather than an additional index for industrial arts which are to a fair evtent already covered?

Through the coöperation of the publishers of the *Publishers' Weekly* and the H. W. Wilson Company the American trade bibliography is admirably covered without duplication. The periodical bibliography is not in nearly so satisfactory a state. Why should not the American Library Association, through the A. L. A. Publishing Board or through a special committee, attempt to survey the field, ascertain the needs, and investigate any possible duplication? It might well aid in improving the scope and methods of our existing bibliographies and provide a meeting point for the various publishers engaged in this work. The question concerns the librarians and reference librarians even more than the bibliographers. The desired end should be reached the more easily, inasmuch as our bibliographical publications are not on a strictly commercial

basis. It is a matter of congratulation that the various publishers have shown themselves so willing to meet the needs of the librarians and that so much progress has been made since W. F. Poole issued his first "Index" in 1848.

CHARLES H. BROWN.

KAISER, J. Systematic indexing. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1911. 12s. 6d. net.

This volume is the second of the Card system series. The author, as librarian of the Tariff Commission, is evidently obliged to handle an immense variety of information. A comprehensive and almost universally applicable system of indexing is therefore necessary, and it is probably out of his experience in arranging a multitude of world-wide facts that the broad and well-reasoned plan of indexing contained in this large volume has grown. The purpose of the book is to apply a system of indexing by cards to the entire mass of information in the possession of any business for the use of the manager of that business. The author first demonstrates the necessity of indexing; next, he examines the material and the means of controlling it; then he proceeds to describe his method of systematic indexing, discussing its application to the card system, and finally its application to a single book.

In the field of indexing there is certainly room for system and standardization. Indexes are generally made according to individual notions. At best, they are made by book catalogers, who almost inevitably make the mistake of indexing titles or phrases rather than facts. In spite of the rapid increase of all kinds of literature, of the growing demand for more and better indexes, and of the tendency toward specialization, there is an absence of system and of standards and of willingness to incur expense for proper indexing that is astonishing. The publication of such a work as this is therefore especially welcome.

Mr. Kaiser's system is too extensive to be explained here in detail. The reader of his book will find a clear presentation and development of principles of classification and arrangement that can be applied to any subject —commercial, technical or professional—and be extended without limit. Well mastered and rigorously applied, this system would probably meet every possible requirement.

It is not difficult for an orderly mind to contrive systematic methods of work; but the value of a system depends on the manner in which it is carried out and controlled. The author says more than once that the usefulness of his system depends on its control. There must be a man behind the guns. It may be a question, after all, whether the man who is able rigorously to administer the method of this book would not be able to devise an equally useful system of his own. For the matter really develops into a scheme of philosophy, and as hardly any two philosophers ever have agreed, perhaps it is not too much to say that no two indexers will agree.

In fact, the author of "Systematic indexing" disagrees with almost everything that has so far been done in the matter with which he concerns himself. He differs in his terminology, in his classification, in his alphabeting and in his punctuation, as well as in his system of indexing. He gives much space to objections to the classification of Dewey, Cutter, J. D. Brown and L. S. Jast, his criticisms being, in the main, sound. In his extended remarks, however, on Dewey's decimal classification and relative index for libraries, he is rather captious (see paragraphs 260, 262), for he admits that the almost universal acceptance of this system is a great achievement. It is evident that, in order to be useful, a system must meet ready and general acceptance, and be based on common and not individual needs. The author's system, in its main rule of observing the order "concrete, country, process," or, in simpler phrase *what, where, how,* is based on a natural and generally accepted principle.

In minor matters, he offers many good suggestions. His suggestion that in lists of names of individuals and business firms the inversion usually employed, *e. g., Smith, John A.,* should give place to the absolute form, *John A. Smith* —the alphabeting being marked by capitalizing *Smith*—is a commendable one. So, too, is his recommendation to avoid needless punctuation. His method of writing dates (*e. g.,* 1913 IV 15, for the 15th of April, 1913) will meet little favor, since the habit of putting the year last and the month or day first is firmly fixed.

When the author's system is applied to the indexing of an ordinary book, its elaborateness appears in strong light. If book indexes were made after his plan they would, no doubt, be better, but there would be very few of them made; for the plan necessitates some 20 separate processes, and the enormous amount of work involved can be understood, for instance, from the illustration he gives in paragraph 606, where 12 cards, containing 86 words and 12 references, are finally condensed into 1 title of 2 words with 6 references, and 1 sub-title of 1 word with 5 references. In his discussion of book indexes, the author gives his reasons for preferring numbered paragraphs to numbered pages. He would always, as in the present volume, dispense with page numbering and make references only to numbered paragraphs. His reasons are not convincing, for the page, while it may be only a mechanical and not a logical division of a book, is too convenient and too well established a means of reference to be abandoned for the paragraph. It is a question, also, if, on the whole, a passage or name can be more quickly found by a paragraph reference than by a page reference. It might be more quickly found in certain kinds of

writing, as when the paragraphs are nearly uniform in size and are considerably smaller than the page; but suppose, as might often be the case, the paragraph is longer than the page? Furthermore, most writers of books other than schoolbooks or technical works would decidedly object to disfiguring them by numbering their paragraphs.

Some dozen typographical errors have been noted—rather more than would be expected. Possibly the worst of them occurs in paragraph 171, where the puzzling figures 0161 and 6061 prove to be the date 1910 and 1909, and may indicate that the printer became momentarily affected by the author's manifest penchant for the inversion of the usual.

On the whole, the reader of this work, after he has overcome a certain unfavorable impression due to typographical oddities and impracticable recommendations, will find it suggestive and valuable. A. A. Brooks.

Periodical and other Literature

The Missouri Alumnus for April, 1913, contains "M. U. librarians, 1849-96," by H. O. Severance, a sketch of the university librarians and of early conditions in the library.

Public Libraries, May, contains "The librarian and public taste," by Edwin L. Shuman; "The public library an investment—not an expense," by George F. Bowerman; "Tainted money," by J. P. Dunn, and a symposium on "What the A. L. A. can do."

CANADIAN

A Selected List of Books, published quarterly by the Ontario Department of Education, contains selections of titles of new books especially desirable for small libraries, and recommended for purchase by the libraries of the province. In each class the titles have been selected by experts, and represent the best of current publications.

ENGLISH

The Library Assistant, May, contains "The Easter school in Holland," by O. E. Clarke, and "Modern library binding," by Henry T. Coutts.

Library Association Record, April 15, contains an article on "Book pests and book and print restoration," by Thomas W. Huck, and the Proceedings of the 35th annual meeting of the Library Association.

Library World, April, contains "The innocents in Holland" and "William Caxton," in A. Cecil Piper's series on Great printers.

FOREIGN

Het Boek, April 15, contains "Oude Hollandsche zeevaartnitgaven; De zeevaert" van Adrian Gerritsz, by C. P. Burger, jr., and "Nederland-Rusland; vergeten boekjes," by A. C. Croiset van der Kop.

La Coltura Popolare, April 15, prints "Le biblioteche e la posta," by P. Barbèra.

La Coltura Popolare, April 30, contains "Le biblioteche comunali e provinciali," by Ettore Fabietti.

For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger, March, contains "Per Sivle," by Ola Raknes; "For mindre folkeboksamlinger," by Martha Larsen; "Wergelands-draumar," by Rasmus Stauri; and "Agitation for biblioteket," by Arne Kildal.

Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwezen, April 20, contains an article on "Bibliotheek nomenclatur," and "Reorganisatie van het Zweedsche openbare bibliotheekwezen," by A. L. Verschoor.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekwesen, April, contains "Der Probedruck des preussischen Gesamtkatalogs," by R. Fick, and a "Verbesserte Dezimaleinteilung," by Dr. Stefan v. Máday.

SEPARATE ARTICLES

Book pests.

Book pests and book and print restoration. Thomas W. Huck. *Lib. Ass. R.* Ap. 15, '13. p. 165-177.

Book pests include readers as well as dust, dampness, bacilli, and insects. Mr. Huck gives a description of book-ills and prescribes remedies, ether for oil stains, white soap jelly for fingermarks, birch bark oil to protect bindings from damp, Sanitas Okol to exterminate the anobia, the real book-worm, etc. Chrome tanned leather is said to be the least susceptible to dampness, heat, and insects. Bleaches to be used on stains are apt to injure the paper or ink, so that it is better not to experiment on valuable books. There is a transparent vellum, called vellucent, invented by Mr. Chivers, which may be used as a protective cover for rare bindings. The best preventive against insect pests is scrupulous cleanliness.

Juvenile reading.

Reading for our boys and girls. Chas. W. Gill. *Chautauquan* A., '13, 70:193-199.

The author states that, admitting that the supply of good juvenile books ought to be greater, nevertheless the solution of the present problem lies in the seeing to it that use is made of the best books we already have.

The librarian and public taste.

The librarian and public taste. Edwin L. Shuman. *Pub. Lib.,* May, '13.

"Suppose you are in charge of a public library; what are you going to do with those hundreds of patrons who not only don't know good books from bad, but who in many cases vigorously prefer trash?" Mr. Shuman considers the librarian justified in barring out four classes of books, those too worthless in substance to deserve shelf room; those of purely technical knowledge, unless in line with the public's *special* demand; ill-written or crank books; and immoral books. The author

describes an immoral book as one "with a spiritual influence that will reduce the reader's real happiness or usefulness in the world, or that will make him in any way a detriment to the community in which he lives." He would bar out New York society novels of the Robert W. Chambers stamp and possibly immoral realistic novels like Theodore Dreiser's "Sister Carrie," "Jennie Gerhardt" and "The financier," because "people who are sophisticated enough to appreciate these probably can afford to buy the books for themselves." The library, however, can be injured by narrowness; "moral standards, like most other things in this world, are improved by a liberal allowance of common sense."

MODERN LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.

Modern library bookbinding. By Henry T. Coutts. *Lib. Asst.*, M., '13.

A discussion of leathers, paper, sewing, and the other factors that enter into the production of a durable binding for library books. Mentions publishers who are specializing in reinforced library bindings.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES.

Newspaper library manual. By G. V. Lindner, librarian New York *Herald*, New York, 1912. 42 p.

This pamphlet gives a brief, but complete, outline of the purpose and methods of a newspaper library. Mr. Lindner's aim is speedy service and comprehensive information. He suggests a list of general reference books, simple methods of cataloging under subjects, using popular headings, directions for indexing the newspaper, and for recording inquiries and loans.

RESERVATIONS.

The bespoken file. Henry Dixon. *Lib. World*, A., '13, p. 316-317.

Description of a simple method of reserving books for borrowers.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Elementary library rules for school libraries. By Ida J. Dacus and Mary E. Martin. Winthrop Normal and Ind. Coll. B., D., '12.

"This bulletin has been prepared with the hope that it may serve as a guide to the many teachers in the state who have under their supervision the management of a school library, and also for use as a text-book in the course in elementary library methods given to the seniors who are preparing themselves to become teachers." It contains very brief articles on book selection, reference books, book buying, classification, cataloging and charging system, with an outline of the D. C., sample pages of accession book, sample catalog cards, etc.

SMALL LIBRARIES.

A consideration of the opportunities of the minor public libraries. G. E. Roebuck. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, M. 15, '13, p. 110-121.

The recent parliamentary return relating to public libraries in Great Britain records the amount of rate-support meted out to public libraries in general. Of the 540 distinct systems tabulated in these pages, 56 (10 per cent.) exist on incomes of less than £50 per annum, 117 are limited to £100 a year and less, 189 to £200, 245 to £300, 285 to £400, and 302 (56 per cent.) fail to scrape in £500. "'Yes,' you will say, 'but most of these are places of next to no importance—you are picking the worst cases.' In answer, I can only repeat that 60 per cent. of our national establishment is operated at figures under £500 a year. . . Here we have over 300 library systems with an average income of £174 per annum, and average stocks of 5107, issuing on an average 20,146 volumes each in 1911." This sounds like a capital achievement, but one must remember that it means over 300 differing attempts, and that most of its work must be purely recreative—their stocks comprising largely donations! In such places, the movement is yet in its infancy; there is time to reorganize by the amalgamation of these minor systems into a series of groups, pooling the paltry incomes and working the whole from one central management. Each local body could exist as at present and send a representative to the central committee of management, which would be, to a great extent an advisory board. None of the present systems need have any variation in their income or expenditure (except, perhaps, some small contribution towards the central board's needs); but what they each spent and did would be with the feeling that it was not waste of cash or energy.

TECHNICAL LITERATURE.

Methods of increasing the use of technical literature. Louise B. Krause. *Eng. Rec.*, 67: 544-545.

This article by the librarian of the H. M. Byllesby Company, of Chicago, while written more particularly for the Engineering Society Library, is of no less value to the larger public libraries which have on their shelves a considerable number of engineering books and periodicals.

Miss Krause calls attention first of all to the signal failures that engineering societies and engineering magazines have made by their lack of indexing technical literature. These libraries, as well as the public libraries, need not only adequate indexes continued up to date and cumulated for the benefit of the business and professional men, but also need good methods for bringing information to the general and practical service of the busy engineer.

USEFULNESS OF LIBRARIES.

The public library an investment—not an expense. George F. Bowerman. *Pub. Libs.*, M., '13, p. 182-186.

Advising the immediate establishment of a free public library in every city. A new classification of public outlays might include: (1)

necessary expenses, and (2) investments; the former being expenditure for jails, prisons, hospitals, police, etc.; the latter, street improvements, sewers, water works, public schools, public library, parks, and play-grounds. Describes the close connection between the work of schools and library, and the benefit to business interest of the library's industrial department.

WHAT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DOES FOR US.

What the public library does for us. Orville C. Pratt. *Lib. Occurrent,* Mr., '13, p. 104-106.

The public library, as the chief educative influence of adult life, should begin its work by teaching school children the "main trails in library land."

"By way of summary, the public library, potentially at least, does these things for us: (1) by teaching pupils how to use books as tools, it makes it possible for them in their after-school life to take the shortest cut to the information they desire. . . . (2) by issuing a special teacher's card, it enables the teacher to take full advantage of the resources of the library in his class room work; (3) by maintaining a pedagogical shelf, it encourages the teacher to keep abreast of educational advance; (4) by personal conferences with teachers, it comes directly in touch with the daily work of pupils; (5) by placing needed materials in a branch library at the high school building, it insures that such materials will be freely used; (6) by personal contact with the individual pupil, it leads him to read and to love good books. When this is done, if perchance his formal education ends with the high school, we may confidently expect in these days of lengthening leisure that he will spend much time at the library, educating himself informally and indefinitely in what Ruskin calls "the companion-ship of kings."

Notes and News

BEST TWENTY BOOKS.—The Springfield City Library is asking its readers to select a list of twenty books, published within the last twenty years, best suited for purchase by a private library. Fiction is limited to four titles, and reference and technical books are not under consideration. Results will no doubt be interesting.

MOTORCYCLE DELIVERY IN LOS ANGELES.—In giving the public "what it wants when it wants it," the Los Angeles Library has found a new use for the motorcycle. Weekly deliveries by horse and wagon no longer satisfy the patrons of the nine branch libraries, so now the books may be delivered by motorcycle to each branch three times a week.

NEW EDITION OF D. C.—If those having edition 7 of the Decimal classification, which they will sell at half price or exchange for edition 8, published June 1, will notify the publishers, the Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, N. Y., of the number of copies and binding, the press will try to find buyers to whom they may be mailed direct. So far as such applications are received Forest Press will try to bring about this exchange without the cost of double mailing or express, by having the old edition mailed direct from the present owner to the buyer.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.—North Carolina appropriated recently $1500 for traveling libraries.

STORYTELLING.—A new periodical, *The Storytellers' Magazine,* is announced, the first issue to appear in May. The editorial management is to be in the hands of Richard T. Wyche, president of the National Story Tellers' League of America. The magazine is to publish articles relating to the art of story telling, the stories themselves and correspondence for the exchange of ideas on the subject.

CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES.—The world congress of international associations will meet at Gaud-Bruxelles, June 15-18, 1913. 132 associations took part in the first congress, held in Brussels in 1910, and quite as many are expected to register this year. The second volume of the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale,* published by the central office of the union, will contain detailed articles on each of the 510 existing international societies.

LIBRARY TRANSFERS.—The president of the directors of the Waco (Tex.) Public Library has originated the suggestion that the street car company should issue "library transfers," a sort of stop-over, allowing passengers to get off and secure a book, then continue their journey without paying a second fare.

NASHVILLE COLORED LIBRARY.—The negro Board of Trade has raised the $1000 fund necessary for the purchase of a branch library site.

LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN.—A course of this name is announced by the Correspondence-Study Department of the University of Chicago. It is intended to aid the parent, teacher, librarian, settlement-worker, and writer for children. It "aims to give a survey of the field of literature for children; to get at the principles underlying the selection of such literature; to deal concretely and practically with certain problems of selection. It attempts to organize and to give new meaning to the mass of literature already used by the student as well as to direct his study along new lines. The course starts with the *child*—the reader of the book—gives an idea of what he really is as a unique being, of the *adolescent* with his 'reading crazes,' and of factors such as home, school, library, Sunday school, clubs, moving-picture shows which help to form his interests and to direct his activities. Then follow the few essentials of the psychology and the hygiene of reading—just how the act of reading is accomplished and what, according to modern in-

vestigations, are the best conditions for it." The history and development of children's literature is outlined and a discussion given of what constitutes good or poor material.

PICTURE POSTAL COLLECTION.—The St. Louis Public Library is starting a collection of picture postals of American scenes, and invites an exchange of postals with other libraries.

ANOTHER COLORED LIBRARY IN LOUISVILLE.—Louisville long enjoyed the reputation of having the first and only public library building exclusively for colored citizens. Now that several other cities have followed that example, Louisville's *second* colored library puts her in the lead again. The Eastern Colored Branch Library is to combine social center features with library work, and contains classrooms, auditorium, gymnasium, etc. The building will be completed in August.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY.—At the Brooklyn Public Library, recently, a series of three lectures on physical efficiency was given before the staff by Dr. George B. Fisher, secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. This action is in line with the New York medical report outlined in April, and the shortening of hours in both Brooklyn and New York, but suggests how important is intelligent coöperation on the part of assistants themselves in the matter of all-around efficiency.

WINTER VACATIONS.—"Two vacation periods will be allowed annually, without loss of pay, one of three weeks during the summer, the other of one week during the winter." The Somerville (Mass.) Public Library finds that this provision in its scheme of service has reduced the winter cases of illness below what is considered normal. A simple method, this seems, of relieving the "long pull" and "improving the health of library assistants."

HACKLEY ART GALLERY.—An attractive illustrated volume, the "Catalogue of the inaugural exhibition," has been published by the Hackley Gallery, which forms the art department of the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Michigan.

A SUMMER READING SCHEME.—In Spokane, last year, on the Monday after school closed for the summer, the children's librarian sent a postcard to every child whose card had been on file for over a year. "The message read as follows: 'Have you been in the library this summer? There are new books you will enjoy hot afternoons. If you are going camping you can take them on special vacation privileges. Your card is waiting for you in the juvenile department.' About 45 per cent. of the children, important and smiling over this personal attention, responded to the invitation."

LIBRARY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.—A section in the school laws recently passed provides for free libraries, creates a state library commission, and prescribes its powers and duties.

BACON-SHAKESPEARE OFFER.—Mr. H. L. Koopman, of the Brown University Library, Providence, R. I., announces that he has in his hands for distribution "a few copies of that brilliant contribution to the Baconian side of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy," "Hamlet's note-book," by William Douglas O'Connor. While the copies last he will send one to any library on receipt of five cents to cover postage.

LIBRARY GIFT TO JAPAN.—In a recent fire, which wiped out a square mile of the city, leaving car tracks only to mark the streets, the Tokyo Statistical Society lost its valuable library, the result of thirty-three years' collecting. John Hyde, former statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has just presented to the society 3000 volumes of statistical material to form the basis of a new collection. In accepting the gift, Baron Sakatani, president of the society, announced that the library would be given the name of the donor.

MOVING-PICTURE CENSORS.—A resolution has just passed the city council of Atlanta, Ga., appointing the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library censors of all moving-picture and vaudeville shows. All films are to be exhibited to the Board of Censors, and all vaudeville acts shown, before public presentation is permitted.

LIBRARY ATHLETICS.—An unnecessary bit of pleasantry on the part of the manager of the Hotel Kaaterskill, announcing quite imaginatively that the librarians would have a director of physical culture who would put the conference through its paces daily, has been widely circulated through the press, and caused not a little annoyance at A. L. A. headquarters, which has had numerous letters of inquiry about it. There is nothing to say except that it was an unwarranted piece of jocosity, apparently for advertising purposes.

NAVY LIBRARIES.—"A landsman's log," by Robert W. Neeser, is an account of a four-months' stay on the "Kansas," and the *Dial* gives the following observation as typical of the interest of the book:

"An early conversation with the navigator of the 'Kansas' left the author bewildered by the variety of his new knowledge and unable to retain it all. 'But one thing that I do remember,' he says, 'perhaps because it was the easiest thing to comprehend, was that part of his [the navigator's] special duties that related to his position as librarian of the ship. And then I found out what a splendid collection of books, works on geography, history, professional subjects, travel, fiction and general literature, is at the disposal of every officer and enlisted man on board Uncle Sam's

ships wherever they may be. . . The American navy was the first to institute the custom, and the first ship's library was placed on the old ship-of-the-line 'Franklin' in the early twenties. Few agencies in recent years have done more to raise the tone of the enlisted men in the service, to improve their standards of character and efficiency, and to add to their contentment, than these well-selected libraries which are now placed on board our ships. Scores of men may daily be seen, scattered about the decks during the idle hours that necessarily do occur even in the busy life of a modern man-of-war, reading, or with pencil and paper working on some problem.'"

CONSERVATORY LIBRARY.—The New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, maintains a collection of over 3000 volumes, among which are the Breitkopf and Härtel complete editions of Bach, Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Palestrina, etc., English cathedral music, manuscript cantatas of the old Italian masters, modern orchestral scores, modern operas in pianoforte score, etc. One of the unique possessions is the original manuscript sketch of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," the gift of Mr. Eben D. Jordan.

The library contains a fine collection of biographies, essays, works on musical history, harmony, acoustics, and a large number of reference books, beside the best current magazines.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES UNDER STATE CONTROL.—In accordance with recent legislation the Tennessee Free Library Commission relinquishes the ownership and supervision of traveling libraries. They will be operated henceforth as the Department of Traveling Libraries of the State Library and will have a wider circulation than before, going to communities, clubs, library associations, and individuals, besides schools.

SUFFRAGE FIVE-FOOT SHELF.—The following fifteen books are being sent out by the Equal Franchise Society as traveling libraries through the state of New York: "Woman and labor," Olive Schreiner; "Woman's share in social culture," Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer; "The modern woman's rights movement," Kaethe Schirmacher; "Women in industry," Miss Edith Abbott; "Fatigue and efficiency," Josephine Goldmark; "The subjection of women," J. S. Mill; "Hygiene and morality," Lavinia Dock; "Why women are so," Mary Roberts Coolidge; "Woman and the alphabet," Thomas W. Higginson; Jane Addams's "The newer ideals of peace," and "A new conscience and an ancient evil"; Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "The home" and "Women and economics," and two novels—Elizabeth Robins's "The convert" and "My little sister."

EFFICIENCY RECORDS AGAIN.—In an article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March, 1913, entitled "Efficiency records in libraries," Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, states that "no complete report on personality and work made regularly and filed permanently" has as yet come under his observation, "although, of course, it may exist."

As a matter of fact, such a permanent record has existed in the Cleveland Public Library for the past five years or more. It was evolved from a less formal written report which had been used for some years previous, and it has proved, in the words of Mr. Bostwick's report on the working of the similar plan in the St. Louis Library, "both necessary and valuable."

The Cleveland Public Library efficiency record is based on two reports: In the first, or annual "report on work and qualifications," one sheet is devoted to each regular member of the staff. This sheet is headed by the usual items of name, library title of the assistant, duties, length of time present assignment has been held and salary; these items are followed by about forty queries concerned with character and disposition, mental and physical qualifications, manner of performing work, relations with the public and staff, characteristics favorably or unfavorably affecting work, improvement, assistant's fitness for her particular line of work, and comparison with other assistants doing the same grade of work and receiving the same salary. Most of the questions are so worded that they can usually be answered by yes or no, or with other brief reply requiring little writing. The sheet closes with a space for "further remarks" and recommendations as to salary for another year, and is signed by the head of the department or branch.

In the second report, made quarterly, the branch librarian or department head grades the work of all her regular assistants and pages on one or two sheets and under the following heads: promptness, regularity, amount of work accomplished, and improvement; these items followed by a space for "remarks," designating especially commendable or especially poor work, and mentioning any palliating circumstances affecting the latter. The grading is indicated by the following letters: e, excellent; g, good; f, fair; p, poor; b, bad. It is so planned that it takes the department head but a few moments to make out the report on his or her entire staff; yet the information given is considerable and important.

The executives of the Cleveland Public Library have found these records valuable not only in determining fitness for promotion and salary increase, but particularly as an aid to judgment in fitting the "square peg to the square hole." In other words, this charting of the good and bad points in each assistant's character nearly always results in a final placing where her unfavorable qualities are comparatively harmless, and where her favorable qualifications are needed and can be utilized to the limit.

BOOKS TO LIGHTSHIPS AND HOSPITALS.—The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, of New York, a branch of the State Charities Aid Association, reports a circulation of 1735 books, 10,646 magazines and 190,054 newspapers sent to hospitals, prisons, out-of-the-way libraries and schools.

HOUSTON COLORED LIBRARY.—Fully a thousand persons were present at the dedication, April 11, of the colored Carnegie Library. The negroes of Houston paid for the site on which the attractive two-story brick structure stands, and the city government has appropriated $1500 a year for maintenance. The architect is a negro, W. Sidney Pitman, son-in-law of Booker T. Washington. Addresses by P. W. Horn, superintendent of the Houston city schools; Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the white Carnegie Library; and L. C. Anderson, superintendent of the colored schools of Austin, emphasized the educational value of the library, the hope that it would be freely used, and the importance of such an institution for happiness, loyalty and broader patriotism among 30,000 Afro-American citizens.

Charleston, N. C., is to have a $50,000 library building, with a capacity of 65,000 volumes. It is to be Italian Renaissance, two stories and a half in height, and to be finished in white terra cotta and marble.

Evansville, Ind. A Carnegie library for the colored people of the city is assured by Mr. Carnegie's promise of $10,000. It is hoped that about $2000 can be raised for the purchase of a site. The library board has agreed to pay $1000 a year for maintenance.

Nobleville, Ind., dedicated its new Carnegie library May 8. The building is of brick, stone and marble, and has a capacity of 80,000 volumes.

Proctor, Vt. The new library building, given by Mrs. Redfield Proctor, was opened May 10. The dedication included an address by the Rev. C. H. Smith, of Burlington, a reception to out-of-town visitors, and a visit from the school children of Proctor.

Reading, Pa. The Carnegie library was dedicated May 15. Richard L. Jones, of the Reading Library Association, E. A. Howell, librarian; Mayor I. W. Stratton, and John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, were among the principal speakers.

San Francisco, Cal. By decision of the heirs of the Sutro estate, the state library receives the Adolph Sutro collection of 125,000 volumes, worth about $1,000,000. The Assembly has passed a bill appropriating $70,000 for a building and for the maintenance of the library.

Selma, Cal. The Selma Carnegie Library is to become a branch of the county system. The larger part of its users come from the country, so have not contributed to the support of the library. Under the new arrangement the country people will share the expenses and a larger income will be available.

The University of Chicago has just added to the resources of the Harper Memorial Library the Durrett collection of Louisville, Kentucky. This well-known collection of material treats, in the main, of Southern and early Western history. It was brought together by Colonel Reuben T. Durrett during the period from 1856 to the present time, and it contains some exceedingly important manuscripts, newspaper files and books. The books, like the manuscripts and newspapers, treat mainly of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and the Ohio valley. On Kentucky Colonel Durrett had gathered, it is thought, every item known to be in print and a great deal that was in manuscript, so that the university now has the best library of Kentucky in existence. On general American and European history there are many books and periodicals of importance; and on religious, educational and social problems, and economic questions, such as slavery, tariff and internal improvements, there are pamphlets, reports, and public documents.

Librarians

ANDERSON, Edwin H., has been unanimously elected director of the New York Public Library, to succeed the late Dr. John S. Billings. Mr. Anderson has been assistant director since June 1, 1908.

ARNOLD, John Himes, has resigned his position as librarian of the Harvard Law School after a service of forty-one years. During his term the library has grown from 15,000 to over 150,000 volumes, and has become the first law library in the country.

AYER, Clarence Walter, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library since 1904, died April 12 at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Ayer, who was fifty-one years old, was for a time professor of English at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., later being connected with Western Reserve University. He was well known for his classification work at the Congressional Library and the New York Public Library.

BRUMBAUGH, Ethel, for ten years librarian of the Frankfort (Ind.) Public Library, was married recently to Charles E. Cooper, of Lafayette.

BYERS, Mrs. Frances, of the Moody Biblical Institute Library, has been elected librarian of the East Chicago (Ind.) Public Library.

DIGGS, Mary Jane, has been appointed librarian of the Winchester (Ind.) Public Library.

DUNBAR, Margaret, librarian of the Western Illinois Normal School, Macomb, Ill., has

resigned her position, to accept a similar place in the Ohio Normal School at Kent, O.

Evans, Adelaide F., Pratt, '02, now acting head cataloger of the Public Library of Louisville, Ky., has accepted the position of head cataloger of the Newark Public Library, beginning work the middle of August.

Getman, Mabel, librarian of the Gloversville (N. Y.) Free Library, has resigned, in view of her approaching marriage.

Gibbs, Laura, head cataloger in the Brown University Library, has been appointed reviser in the catalog department of the Columbia University Library.

Haines, Mabel R., has received the appointment of librarian at the Summit (N. J.) Public Library.

Harding, W. B., has resigned as librarian of the Southwick (Mass.) Public Library.

Keller, H. R., reviser in the catalog department, Columbia University Library, has been appointed departmental librarian of the School of Journalism.

Landes, M. W., assistant in the order department of the Columbia University Library, has received the Susan M. Hallowell fellowship at Wellesley for 1913-14.

Lunt, Georgianna, has been chosen first assistant at the Auburn (Me.) Public Library.

Rea, Robert, who for the past year has been acting city librarian at San Francisco, has been appointed city librarian.

Robbins, Mary Esther, who has had charge of Simmons College Library School and library since the opening of the college in 1902, finishes her work there with the close of the academic year. Miss Robbins will have a free year before taking another library position. After July 1 her address will be Lakeville, Conn.

Roberts, Flora B., Drexel, '99, has resigned as librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, to become librarian of the Pottsville (Pa.) Public Library.

Rosell, Ida, of New York, has been appointed as cataloger in the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.

Roth, Lena, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Rochester (Ind.) Public Library.

Solyom, Louis C., since 1867 a cataloger in the Library of Congress, died April 28. He was a Hungarian by birth, and saw in his youth many stirring events. He served in the Austrian army during the Austrian-French war of 1859, taking part in the battle of Solferino. As soon as the Civil War broke out he embarked for this country, joined the Union army, and served all during the war. His distinguished linguistic ability caused Mr. Spofford to offer him a position in the catalog division of the Library of Congress, where he had charge of the (old) classification of the Oriental department, and in the very last years cataloged the Hungarian collection. Notwithstanding his liking for a soldier's life, Mr. Solyom's kind-heartedness was one of his chief characteristics. F. N.

Speck, Celeste, of New York, formerly a clerk in the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Missouri Historical Society.

Stefánsson, Steingrimur, chief reviser in the cataloging department of the Library of Congress, died May 4. He was born 50 years ago in Iceland, visited the gymnasium in Reykjavik and studied in the University of Copenhagen. While mathematics and philosophy were his special studies, his versatile mind and exceptional ability did not know any bounds in his thirst for learning and made him at home in almost every branch of knowledge. He came to this country about 1890, settled in Chicago, and obtained a position with Dr. Poole in the Newberry Library. Here he met Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, who afterwards secured his services for the Library of Congress. He was of the greatest assistance to Mr. Hanson in the reorganization of the national library. A born critic, he was, on the other hand, so kindhearted and amiable that one never heard a harsh word from him. His usefulness was not limited to his department alone, for he was consulted all over the library and by many in- and out-of-town readers. To all of them he gave, with the greatest modesty and without restriction of time, his advice and knowledge. When Voltaire died it was said of him, that he was not an encyclopedist, but an encyclopedia itself; of Mr. Stefánsson it might be said, that he was not a librarian, but a library. F. N.

Stone, Mrs. C. G., has been elected librarian of the Free Public Library, Southwick, Mass.

Wilhoit, Edna, has been appointed librarian of the new library at Akron, Ind.

Gifts and Bequests

Canandaigua, N. Y. Mrs. F. F. Thompson contributed $10,000, Rev. A. H. Strong $100, toward the fund of $36,000 being raised for the erection of a home for the Ontario County Historical Society and the Wood Library Association.

Columbia University Library, New York. A part of the library of Edward W. S. Johnston, Law 1888, 800 volumes, has been presented by his widow to constitute the first of a number of hall libraries. This collection will be placed in Livingston Hall.

Franklinville, N. Y. The Library Association has received $1250 from Hon. Henry F. Blount, making $3750 of the $5000 which Mr. Blount promises towards the erection of the library.

Gloversville, N. Y. By the will of Dr. John Edwards, the Free Library receives his medical library.

Hanover, Mass. By the will of Alice Marian Curtis the town receives $15,000 as a fund for the purchase of books for the John Curtis Free Public Library.

Minneapolis, Minn. Andrew Carnegie's gift of $250,000 for four branch libraries becomes available by the city's appropriation of $50,000.

Mississippi, University of. Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant has requested the university to become the custodian of the law library of the late Leroy B. Valliant, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Philadelphia Institute Free Library. The will of Dr. Louis A. Duhring, professor emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, gives the Institute library his general library and $3000.

Phillips University, Enid, Okla. The new $25,000 library now in process is a memorial to T. W. Phillips, given by his wife.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Andrew Carnegie has given $150,000 for an addition to the Northside Carnegie Library, the first which he erected in the United States.

Utica, N. Y. The public library receives $5020.85 from the estate of the late A. J. Upson, chancellor of the University of the State of New York.

West Caldwell, N. J., receives a bequest of land and about $5000 for a library building from the late Mrs. Julia H. Potwin, of Cleveland.

Library Reports

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. Clarence S. Brigham, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending O., '12.) Accessions 8804.

The process of assembling and rearranging the collection in its new building has occupied much of the year, but the library has acquired notable material—1906 titles in the collection of early American imprints, 223 almanacs, and valuable files of early newspapers, 22 American papers, and 17 Spanish-American.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. W. F. Seward, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 3243; total 30,215. Circulation 171,994 (traveling libraries 10,321). New registration 3736; total 15,345. Receipts $11,630.09; expenditures $11,613.42.

"Bulletin boards for library announcements have been placed in the shops and factories. Notes of articles in the technical magazines of special interest to workmen are sent monthly to the factories. Sixty-seven traveling libraries were sent to the public schools. . . . Members of the staff have given history talks, and talks on how to use a library, in the schools, and have spoken before teachers' and mothers' clubs." Two story hours were conducted, one, of fairy tales and legends, for younger children, the other, of hero stories, for boys over nine years of age. The high school library course, three lessons on the use of the library, reached about one hundred and sixty pupils, while the talks in the grade schools reached four thousand children.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. Horace G. Wadlin, lbn. (Annual rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 35,538; total 1,049,011. Gain in registration 3437; total registration 92,594. Circulation 1,744,878. Receipts $403,123.43.

The report of the trustees was summarized in the March number of the Library Journal. The librarian's report contains a list of noteworthy accessions, rare and costly books, and collections, such as works on old German church music, 17 works by or relating to Benjamin Franklin, 10 rare Spanish works, etc. In the children's department, Miss Jordan notes increased use of the reference room by teachers throughout the city. Since last May when the story hour was started in the system, the central library has had 31 hours with 1294 children in attendance. The increased use of Bates Hall during the past year has been partly due to the moving of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the disruption of the Harvard University Library. At least 4217 students of various grades or persons interested in special subjects of research attended class meetings or conference within the library.

The branch department reports growth of the work with schools; it sent them 6265 more volumes than last year. A class in story-telling has been formed for employes of the branches. The story-hours have resulted in a notable increase in the circulation of children's books and an improvement in the class of books used. One branch has found that "children of foreign parentage read a better class of books than their American brothers and sisters." Another branch reports constant requests from plumbers, electricians, and other mechanics for help and instruction.

Braddock (Pa.), Carnegie F. L. George H. Lamb, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 8241; total 61,340.

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. F. H. Whitmore, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Nov. 30, 1912.) Accessions 4083; total 62,781. Circulation 207,059. Receipts $16,000.14; expenditures $15,999.39.

Among the gifts of the year were about 2000 mounted photographs, furnishing material of value on painting, sculpture and architecture. In the children's rooms, elementary

books have been largely used by foreign-born children, who are learning English. The quarterly bulletin has published reading lists on Charles Dickens, city planning, and the presidential campaign of 1912. On May 15, the corner-stone of the new building was laid, with appropriate ceremonies.

Carlisle (Pa.), J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library. William Horner Ames, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 331. Circulation 21,963.

College of Charleston L., Charleston, S. C. Frances Jervey, lbn. Accessions, 1912, 285 v., 1741 pam.; total, about 19,000.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. Grace Blanchard, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 725; total 31,625. Circulation 87,287. New registration 650.

The report shows a decrease in circulation, partly because the library does not compete with circulating libraries in its fiction-buying and partly because an increasing number of entertainments, especially moving-picture shows, draw people away from the library. "Does it not go against the grain of a library to have to keep coaxing people into it?" says the librarian. "Should one have to burn red fire or beat a tambourine in front of its reading room, which is light, warm, supplied with sixty periodicals and located on a central street corner?" Without any such strenuous methods of advertising, attractive variations have been adopted, such as the alcove, "where seats before shelves containing 200 new books enable persons to browse as in a little bookstore." A supplement to the fiction catalog has been issued. The reference room reports a gain of more than 500 inquirers and a wide range of usefulness. "Inquiry does not run as of old when the majority of subjects looked up were literary. . . . A library, like an individual, has got to help people in *their* way, not in its way; it must feel no touch of resentment if a man wants 'Twentieth century socialism' and does not want George Meredith's 'Letters.' Enough if it has made provision for the higher education of all citizens."

East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L. Louise G. Hinsdale, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 3743; total 39,001. Circulation 216,035. New registration 2539; total 22,418. Receipts $26,609.11; expenditures $25,506.03.

The opening of the Elmwood Branch has increased the total circulation, notwithstanding a six per cent. decrease at the main library and five per cent. at Franklin Branch. Use of books on sociology and applied science has increased fifteen per cent. Story hours have been introduced in both branches. Teachers and students have made increasing use of the library.

Two simple talks on the resources of the library were given to eighth grade pupils. "The first talk dealt with the book itself, its physical make-up and printing, its classification and place on the shelf. Samples of books in three different stages of binding were shown and the scholars used copies of their text books containing good examples of title page, tables of contents, etc., in following the talk on the printed part of a book." Charts explaining the classification and shelf arrangement of library books were written on the blackboard before each talk. "The second talk explained the dictionary catalog and its use in finding the books on the shelves, and took up the Reference Department, the most important reference works and their use, the use of periodical indexes, books for debaters, etc."

Six traveling libraries were sent out for the use of playground supervisors, as well as the usual collections for four of the fire department stations.

Gary (Ind.) P. L. L. J. Bailey, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 5668; total 22,559. Registration 6042. Circulation 151,900. Receipts $17,148.94; expenditures $16,447.06.

This four-year-old library has the second largest circulation in Indiana. It maintains one branch library and school and fire station collections. In the children's room at the main library there is a permanent exhibit of the illustrated editions of favorite children's books, called the "Chimney corner library." A Teachers' room contains books on pedagogy, educational periodicals, class room library books, supplementary reading sets and the mounted picture files and stereograph collection.

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. May Ashley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2117; total 27,117. New registration 1420; total 4181. Circulation 70,525. Receipts $7476.98; expenditures $7475.25.

Groton (Mass.) P. L. Emma F. Blood, lbn. Accessions 207; total 13,242. Circulation 14,476. Receipts $1792.42; expenditures $1688.56.

Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie L. W. F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 3301; total 41,175. Circulation 252,477. Attendance 118,218.

This report shows a library very much alive to its social privileges, a library with billiard room, gymnasium, natatorium, bowling alleys, musical organizations, and scientific and literary classes. "The old idea of a library: that it was a mausoleum of books has changed to a broad and liberal policy regarding its use. If the evolution in the policy of libraries is approved to-day, why should it be thought incredible if a library should continue to evolve and eventually espouse all round culture rather than the single intellectual standard? Any library that becomes a successful social center must adopt the form of human service as embodied in mentality, vitality, morality and sociality.

"But theory can only formulate a policy; fact, or experience, must prove it. The bringing of the people to a common point of intellectual interest is emphasized by an attendance

of 118,000; 80,000 of which is adult and 38,000 juvenile. This attendance is responsible for a circulation of 103,200 at the adult and juvenile desks, which does not include an unrecorded use of probably 60,000 in the reading and reference room where the high school students and the members of the 25 literary and study clubs secure the material for their stated work. The circulation of 149,300 in the schools and at 20 stations has a very marked effect of bringing the scholars to the library. This feature of concentration of interests and good will may be only estimated from the fact that 12,000 readers or one-third of the population of Mifflin Township were responsible for a circulation of 252.477. The stereographic views, the thousands of mounted pictures, the art exhibits and the numerous exhibits on the bulletin boards, and the story hour, all attract the people to the books and add to their pleasure while mingling in the building."

Kearny (N. J.) P. L. M. B. Kilgour, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 1145; total 9796. Circulation 57,032. New registration 471; total 4370. Receipts $3908.54; expenditures $3797.55.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. Harriet L. Matthews, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3852; total 92,249. New registration 2102. Circulation 321,144.

Because of financial limitations, the resources for juvenile work are now seriously taxed. Revision of the catalog has this year been practically completed, so that more time will be available for back work on the older books. Exhibitions in the cases included such material as first editions of Dickens, pictures illustrating Dickens and George Eliot characters, Confederate money, insects from Central America, etc. Two exhibits, one of arts and handicrafts by residents of foreign birth, the other, the annual mid-summer flower show, were held under the Houghton Society's auspices. The attendance in the department for the blind was 808.

Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Miss., General L. Whitman Davis. lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending A. 20, '13.) Accessions 1816. Circulation 10,034 vols., 1926 periods., 51,535 unbound periods. listed.

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. George H. Tripp, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 10,904; total 152,108. New registration 5055. Circulation 344,150. Expenditures $48,210.62.

New plans for the mural decorations of the new building have not been made since the death of Francis Millet, who was lost on the "Titanic." "The whaleman's statue," given to the city by W. W. Crapo, is to be installed in the library grounds. In December, an exhibit of pictures and illustrative material on hygiene was held in the library building. Books in Portuguese, Yiddish and Armenian were placed on open shelves in the main reading room, and a large collection of French books was sent to the North Branch. Plans are under way for a municipal reference library.

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. Cornelia A. See, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 1140. Circulation 80,961. Expenditures $7303.31.

Northampton (Mass.) Forbes L. J. L. Harrison, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending N. 30, 1912.) Accessions 3769; total 119,703. New registration 895; total 6155. Circulation 76,748.

The librarian's report calls especial attention to the completeness of the musical collection and to its increasing use. The branches at Bay State and Leeds now furnish one-seventh of the entire circulation of the library. In September the trustees purchased a graphophone and disks for the use of the supervisor of music in the public schools. Besides sending books to several schools, the library loans framed pictures for hanging in the school buildings. The loan to the Hawley grammar school of a special collection of 211 pictures in the four classes, history, architecture, sculpture and painting, is noteworthy. The library is in urgent need of the proposed two-story steel stacks, since the wooden shelves are crowded to their utmost capacity, and many volumes are stored in inaccessible parts of the building. "It is also to be earnestly hoped that larger provision will be made for the administration of the library." The book-purchasing income is now $12,000 against $10,000 for all other purposes, causing a rapid accumulation of books which cannot be fully cared for by the library staff.

Pawtucket (R. I.), Deborah Cook Sayles P. L. Harold T. Dougherty, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2738; total 34,503. New registration 1742; total registration 8160. Circulation 118,260. Receipts $16,600; expenditures $16,371.53.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. Sarah M. Jacobus, lbn. Accessions 1660; total 21,525. Circulation 90,762. New registration 810; total 8228. Receipts $14,838.67; expenditures $7401.85.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. W. E. Foster, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 11,815; total 165,222. Registration 10,453. Circulation 235,979. Receipts $58,892.71; expenditures $58,479.30.

The library has published a library "Handbook," showing location of departments, rules, hours, etc. A series of lectures under the Immigrant Educational Bureau was given for the foreign-born population. During the last four months the librarian has spent part of each day in the Standard Library to meet the readers who visit it. The educational books have been transferred to the lecture room. The library of the Rhode Island Medical Society has been removed to its own building, and the Industrial Library has absorbed the space left vacant. The three branches have gained in number of readers and circulation,

but at least three more branches are needed. It is desirable that the library should establish a training class and offer larger salaries in order to maintain a staff of the present high standard.

Rochester (N. Y.) P. L. W. F. Yust, lbn. (1st annual rpt.—1912.) Accessions 11,463. School libraries 14,498. Circulation since Oct. 9, Exposition Park branch, 14,951; school libraries, 48,091. Receipts 39,266.96; expenditures $39,226.21.

The first annual report of the Rochester Public Library describes a peculiar problem and its solution. With fourteen libraries containing nearly 300,000 volumes, Rochester had no *public library system,* and could use only 20 per cent. of all the collections in the city for circulation. While the city needed a main library building, it was found more practical to start with a branch, purchase a working collection of books, and open the doors to the public. Building no. 9 in Exposition Park, a former dormitory of the state reform school, was acquired for the first branch, and proved well adapted to library needs. The staff was installed while building alterations were still in progress. "But the noise and debris made by stone cutters, plasterers, plumbers, and heating and light fixture workmen kept the rooms in constant dust and disorder. Four salamanders had to be installed to dry out the accumulated dampness of years. They burned slack, adding heat and smoke and odor to the other discomforts enumerated. Nevertheless the assistants kept up a good spirit. They really became expert at dodging brick-bats, pieces of lead pipe, and stray streams of water. After their experience with the salamanders they felt they had been tested by heat and by cold, by fire and by water."

From the 1911 and 1912 appropriations the library spent $11,584.85 for books, acquiring about 10,000 volumes by purchase and 1197 by gift. The grade school libraries were put in charge of the public library, overhauled, repaired, cataloged, and returned to the schools. From over 60,000 volumes of the old Central Library's collection a pedagogical library was selected to be established in the municipal building occupied by the Board of Education offices. A union catalog of the playground libraries was prepared, and the attendants in charge of the games and books now meet regularly with the superintendent of library extension for instruction and discussion of books.

The library needs $500,000 for a central building, $400,000 for ten branches. Meanwhile the new institution is meeting with a cordial reception and receiving helpful coöperation from all concerned.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. Drew B. Hall. lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 9775; total 107,702. Circulation 597,157. New registration 4770. Receipts $33,176.26; expenditures $39,809.20.

The new central library building is in process and should be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1913. The branches at East Somerville and Union Square, opened this year, have been hardly able to meet all applicants and all requests. An attempt is being made to select, classify, and revise a catalog for 45,000 volumes to be placed on the open shelves of the main book room in the new building. The system of "interchange requests" keeps the central library and branches in close touch and gives "central" service to branch communities. The number of volumes issued per borrower has been extended to any reasonable number and the time limit to a calendar month. "To encourage applications from those who have gone beyond the high school, college-trained young women, who complete the usual apprentice course, are on appointment to the staff given advanced standing and salary as of the third year." The general meetings of the staff are becoming a regular monthly series in which various members take part, and the subjects for discussion are largely literary and studious.

Spokane (Wash.) P. L. George W. Fuller, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 11,506; total 56,322. New registration 10,570; total registration 29,910. Circulation 343,156 (juvenile 124,266). Receipts $42,331.70; expenditures $42,331.70.

The branch department has developed well, and two new buildings, to cost $70,000, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, are to be built. The children's department is growing rapidly, with an increase of 39,685 in circulation. 109 libraries have been placed in 21 schools. A training class of six finished its work in January, and a class of eight was admitted in October.

Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L. E. W. Mundy, lbn. (Rpt. — 1912.) Accessions 8700; total 100,200. Registration 20,390. Circulation 327,281. Expenditures $42,803.55.

The library has found it economical to have new books, whenever possible, put into library binding before they go into circulation. Seven stations and one branch are now in successful operation.

Waco (Tex.) P. L. Gertrude Matthews, lbn. New registration 1726. Circulation 62,050. Expenditures $5053.28.

The report shows that men make up more than half of those using the library for reading and reference, and more than 60 per cent. of the Sunday readers. The story hour has been a great success. The publicity work of the library included an exhibit of its work at the Cotton Palace and at the Dallas state fair. The directors regret to announce the resignation of Miss Matthews after six years of service as librarian.

Waterloo (Ia.) P. L. Fanny Duren, lbn. Accessions 1561; total 20,711. New registration 1469; total 7052. Circulation 83,389. Receipts $13,420.89; expenditures $11,109.91.

Both library buildings, Divisions A and B, were cleaned and redecorated during the summer; while one division was closed its usual patrons were able to make the acquaintance of the other division across the river. Two special annotated book lists were published in the press, and later in the form of bookmarks. An exhaustive list on "Ship subsidies" was prepared for the debating teams of the two high schools. Work with the schools has been largely what could be accomplished without going to the schools, since there is no special school assistant. At Division A a special study and conference room for teachers has been established.

Westfield, Mass. Westfield Athenæum. G. L. Lewis, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 1565; total 28,657. Circulation 67,466. Registration 4613.

CANADIAN

Calgary (Alberta) P. L. Alexander Calhoun, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 7641; total 12,795. Circulation 114,566. New registration 8911.

Montreal (Can.), Fraser Inst. F. P. L. P. B. de Crevecoeur, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Je. 30, '12.) Accessions 2959; total 61,726. Circulation 96,027. Receipts $12,554.92.

Bibliography and Cataloging

AGRICULTURE. Mass. Agricultural College. Useful books for the dairyman; library leaflet no. 2. Amherst, Mass. 12°, pap.

——— Selected list of references for fruit growers; library leaflet no. 1. Amherst, Mass. 12°, pap.

——— Good books for poultrymen; library leaflet no. 3. Amherst, Mass. 12°, pap.

AMERICAN HISTORY. Bridgeport Public Library. Introduction to American history; books for the fifth and sixth grades. Bridgeport, Conn. 5 p. 16°, pap.

AMERICANA. Huston, A. J. Americana. Portland, Me. 26 p. 12°, pap. (No. 12; 666 titles.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Bascom, John. Things learned by living. N. Y., Putnam. c. 15+228 p. (16½ p. bibl.) por. 12°, $1.25 n.

BALKAN STATES. Baer & Co., Joseph. Die Balkanhalbinsel und der Archipel von dem verfall der Römischen Reiches bis auf die Gegenwart. Frankfurt a.M. 12°, pap. (No. 611; 609 titles.)

BEN JOHNSON. Kerr, Mina. Influence of Ben Johnson on English comedy, 1598-1642. Phil., Univ. of Penn., '12. c. 4+132 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, $2.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Ellis's catalogue of bibliographical works, including many special monographs; books on libraries, and a series of auction sale and booksellers' catalogues. London. 16°, pap., 6s. (No. 146; 412 titles.)

BIOGRAPHY. Boutet de Monvel, Roger. Eminent English men and women in Paris crowned by the French Academy in 1912; tr. by G. Herring. N. Y., Scribner. 13+515 p. (5 p. bibl.) pls. 8°, $3.50 n.

—— Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft. [*Mrs.* Percy Bysshe Shelley.] Mary Wollstonecraft; [comp.] by Camilla Jebb. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 38+300 p. (4 p. bibl.) por. 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.

BIRDS. Thomas Crane Public Library. Books about birds. Quincy, Mass. 4 p. 16°, pap.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS. Camp Fire Girls. The book of the Camp Fire Girls. N. Y., Camp Fire Girls. 61 p. (7 p. bibl.) pls. 12°, 25 c.

CHILDREN. Conn. Public Library Committee. Helps in library work with children. Hartford, Conn. 8 p. 8°, (Whole no. 77.) pap.

— Public Library, Washington, D. C. Books for a child's library. 15 p. 24°, pap.

CITY CHARTERS. New York Public Library *Bulletin,* April, pp. 313-359. List of city charters, ordinances and collected documents. N. Y., [The library.] 8°, pap.

CIVIL WAR. Davis, W. Watson. The Civil War and reconstruction in Florida. N. Y., Longmans. 26+769 p. (9 p. bibl.) O. (Studies in history, economics and public law.) $4.50; pap., $4.

COMMERCE AND CORPORATIONS, FEDERAL CONTROL OF. Meyer, Hermann H.B., *comp.* List of references on federal control of commerce and corporations. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 3+164 p. 8°, pap., 15 c.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT. Meyer, Hermann H.B., *comp.* Select list of references on commission government for cities. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 2+70 p. 8°, pap., 10 c.

CONFEDERATE HISTORY. Henkels, Stan V. Rare Confederate books and pamphlets on Confederate history, the result of 40 years' research by a diligent collector. Phil. 8°, pap. (No. 1090; 352 titles.)

COST OF LIVING. Meyer, Hermann H.B., *comp.* Additional references on the cost of living and prices. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 6+120 p. 8°, pap., 15 c.

EDUCATION. Thomas Crane Public Library. Books for teachers in the Thomas Crane Public Library. Quincy, Mass. 6 p. 16°, pap.

GEOGRAPHY. Schönigh, Ferdinand. Geographie, Reisebeschreibung, Europa, Asien, Afrika, Amerika, Australien. Osnabrück, Ger. 12°, pap. (No. 146; 1775 titles.)

HARBORS AND DOCKS. Seattle Public Library. Harbors and docks; a list of books and references to periodicals in the Seattle Public Library. Seattle, Wash. 40 p. 16°, (Reference list no. 5.) pap.

HOUSING. Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Housing literature in central Chicago libraries. Chic., [The author.] 40 p. 12°, (Bulletin no. 16.) pap., 20 c.

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JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Williams, J. Sharp. Thomas Jefferson, his permanent influence on American institutions. N. Y., Lemcke & B. c. 9+330 p. (5 p. bibl.) 12°, (Columbia Univ. lectures.) $1.50 n.

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NEW YORK STATE HISTORY. Skinner, John. Books relating to New York state. Albany, N. Y. pap. (No. 166; 55 titles.)

OPHTHALMOLOGY. Deuticke, Franz. Ophthalmologie, verzeichnis von zeitschriften enzyklopädien, handbüchern und abhandlungen zur augenheilkunde. Vienna. 12°, pap. (No. 104; 1055 titles.)

POETS AND POETRY. The Poetry Journal, March, pp. 141-152. Classified list of books and current magazine articles on poets and poetry. Boston, Mass. 12°, 15 c.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE. Winter, Nevin Otto. The Russian empire of to-day and yesterday; the country and its peoples; together with a brief review of its history, past and present, and a survey of its social, political and economic conditions. Bost., L. C. Page. c. 16+487 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. pors. fold. map, 8°, $3 n., bxd.

TEXTILES. Matthews, Jos. Merritt. The textile fibres; their physical, microscopical and chemical properties. 3d ed., rewritten. N. Y., Wiley. 11+630 p. (7 p. bibl.) il. tabs., 8°, $4.

TOBACCO. Quaritch, Bernard. A catalogue of rare and valuable books, including a recently purchased collection of rare books on tobacco. London. 8°, pap., 1s. (No. 324; 957 titles.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh *Bulletin*, May, pp. 196-205. Vocational guidance; a reading list for teachers, parents and pupils. Pittsburgh, [The library.] 8°, pap.

Humors and Blunders

FALL OF SCUTARI BRINGS RELIEF TO PUBLIC LIBRARY ATTENDANTS

Now that King Nicholas is in possession of the town of Scutari, and his busy little army is playing pinochle in the plaza of the Ottoman stronghold, the attendants at the New York Public Library are breathing long sighs of relief. A few weeks more, they hope, will bring the signing of the final treaties which mean so much to them, for they have long months ago come to the belief that General Sherman was very conservative when he made his declaration regarding war.

It may seem a long cry from the Balkan battles to the quiet (it was once) reading room of the library in New York City, but as a matter of unhappy fact, the two extremities have been for months closely connected.

Hardly had the hostilities in the Balkan Mountains begun when the army of sympathizers of the various countries involved living in New York began casting about for the best spot to get the latest word on the war situation. Many of the newspapers gave extended accounts of the engagements and considerable information regarding the movements of the troops, but the New York allies demanded more. Slowly, in single file or in close formation, they began their advance on the library. There they found, hanging in double rows, copies of almost every magazine and newspaper published in Europe, and from that moment the quiet of the reading room was but a memory.

The reading and periodical room of the library within one week became the camping-ground of the Balkan allies in New York. Since then the smoke of argument has hovered continuously, and although many of the coral batteries have from time to time been spiked and driven in full retreat into 42d street, the rumble of war has been a daily feature of the library's usually placid existence. . . .

While the war was still in its infancy, the attendants discovered that an argument with a Balkan enthusiast is nothing short of a riot.

Even though the attendant wins on points of law and order, the noise created is enough to stagger the most intent bookworm. Therefore, while the allies were dashing about the staircases there was nothing left for the management to do but to pray for peace, both here and in the Balkans. All the shepherds in Montenegro could not control the goats set astray by the New York brethren in their wild search for information. . . .

Only a few days ago an amateur milliner went to the library to make a copy of a hat which she had seen and admired in one of the fashion books in the reference room. She brought a wire hat shape and all the trimmings with her, and was making great progress when one of the Balkan onslaughts occurred, and she was utterly routed, much to the joy of those in charge of the room. It was the first really creditable manœuvre of the New York allies.—*New York Herald*, April 27, 1913.

Library Calendar

June 9-14. California L. A., Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara.
12-14. Pacific N. W. L. A., Tacoma.
23-28. A. L. A. annual conference, Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y.
26-(?) N. H. L. A.
Sept. 22-27. N. Y. S. L. A. annual meeting, the Sagamore, Lake George.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.—The office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been moved from 298 Broadway to 141 East 25th street, two blocks east of Madison Square.

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THESE are the days when, *virginibus puerisque*—in this case mostly the former—the youth of the land are stepping across the thresholds of library schools as well as of colleges, to find their vocation in the wide, wide world. In this library field, it is truly a vocation to which they are called, for in most cases those who would be librarians come to their work with a real enthusiasm and vital public spirit which promises a career quite above the ordinary business avocation or mere earning of a living. Somewhat over twenty-five years ago, when the possibilities of a library school were put forward by Melvil Dewey, the convention minutes disclosed fearful doubts as to whether such a new-fangled invention would ever come to anything. This year the half score library schools of approved standing will send forth nearly two hundred graduates, ready for trained professional work in the library field. And the remarkable fact is that the demand for trained library assistants is so great that almost every graduate will find a paying position at once—which can be said of very few training schools of any kind. For children's librarians, especially, the demand is chronically greater than the supply, and this has led not only to the establishment of the training school for children's librarians at Pittsburgh, but also to Mr. Brett's new enterprise in providing for that need within the Cleveland Library system. After the library schools will come the summer training classes, only less valuable in their function of giving to library assistants who have not enjoyed professional training something of that which they have lacked.

THE library schools, in themselves specialized educational enterprises, are constantly providing opportunities for even greater specialization. In line with this tendency, the New York Public Library School has just offered, in its senior year, a course which resembles the "M.A." year of college. The students' demand has determined the nature of the courses given and the required practice was arranged to supplement class room work. The recent graduation of sixteen students who have specialized in cataloging, administration, or children's work marks the success of this experimental year. In connection with the Brooklyn Library, the Pratt Institute School has developed a very satisfactory normal method, while the New York State Library School is giving courses for law and legislative reference librarians. Such combinations of practical service and advanced instruction should appeal to library school graduates and experienced librarians as a chance to acquire a wider outlook and a fresh inspiration.

SPECIAL libraries are of course the most notable example of specialization in the library field. Recently, by coöperation of the Special Libraries Association and the LIBRARY JOURNAL, a *questionnaire* was sent to more than a hundred special libraries, asking for information which would form the basis for further development of the special libraries idea. Out of the many and excellent replies which have been received, a few are given in this number; and the Special Libraries Association proposes later to make a digest of all the returns. Special libraries which have not received the *questionnaire*, which is reprinted in this number, are invited to send replies even without direct invitation; and the request is repeated that librarians who have knowledge of special libraries in their vicinity send a list of such libraries to this office. There are at least two or three hundred which should be in touch with this present endeavor. Both librarians and the public will doubtless be surprised to know the stage of development which this specialized work has reached, and it is the more interesting because of the individuality that such libraries involve. They should form an important part of the interlocking system of inter-library loans, and it is therefore the more desirable that there should be full record of their treasures and activity.

THE most important result of library work is, of course, to raise the level of private reading. What the people read in the state of Delaware has been brought to light by certain investigations of which an account is given in this issue, and the exhibit is, to put it mildly, disappointing. With all the advance that has been made, the libraries are yet far from reaching all the people, or from reaching to

the best advantage those whom they do reach. More and more attention should be given to the qualitative as well as to the quantitative side of the use of library books, and beyond this every possible endeavor should be made to induce the buying as well as reading of good books by the public, and not least by the juvenile public. Many states are doubtless in better condition than Delaware in this respect, but in no state has the ideal been reached.

Story telling as a feature of library work has doubtless come to stay, as it has laid hold not only on the children but on the grown folk as well. But here also the standard should be kept high. There are stories and stories, and the library should not be open to criticism in its story telling to young children. Stories about the devil, of which there are literally legion, are not good *pabulum* for the youthful mind. Stories of hobgoblins and malicious animals impress the childish mind more than most adults remember. We wot of one small person who for months never went to sleep without hiding under the bedclothes for fear of the dreadful tiger of which her nurse had told her, and it was this same child whose imagination was so stirred with unnecessary sympathy by the orthodox story of Daniel among the lions that she told her mother she did not want God with her that night, but wanted Jesus, because God had let Daniel be put into the lions' den. Story tellers should not forget this supersensitiveness of the childish mind to horrifying or creepy impressions, and those who have library responsibilities should also remember that the purpose of the library in its relations with the children should be to train the imagination wholesomely rather than merely to amuse. It is perhaps not too much to say that stories officially told should have definite if not obtrusive moral aim. Mrs. Gatty's "Parables from nature" are among the most delightful of nature stories, and furnish an excellent example of a standard for the story telling hour. There might well be more discussion of story telling from this point of view than has so far been had.

The failures of library experiments are not as well advertised as their successes, and an alert librarian desires to make, through the Library Journal, the suggestion that librarians who have tried certain methods and found them failures should report the fact through these columns, so that others should not waste time in the same direction. It should, indeed, be the special function of a library periodical to act as a clearing house for mistakes as well as for inspirations—literally clearing the way for better things, and enabling every other library to avoid useless effort where one library has already tried out an experiment. Mr. Wellman, of Springfield, for instance, confesses frankly that he has found the postcard method of inviting the use of the library by persons more or less outside its usual clientele to be quite a failure, the results inadequate to the cost and trouble of the outlay. Have other librarians tried this experiment, and possibly with more success? There are other fields in which experiments have doubtless been made—if they have not succeeded, let us all know.

The public library has long recognized the relations of literature with art and music by collecting and circulating art prints and by making special collections of musical scores for reference and, in a few cases, for circulation. A few libraries have even gone further, as in the circulation of musical rolls for self-playing pianos or in the provision of a music-room within the library for trying out piano scores. Suggestion is now coming to the fore that the library should go a step further, and, as it provides for reading or tale-telling to children in the story hour, so it should provide for the entertainment of grown-ups, as by the use of the Victrola or other phonographs in its auditorium. As a matter of fact, the auditoriums which are usually provided in Carnegie buildings are too little used; we have indeed often pointed out that they are the part of the library plant which is least utilized. There would seem to be no reason why the adaptation of the phonograph for the reading of books also should not be of general service to others as well as to the blind; and the use of auditoriums on afternoons or on certain evenings of the week, for such a purpose, would seem to be well within the scope of the library. It is going somewhat outside the immediate field to undertake Victrola concerts of a Sunday or other afternoon; but if the library is to be more and more a civic center, for the cultivation and edification of the people, the suggestion is certainly well worth consideration.

WHAT PEOPLE READ*

By Arthur Low Bailey, *Librarian Wilmington Institute Free Library*

For many years librarians have tried to put the right book into the hands of the right person. In order to do this, they have gone outside of the libraries, and have either taken the books to the people or have blown their own horns so loudly that the people came to them. Every year they have insisted more and more on the value of publicity and the necessity of making their wares known to the people. And it is clear to every one how unsuccessful, comparatively speaking, they have been. There are few cities in the country where more than 20 per cent. of the inhabitants are regular borrowers at the public library. There are many country districts which have no library facilities whatever, and where practically the only books that the people have are the year books of the Department of Agriculture. With all of our efforts we fail to interest more than 25 per cent. of those who live in our community.

There may be many reasons why we fail to reach more than a comparatively small number of our constituents, but I am convinced that the main reason is because we do not know home conditions and cannot fit the book to the individual or to the family. We do not know what subjects interest them, nor what stage of culture they have reached. It will be many years before the city librarian can get this information. Perhaps the final solution for him is a book wagon, as I am convinced it is for the country. But it is as important to discover home conditions in the country as it is in the city, and these conditions must be discovered before we can intelligently serve the people. Doubtless the main reason why no effort has been made in any state to get such information is due to the fact that the amount of labor involved in getting statistics and tabulating them is enormous. Delaware is the only state small enough in territory and population to make feasible any plan of finding out what people read.

Ever since the Delaware State Library Commission was started, eleven years ago, it has devoted all of its energy and income to providing traveling libraries for the residents of the state outside of Wilmington. (It may be well to state here that Delaware has a population of approximately 200,000, and that nearly half of the population lives in Wilmington.) By far the greatest number of these libraries have been sent to school districts in the state, and their use has been chiefly limited to those districts.

The method of making up the libraries has been similar, I suppose, to that used by other commissions. When possible, books have been examined and read. The *A. L. A. Booklist* and other aids in selecting books have been used. The character of a community to which a library was to be sent has been considered, when possible. Nearly every library contained popular fiction, a little science, a little history, and books that the commission in its wisdom thought *ought* to be popular, or that people ought to read, whether they wanted to or not

It began to dawn on us, however, a long time ago that many books in each library were not being used. We examined the collections carefully, and found that we had covered several subjects, that we had standard fiction, and the best of the new popular fiction, and yet even some of the last were not very popular. By slow degrees it was impressed upon us that we were firing over the heads of those whom we were trying to interest; and we were, moreover, using good solid shot when bird shot would have done more execution. But even when we had reached this point we were not much better off, for we still did not know what kinds of books parents and children were accustomed to, what kinds of books and magazines were in the homes. The next step was to find out. And we did.

We decided to reach the homes through the schools, and we had printed and sent to each teacher in all schools outside of Wilmington a blank form of questions, the answers to which would tell us how many pupils and families were represented in her school, what books had been read in school during the past year as a part of school work, and what were planned for the coming year, and the number of traveling libraries she had had in the last three years. The blanks were sent out in November, 1911.

* Part of paper given at Keystone Library Association meeting in October, 1912, Galen Hall, Pa.

With these blanks to the teachers went blanks for each pupil having the following items:

1. Name the books you have read in the past three years.
   (a) Books from traveling libraries.
   (b) All other books.
2. What books does your family own?
3. What magazines and papers does your family take?

It was realized that unless pressure was brought to bear on teachers, few of these blanks would be returned. So pressure was brought in the shape of a card from the State Board of Education, stating that the questions must be answered, and that teachers must make efforts to see that they were answered correctly. Without this card from the Board of Education the experiment would have been a failure. With it we now have records covering 80 per cent. of the families in the state. *Now,* when a request comes from a school for a traveling library, our librarian does not send out a case of books with no knowledge of the community to which it is going. *Now,* when she gets a request from a district which has not had a traveling library, she looks up the blanks returned from that district, and a little examination soon shows her whether the majority of the families own books and what kind of books they are, or whether they own few books, and those poor in quality. If she gets a request from a district that has already had a traveling library, she looks up her records to see how successful the last library was in that community. If it was not particularly popular, she can with greater success select books that will be more read.

Before proceeding further with an account of these investigations, let us bear in mind that this investigation was made in the white schools alone, and the results are probably no more startling than those that would be obtained from a similar investigation in many sections of the country: first, because Delaware's rural population is almost exclusively native born with almost no trace of the foreign immigrant; second, there is almost no district in the state more than ten miles from a railroad station; third, the rural free delivery brings mail to every door; fourth, Delaware has a compulsory school law; fifth, the state maintains a system of traveling libraries whereby any school, church, or club may have one free of charge upon application.

When all the papers had been returned they were placed in the hands of members of the commission for tabulation. The work of tabulation proved so great that so far only one of the three counties has been completed. The results from Sussex county, however, can surely be taken as representative of conditions in Kent county. New Castle county, which includes Wilmington, is more thickly settled, the farmers take more city papers, and in general conditions are considerably better than in the two lower counties.

In looking over the papers, two facts were at once apparent. First, the number of families failing to answer the questions was comparatively small. In many schools papers were received from all the pupils, while in none did more than 10 per cent. fail to answer. Therefore, the results obtained should give basis for fairly accurate deductions. Second, there was apparently no effort to be facetious, or to give wrong information. Occasionally a paper would show that no attempt had been made to answer it accurately, and one whole district in New Castle county showed this disposition. It will be safe to say, however, that more than 99 per cent. of the papers showed a desire to give the facts.

Of course, if one wished to question the value of the answers to these questions he could claim that it would be impossible for children to remember *all* the books they had read in three years. Strictly speaking, such criticism is just. But two replies can be made to it. First, the total number of books in almost all districts was very small and the children would in all probability remember a much larger percentage of books that they had read than they would if they lived in a town or city, where books were more plentiful. Second, it would be an utter impossibility for all the children in all districts to forget the good books that they had read and remember only the poor ones.

Before going into the combined figures obtained by tabulating the papers, let me give a few reports received from separate districts. They will show, perhaps, even better than the figures how appalling the conditions are in some districts.

In one school from which 44 pupils sent in replies representing 24 different households, 36 of the 44 pupils report that they have not read any books; 18 of the 24 homes do not own a book, and six families take no paper

and no magazine of any character whatsoever.

In another school from which 31 replies were received representing 19 families, not a single pupil of the 31 reports having read a book. Only two families own a book, and each of those families owns a "Life of McKinley"; 11 of the 19 families take no paper and no magazine and own no book. The only book for all the 31 boys and girls of that school community is a "Life of McKinley." Fortunately there are two copies of that.

In another school only three of the families own a book; those three families own a few of the Alger books, and one boy reports that his family owns four books, as follows: "Sermons by the devil," "The curse of drink," "How to behave in society," "Half hour talks on the Holy Bible."

A girl of 13 years says that she has read only these three books: "Sermons by the devil," "Conversation between Mr. World and Mrs. Church Member," "Woman's temptation."

In another school from which 19 replies came representing 16 households, a boy of 19 years says that he has read only one book, "The great controversy between Christ and Satan." A boy of 18 years has read nothing, and a girl of 16 has read only "The discovery of the north pole." The teacher required no reading last year, but has planned to have them read from the *Ladies' Home Journal* and "Educational books" this year.

In another school a girl of 11 years reports that her family owns the following books: "The sin of a lifetime," "Her mother's sin," "Married by mistake," "Her martyrdom," "Lena Rivers," "Retribution," "The hidden hand," "Bad Hugh," "Capitola," "The buried legacy," and "The queen of the isle." Another girl of 16 reports that her family owns "The divine plan of the ages," "The kingdom is at hand," and "The kingdom come."

In another school representing 21 families, only three of the 21 families own a book. A boy of 11 years says that he has read "Nick Carter and every kind you can mention." In answer to the question, "What books does your family own?" a girl of 16 writes, "The Bible is sufficient." A girl of 14 years writes that her family owns the following: "Married by mistake," "The ashes of love," "Her only sin," "The missing bride," "The outcast sister," "Tempest and sunshine," and "The haunted homestead."

In another school from which 20 pupils replied, only one out of the 20 has read a book. Only two families of the 17 own a book; and family number one owns "Robinson Crusoe," and family number two owns "War with Spain," so that for all the families of the school there are only two books for the children to read. The teacher reports that she required no reading last year, has planned for none this year, and has never had a traveling library.

In another school of 14 pupils representing nine households, only one of the 14 pupils has read anything, this one boy having read "Pilgrim's progress." The teacher has planned to have her pupils read "Ten nights in a bar room."

In many cases girls of 14 and 15 had for their only reading such books as "Mother, home and heaven," "Sermons by the devil," on the one hand; and on the other, "One night mystery," "From gloom to sunlight," "A hidden hand," and "A woman's temptation." The last was a great favorite. One child said, "I have read 'Kindness to the poor,' 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' 'My first lie,' 'Touch not, taste not, handle not,' and 'Who can bear a guilty conscience.'"

In answer to the questions, "What books have you read during the past three years?" one boy of 13 said, "I have read 23 of Alger." A child of nine answered, "I have read the Bible, 'The story of the Bible,' and the red telephone book, and they are all interesting books to read."

In the replies from one district, the teacher inadvertently enclosed a note written to her by the mother of one of her pupils. It read as follows: "I done all I could with it. I never seen nuthin' like it B for and I can't make sence out of it."

Certain facts derived from the papers can best be expressed in figures. When the papers were returned the information which they contained was drawn off on blank forms under the following heads for each district:

Number of pupils reported by the teacher.
Number of pupils replying.
Number of traveling libraries in the school in past three years.
Number of traveling library books read by pupil in past three years.

Number of books outside of traveling libraries read by pupils over eight years of age. (Divided into good, fair, poor and none.)
Number of families reported by teacher.
Number of families included in table.
Number of books owned by family. (Divided into good, fair, poor and none.)
Average number of books per family.
Papers, magazines, etc., subscribed to by families. (Subdivided into city, local, agricultural, home and fashion, literary and religious.)
Reading done last year as part of school work.
Reading planned for current year as part of school work.

It should be stated here that we did not count the Bible, taking it for granted that all the homes would have one. In the classification of books some difficulty was found in distinguishing between the books that were "fair" and those that were "poor." It was comparatively easy to pick out books which went into the "good" column. In general, we considered as really poor only those which were unmistakably so. Those about which there was any question went under the "fair" column.

Coming to facts derived from the figures:

1. There is apparently an appalling lack of reading among the children in the country. Of every thousand children in Sussex county, 443, or 40 per cent., reported that they had read nothing. In New Castle county, of 195 children in 16 districts, 35, or 20 per cent., have read nothing. It must be remembered that these figures include boys and girls of 16 years or more.

2. There is a great lack of reading matter in the homes, so that in many sections both adults and children have no chance to read good books. Of every thousand households in Sussex county, 526, or more than 50 per cent., report that they own no books. Of every thousand families, 222, or more than 20 per cent., report that they take no papers or magazines of any kind, not even a weekly local paper.

If we take the average number of books owned by a family the record is even worse, for we find less than 10 per cent. of the families reported owning more than 10 books. Ten books seems a very small number for any family that is not near a public library, and yet less than one family out of 10 owns that number.

3. If we take the quality of the books owned, the record is bad. 130 families taken from 16 districts in New Castle county own a total of 647 books, of which 214 were classified as good, 219 fair, and 142 poor. Only one-third of the books could be called good and 142 were actually poor. These last include Alger, Mary J. Holmes, and other authors on the index.

4. The statistics of periodicals furnish interesting data. That many of the families are taking farm journals or the village paper, but that the children are not coming into contact with the standard magazines and magazines of real literary character is clear, for of every 1000 households investigated 937 families are taking no periodical that can be classed as a good literary magazine. Of the 63 families who are taking such magazines, 25 take the *Saturday Evening Post*, 14 take *Cosmopolitan*, 8 *Harper's*, 7 *Everybody's*, 5 *Review of Reviews*, 3 *McClure's*, 2 *Collier's*, 2 *American*, 1 *Outlook*, 1 *Scribner's*, 1 *Munsey's*, etc. Of every 1000 families, only 195, or approximately 20 per cent., report that they are taking any kind of religious magazine. Of every 1000 families, 530, that is 53 per cent., are taking fashion or home papers, but the *Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Delineator* are not among them. Of every 1000 families, 690, that is 69 per cent., are taking a farm journal or agricultural paper of some character, usually poor. Of every 1000 families approximately 80 per cent. are taking the weekly village paper that is published in the small town nearest them.

5. The investigation reveals the value of traveling libraries. In a school from which 17 replies came, representing nine households, 16 of the children have read books from the traveling library. Four of those 16 children have never read a book from any other source. Three of the nine families own no books whatever, and yet the children from those three families have read ten books which they secured from a traveling library. Those 16 pupils have read 61 books from a traveling library.

In another school 19 of the 29 pupils have read books from a traveling library. Ten of those 19 have never read a book from any other source.

6. Whenever a teacher plans reading in connection with her school work, it has a marked effect on the reading of the children. In a school from which 16 replies came, 12 of the

pupils have done good reading, although 5 of the 11 families own no books. But the teacher has planned well for her pupils and they have followed her directing.

In another school where the pupils are too young to do much reading the teacher reports that she had read to them from Eugene Field, "Folk-lore," Longfellow, "Child's garden of verse," etc. Unfortunately, however, few of the teachers have planned any reading, or if they have, it has been of little value. One teacher writes, "I am trying to create an interest in reading by reading stories from magazines and occasionally an Alger book."

So far the net result of this paper is to show that people in the rural districts of Delaware read very little, because they have little to read. If conditions in other states are as bad as they are in Delaware (and it is probable that they are), does not this investigation prove that so far the possibilities of developing a love of good books have hardly been touched by librarians? The development of the library field *has* been tremendous in cities and towns in the last twenty-five years, but there is still plenty of room for a tremendous development in the country. Of course, this particular problem of reaching those who live in the country is largely one for state library commissions to solve.

This investigation made by the Delaware Commission is merely an attempt to get at basic facts which have never been known. With these facts in hand, we do not feel that we are working quite so much in the dark as we had been doing. Whatever plans are now made can be made more intelligently and with far greater chance of being successful.

LIBRARY CIRCULATION AT LONG RANGE

By Arthur E. Bostwick, *Librarian St. Louis Public Library*

Is there still a place for the delivery station in the scheme of distribution adopted by libraries, large or small? This question is pertinent not so much because the use of the delivery station is being discontinued, but because of a general feeling that any system of book distribution that does not admit of seeing and handling the books is inferior to a system in which this is possible.

It will thus be noted that the question of the delivery station pure and simple, as opposed to the deposit station and the branch—a question once hotly debated—is at bottom simply that of the closed shelf versus the open shelf. The branch has won out as against the delivery station, and the open as against the closed shelf. It will also be noted, however, that none but small libraries find it good policy to place all their books on open shelves. There is and always will be a use for the closed shelf in its place, and the larger the library the more obvious does that place become.

Now circulation through a delivery station is nothing but long-distance closed-shelf issue—circulation in which the distance between charging-desk and stack has been greatly multiplied. And a legitimate reason for closed-shelf issue of this kind is that it is carried on under conditions where open-shelf issue is impossible—about the only excuse for the closed shelf in any case. Now no matter how many books may be in branches or in deposit stations, it is obviously impossible for the whole central stock to be at any one of them, still less to be at all of them at the same time. And there are cases where it is impracticable to use any deposit at all, while delivery from the central library is feasible and reasonably satisfactory. There will always continue to be, therefore, some circulation from a distant reservoir of books that cannot be seen and handled by the reader for purposes of selection.

Under these circumstances it is interesting to inquire whether this type of service has any good points to offset its obvious disadvantages; and it is consoling to find that there are such—not enough to cause us to select an unsupported delivery station deliberately where a deposit or a branch would be possible, but enough to satisfy us that a delivery station is worth while if we can use nothing better and to induce us to lay stress, if we can, on the particular features that make it satisfactory.

For myself, after three years in a library with a large station system, following an experience in institutions where there was nothing of the kind, I may say that it has gratified and surprised me to find that personal

contact between librarian and reader is possible in such a system, to almost the same extent as in an open-shelf library, although the contact is of quite a different quality. The quality of the contact is related to that possible with the open-shelf precisely as mental contact by letter writing is always related to that by conversation. It is superior, if anything, to that usually obtained in short-distance, closed-shelf circulation, although possibly not to that obtainable under ideal conditions.

The establishment of more or less personal relations of confidence between library assistant and reader takes longer and is less complete when the sole intermediary is written language. It is always harder and requires more time to become intimate by letter than by personal intercourse. In the former case the contact is purely mental, in the latter it is affected by personal appearance and conduct, by facial expression and manner. All this is one of the chief factors in the success of the open shelf. But the advantages are not all on the side of the direct personal contact, as the correspondence schools have been astute enough to find out. In the first place, *litera scripta manet;* one may read the same written communication several times, whereas the same spoken communication is of and for the moment. Then the very fact that the written message is purely intellectual and has no physical accompaniments may lend force to its intellectual appeal, when that appeal has once gained a foothold. When this is the case the writer may take his time and may plan his campaign of influence more carefully than the speaker. The effect of trivial circumstances, of unfavorable personal elements, of momentary moods, is obviated.

It may be, then, that if personal relations between librarian and reader can be set up through the written word, there may be something of this kind even in long-distance, closed-shelf circulation. This relation may be lacking, even when the circulation is at short range. It is usually lacking at the closed-shelf delivery desk, necessarily so in a rush, although at quieter times there is no good reason why it should not exist. I know that it sometimes does exist under these conditions, though a counter between two human beings, whether in a store, an office or a library, is not conducive to relations of confidence. It may even be lacking in the open-shelf room, when assistants on floor duty have not the proper spirit and a due conception of their own responsibilities and opportunities.

It may exist at long range. But does it? I can answer for only one library; but I have no reason to believe that our experience is by any means exceptional. Here are some instances, reported at my request from our own Station Department by Miss Else Miller, the department chief:

(1) "A short time ago one of the patrons of Station 27 sent in a slip asking to have his book renewed, and requested that we send him information on peace conferences. The latter was duly sent, but through some error the renewal was overlooked. Consequently six days later an overdue postal was mailed. This gentleman is always quite prompt in returning his books, and evidently had never before received a notice. So he was most perturbed, and wrote us a very long letter explaining the mistake. He said that he felt that the librarian should know that he was not at fault, had not broken the rules, and had a clear record. But in imparting this fact to the librarian, he wanted it understood that the assistant committing the error should not in any way be punished for it, because she had helped him greatly in his work, by sending the very facts on peace conferences that he was looking for. He asked that the assistant be praised for her good work rather than blamed for her error.

(2) "Celia R——, whom we have never seen but all feel well acquainted with, tried in vain for some time to borrow a certain little volume of Eskimo stories, but succeeded only in getting substitutes. About the middle of December she sent in with her card the following request: 'Please give me "Eskimo stories," because it is Christmas and you never send the right book.'

(3) "The cards of Mr. and Mrs. M——, of Station 54, come in with a slip, 'Please send a novel.' We know that the books must be 7-day adventure stories, and must have publishers' binding and an interesting frontispiece or they will come back to us on the next delivery unread.

(4) "At least one of the S—— family's cards is reported lost each week. We immediately recognize Mrs. S——'s voice when she telephones, and ask whether it is Ralph's or

Walter's card that is missing this time. In a tone of despair she probably says, 'No; it is Morris's.' We promise to look the matter up thoroughly. Then we do no more about it. After two days we call up and tell her we are very sorry we have been unable to trace the card. 'Oh, we've found it here at home; thank you so much for your trouble,' she answers. 'And, by the way, we have not been able to find Nicholas' card all day.' So we look up Nicholas' card in the same way. No S—— card was ever known to be lost outside of the S—— household.

(5) "C39 of Station 6 has this note clipped to her reader's index: 'Give overdue notices to Stations Department.' We hold her notices a few days to give the books a chance to come in, because she uses a bi-weekly station. Each time that she receives an overdue notice, it costs her ten cents carfare to come to the library to investigate, and its costs the library a half hour of an assistant's time to pacify her. Our new method works beautifully, and both library and reader find it economical.

(6) "An old gentleman of Station 15 (at least we have pictured him as old, for it is a trembling hand that writes the titles) for a long time sent in a long list of German novels which we marked, 'Not in catalog.' We were out of printed German lists at the time, so selected a good German novel and sent it to him. It was immediately returned. We tried again—in vain. Then again! We sent him everything that the average German finds intensely interesting. But the books always came back to us on the next delivery. One day we substituted 'Im Busch,' by Gerstaecker. He kept it two weeks, and then his card came in with a list of Gerstaecker novels, copied from the title-page of 'Im Busch." He read all our Gerstaecker books and then wanted more. We wrote him that he had read all the books of this author and again substituted. Then a fresh list of Gerstaecker came in, and now he is reading all those books a second time.

(7) "One of the station men watches our substitutions and looks over them to get ideas for his own reading. Once when we had substituted Leroux's 'Mystery of the yellow room' the station man ordered a copy of that book for himself, and finding it interesting read all the Leroux books in the library.

(8) "Here is a letter from a youthful station patron:

"'Please send me the III Grade, The golden goose book! Please do. Kisses.

xxx.'"

These incidents, which of course might be multiplied indefinitely, show at least that the service rendered by a delivery station is not, or at any rate need not be, a mere mechanical sending of books in answer to a written demand.

So much for the element of personal contact and influence. Next let us consider for a moment that of actual contact with the books from which selection can be made. This of course does not take place in any closed-shelf system—least of all in one at long range. But in certain cases this contact is of no special advantage. In particular, if a reader wants one definite book and no other, he may get it as surely, or be informed as reliably that he cannot get it, and why, at a delivery station as at a set of open shelves. The only drawback in "long-range" work is that the user must wait longer before he can get his book, provided it is on the shelves. Against this wait must be set the time and cost of a personal visit to the distant library building.

Of the "browsing" contact there can be none, of course. This seems a more serious matter to me than it would be to those who deprecate "browsing," or at any rate discourage it. But there is no question that the alternative between library and delivery station, if squarely presented, should always be answered by choosing the library. Here the alternative is between the delivery station and no use at all. This brings up another point:

May it not be, in some cases, that we really are offering the reader an alternative between delivery station and library and that through indolence he takes the former? Doubtless this is often the case, and it should not be so. The location of every delivery station should be studied from this standpoint, and its continuance should be made a matter of serious question. When all is said and done, there will remain some stations where a minority of users would go to the library if the station were discontinued, and would be benefited thereby at the expense of a little more exertion. The fact that there are some real advantages in long-range circulation should enable the librarian, in such a case, to strike some kind of a balance, satisfy himself that this particular station is or is not of resultant

benefit to the community, and act accordingly. It is also possible, in some cases, to combine the deposit feature with the delivery station, and it goes without saying that this should be done, just as the delivery feature should be added to every deposit and every branch, where it is feasible.

Finally, the long range circulation may be adapted to the use of the busy by enabling them to kill two birds with one stone. Libraries are always trying, with doubtful success, to get hold of persons who are busy about something else—factory workers, shoppers, and so on. A residential district is a better place for a branch library than a shopping district, although the number of different persons who pass the door daily is larger in the latter, because there is more leisure in the residence street—less preoccupation and bustle. But if it is made possible for the shopper to use the library with practically no delay, while he is shopping, will he not take advantage of the opportunity? A recent experiment in the St. Louis Public Library convinces me that he will. We are now operating a downtown branch in the book department of a large department store, and we have an hourly messenger service between the library and this station. I believe this is the first time that such frequent delivery service has been tried. This makes it possible to leave an order at the beginning of a shopping trip and to find the book ready at the close of the trip. The interval would never be much over an hour, and might be as little as fifteen or twenty minutes.

There are two favorable factors here which it might be difficult to secure elsewhere: The shopping district here is near enough to the central library to make frequent delivery possible, and the management of the store where our station is located is broad enough to see that the possibility of borrowing a book free, from the library, even when presented as an immediate alternative to the purchase of the same book from the counters of the store, does not, in the long run, injure sales.

It is not absolutely necessary, of course, to operate this scheme from a department store, neither is greater distance an absolute bar to frequent deliveries. I believe that this kind of long-distance service is well worth the attention of librarians.

And, in general, I believe that a realization that all long-distance service has its good points may do good by inducing us to dwell on those points and to try to make them of more influence in our work.

THE RELATION OF PUBLIC AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES*

By John A. Lowe, *Librarian, Williams College*

President Nicholas Murray Butler in his "Meaning of education" says: "If education cannot be identified with mere instruction, what is it? What does the term mean? I answer, it must mean a gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race. Those possessions may be variously classified, but they certainly are at least five fold. The child is entitled to his scientific inheritance, to his æsthetic inheritance, to his literary inheritance, to his institutional inheritance, and to his religious inheritance. Without them he cannot become a truly educated or a cultivated man."

If we take this as a suggestive definition of education we may affirm that the library holds a vital place in education. Its purpose is to stimulate a love of good reading and best books, to furnish facts, to reproduce the past, to demonstrate theories, to provide material for the scholar in the field of research, to maintain high standards of culture and intellectual taste; indeed to aid in a gradual adjustment to spiritual possessions. And this scholarly aim is common both to the public and college library. More than this, the city or town institution is a great, persistent, continuous means of education through all the ages of a man. The school lays for him foundations, the college adds superstructure, the library completes the whole of activity. The school points the beginnings, the library proclaims an endless pursuit of knowledge. To be sure, the means employed for educational development are different in the two types of institutions, even as the atmosphere and situation in which they thrive. The public library

* Read at a meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, Williams College, May 22, 1913.

reaches a general community and its work is consequently general, while the college library serves a restricted group and its influence is necessarily intensive. Not only is it the privilege of the college to teach a student in the use of books to meet his requirements in the curriculum, but it is also its duty to inspire in him a respect for them and a love for their friendship, so that they may ever be to him a stimulus to broader culture and inspiration to more noble living. We recognize that the conception of education which thinks of it as having only to do with school and college is too narrow, that education is in truth a life-long process. It is in later years that the graduate must build upon the foundation gained within college halls knowledge and an understanding of life, if he is to justify the value of his training.

The importance of the college library as a factor in education is oftentimes misjudged. It is true that according to its tradition and its nature its constituency is limited. Its tradition makes it still only a storehouse of books seldom consulted, and then only by some creature less than a live, full-blooded man. Some college libraries still are in that undisturbed state of which the story tells. On a hot August afternoon in the middle of vacation time a professor opened the door of a university library and entered. To allow something of the sweetness and light of the summer sunshine to come in, he left the door open behind him. No sooner had he taken a seat than the shadowy figure of the librarian crept silently to him and a voice whispered in an awsome tone, "Professor, I think we should close the door. Some one might come in." But many college libraries are breaking away from this tradition. If there is an institution whose instruction still consists of the one textbook plan of curriculum work, we may believe that its library is equally old-fashioned and its books rarely used by the students and only occasionally by the faculty.

It is also true that the field of a college library is more or less limited by its nature. It is the property of a private corporation. Essentially its collection is one selected for reference and with pedagogic purposes. Its funds are spent in gathering books which will increase the scholarship of its constituency. Scholarly periodicals and learned society publications, rare books, unusual books, books for thorough study, books for reference, these are they which make up its collection. The popular treatise, the "best seller" demand little consideration, for the circulation of books *per se* is not a function of service.

But while it has a selected constituency, the public library, on the other hand, exists for the education of all the people. As Mr. Wellman has said: "Its functions may be roughly divided into two general classes. The first of these includes its endeavor to aid the systematic reader, the worker, or the serious student. The second covers its efforts to exert a general educational influence in the community through the promotion of miscellaneous reading." For this service the public librarian has in these last days made rapid development in library science, and, indeed, it is sometimes admitted that he has left his collegiate brother far behind, quite content with old-fashioned methods. Be that as it may, each has something still to teach the other, and each a contribution of service to make to the other. The aim of each is the same. Why then should there not exist between these two types of educators a hearty sympathy, a more intimate knowledge of each other's needs and an active coöperation in meeting them?

In fact, coöperation in this educative movement is one of the principal slogans of library work to-day. Among each type it exists. Public libraries assist one another with their reading lists and bulletins, loans of collections of art works and of books, in friendly visits of instruction, and in many other ways. The same thing is true among those of the colleges. Columbia recently gave over to Union Theological Seminary its large collection of books dealing with religious subjects, for the reason that it would find more use there. The state libraries and those of the state universities are working through the commissions in close coöperation with town and city institutions in helping to make them more efficient and of real educational value to their communities. Agricultural college libraries are furnishing their neighbors with collections of books and valuable material for the help of farmers. Why should there not be a more real connection between college and public libraries in this movement? The library of the college has a real contribution to make. The college recognizes an obligation it owes to the commonwealth, and so to its citizens in gen-

eral. And, while it is a private corporation and has a right to restrict the use of its property, it accepts that statement of the present day doctrine of wealth that "Ownership is trusteeship." This refers not only to the possession of great personal riches, but also to the resources of any kind in the possession of institutions. Recognizing the potential value of what is in our college libraries, not only for the furtherance of college work but for the help and uplifting of the community about them, in our opinion colleges may well seek for means of establishing such relations as will put these resources in the way of as complete exploitation as possible.

Let the college libraries supply professional material to teachers. Let them furnish inspiration and guidance to students. They should be a bond of interest between the institution and the community, and might even have close relations with the public schools. All this means an extensive service beyond students and faculty in every town which does not support a large public library. It would appear that a very important function of the library of the college is to supplement some of the responsibilities of that of the towns nearby it, and nothing but sheer indifference and a lack of administrative ability deters the performance. Nothing but tradition stands in the way of getting that sort of public service on a business basis. Without doubt it is a college function in every town where it is possible.

If I apprehend the situation correctly, one of the pressing needs of the public library today is to show all its citizens its practical educational value to the community. Appropriations have been made; now a showing of results is demanded. When the summary is drawn up does it demonstrate an undivided purpose of lifting the intellectual tone of the community? We have developed every theory of library science. We have become technical, and have produced a machine which runs smoothly and quietly. We have produced endless statistics, taking pains to show how many borrowers' names are registered, how many visitors come to the library, the largest daily circulation, and too the smallest, but what do we say of what they take away from the library and of its value to them? Some of us have given detailed attention to the children. Some of us have issued teachers' cards. Some have answered the questions addressed to us by members of women's clubs. But what have most of us done toward developing serious reference work and organized, systematic study? To live up to our ideals the public librarian must render her reference department more efficient, accurate and reliable; she must vitalize her work with the teachers and the schools; she might organize study clubs among readers, if none already exist; she must prove to the men who at present vote her appropriations that the library is indeed a live, educational force to all of the community. And for the performance of a better public service she should have the liberty to call upon the college for its assistance.

As you will agree with me, the essential thing in reference work is the production of exactly what the inquirer seeks. Provided his request is reasonable, any expenditure of time and patience is justifiable because, if for no other reason, the usefulness and the reputation of the library's efficiency depends upon the success of the results of that search. The systematic reader and the student are coming more and more every day to test the efficiency and value of this reference work in public libraries. The majority of inquirers are in immediate need of information on their particular subject. Facts, not theories, are the modern demand of clergymen, lawyers, engineers, artists, newspaper writers, city officials, bank clerks, bookkeepers and artisans in the various trades. The clergyman wants to know of the growth of certain western mission towns in the last twelve months. The lawyer must have the text of the report of an investigation carried on by Congress recently. An engineer desires to know about the detail of the construction of a power dam on the Connecticut River. A newspaper man seeks the statement of a politician in a speech delivered in an obscure town during a campaign. A city official inquires about the practicability of a municipal ice plant in Central America. An artist wishes to see a copy of Troyon's "Evening." The literary man is curious to know the date of all the editions of Whitman's "Leaves of grass." If the material for satisfying these results is not at hand why not try the college library nearest you? By the use of the telephone and of the mails material may be quickly procured.

Reference work in public libraries shows a large demand is made for federal, state and city statistical material. To many librarians

government documents are a snare and a delusion, if not something of a mountain of difficulty when it is a matter of research. Moreover, small town libraries rarely possess nor do they have room to store files of federal and state documents. But, on the other hand, many of the college libraries have a fairly complete Congressional set and long files of state documents. If it should be understood that these might be consulted by neighboring libraries some difficulties of search and shelf space may be overcome.

When it comes to matters of bibliography the college library may be of some assistance. For example, in one phase of this subject, in a public library the trade bibliography is usually limited to the *United States Catalogue, Publishers' Weekly,* and *A. L. A. Booklist.* But a college library must maintain extensive bibliographical tools in French, German, and English printed books, and often possesses those of Italian and Spanish, in addition to most American aids. These are expensive and out of the question for the small library. If some one wishes a book which you cannot trace and it is important to find out about it, why not send a reply post-card to your neighbor, the college librarian, and see if he can trace it? One very direct and interesting means of instruction open to the public librarian is the work with study clubs. If there are no study clubs in your town consider the formation of some. Include one for the boys and the girls, one for teachers, one for literary workers, one for industrial and professional men. If you have a "story hour" for children, why should you not have a "club hour" in the library, where all sorts of good things might germinate? The librarian could prepare lists of the most authoritative and choice books and papers to be read on the subject of study which the club decides upon. She might formulate the program, and direct the line and scope of its research. In this way the work done could be directed and concentrated on the most important things in the field selected.

Another phase of educational office of the public library is illustrated by the Library of Congress and by several state libraries. The librarian has in her power the political education of the legislators of her town or city government. This may be boss rule, but why should it not be successfully exercised? If the library were to prepare lists of references on subjects coming up for discussion before the selectmen, council or aldermen, and sent them to the chairmen of important committees with an invitation to come to the library to consult the data, the present ignorance manifest by the vote on many measures might be banished. At any rate, the usefulness and practical help of the library would be evident to the town fathers. And here again is a place where the public librarian might fall back upon the suggested source of assistance. In addition to material in books, the college librarian can call upon the specialists in all the departments of the college, and from them gain accurate, authoritative information.

When necessary for this work of serious study arrangements might be made by which the college library could loan books to the public library. The practice of inter-library loans becomes more general daily, and in some ways the college library is in a favorable situation to give this aid. It is collegiate before peripatetic, and, of course, it is to be understood that no books can be loaned which will interfere in the slightest way with the work of the college and its curriculum. But there are long periods when books are not in "reserve" or likely to be needed for class room work. The college spends much time and money in making up collections, and thus is enabled to offer on certain subjects books not in a public library of twice its size. It buys rare and unusual books which would not be practical for the public library. Again for work in courses it frequently buys a large number of duplicates to be used on the reserve book shelves. A frequent loaning of these duplicates, when not actually in use, would not interfere with the work of the college. If sufficient care and foresight were exercised collections of books on a required subject for a library might be loaned.

But we have said that the public library has a contribution to make to the college. Indeed, in so many ways does it assist an educational institution that it would be idle to try to enumerate them all, but I wish to point out two especially important things. The college enlists your interest toward giving definite instruction in your libraries in the use of books. Men enter college to-day who try to read a card catalog by turning the cards from back to front, and who make no distinction in meaning between an author, a subject, or a

title card. Some men have heard the name of "Poole's index," but others, when referred to the "Poole table in the magazine room" question, "what that game has to do with finding an article in a magazine." During the present year at Williams, by the courtesy of the English department, we were privileged to give such lectures to the freshmen. We supplemented them with individually assigned practice work, covering each phase of the instruction, which must be performed in the library, the results written out and submitted as a regular requirement of the department. The results far surpass our most sanguine hope, in a more systematic and sympathetic use of the books. Before one of these lectures we had written a sample bibliography on the blackboard to show its scope, form, notation, etc. Just before we began to talk one earnest student said politely but triumphantly, indicating the heading on the board, "You have spelled that word at the top wrong. Don't you mean biography?" To my negative reply another asked, "Well, what is the difference between biography and bibliography, anyhow?" We hope their lack of information was dispelled by the lecture and the practice work. It is highly important to their best educational success that students know how to use books and library materials as tools scientifically. The lack of such knowledge causes the loss of much valuable time. If thorough instruction along this line were given by the librarian to the students of the high school, both it and the college could do even more advanced work. As the collegiate departments of English expect that entering men shall know how to spell correctly, to write a theme in proper sentence structure and correct paragraph form, is it too much to expect that men shall know how to use the books of a library which are to be so vital and important a part of their educational training?

But we should also make a plea for more extended and systematic instruction among the boys and girls for whom there is no college future. Their university comprises the public library, and their training in its use becomes vitally essential. Their more favored fellows may receive something of this in their higher education, but should this be denied to those whose schooling is limited? Let us urge, then, that you show the school teacher how to use books so that he will be more skilful in using them, so that he will learn how to teach the child to utilize this great force when he goes to the library, to understand various kinds of reference books, the card catalog and the indexes, so that he can find the way himself to learn to utilize books. Train children in schools to appreciate what books mean, to respect them, to use them intelligently, to acquire a taste for books that will cause them to reflect and that will mould their characters.

And in the second place the college urges that public libraries inspire scholarly method and a love of higher education and culture. It appreciates the noble work you are doing along all lines, but with all your giving give wisdom. Yours is the position in which, without fear of proselyting, boys and girls may be urged to stay in school rather than listen to inward calls of their own laziness and indifference, or to outward lure of commercial gain. More than one boy has come to know the influence of college life because of the constant presentation and inspiration for an education received from the librarian in his home town. Among adults you have a rare chance to stimulate with scholarly purpose intellects jaded with the pettiness of gossip and misdirected energy. Yours is the privilege of keeping aglow the spark of culture the college alumnus lighted in undergraduate days. Yours is the pleasure of bringing to the business and professional man fresh inspiration of culture, new courage, and an outlook over fields other than those within whose furrows he toils so long and laboriously. With this great service awaiting you, are you to be content with employing all your energy in cataloging and in making of lists, important as they are? Will you be happy to interest a few children? Will you be satisfied with merely counting the number of volumes circulated?

In conclusion, it remains to be said most briefly that this coöperative movement between public and college libraries will react upon the community only for good. By it a larger service will be rendered to the public. Further opportunities will be opened. And the college is warranted in taking part in such a movement, for any assistance it may be able to render will benefit itself by quickening it into new life to meet efficiently additional demands. When we consider the vital importance to the college of anything that can be done to ex-

tend education and culture, we can but be convinced that any help which can be given by it is not only a public benefit, but also has a direct reaction on the college itself. By this coöperative movement also the incentive of the public library may go far to improve the intellectual life of the community and to better the quality of secondary education. Thus the public library is justified in joining forces whereby it may be aided to live up to its exalted function of an educator.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

In an effort to collect and systematize information about special libraries, the LIBRARY JOURNAL has submitted the questionnaire, printed below, to one hundred and twenty-two special libraries. Over fifty replies have been received, from which a half dozen of the more interesting have been selected. Later it is hoped that the results of the investigation may be tabulated and summarized, so as to represent the whole field of special library work. Any library which did not receive the questionnaire is invited to send in a description of its collection, as well as the name of any other special library of its acquaintance.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The LIBRARY JOURNAL submits the following questionnaire to a list of special libraries, inviting them to reply in time to publish if possible in the July issue of the JOURNAL an article dealing with various details of special library work. The data thus received is to be afterwards turned over to the Special Libraries Association. A copy of the JOURNAL or reprint of the article will gladly be sent to those who coöperate by answering the questions below:

1. Please state the name of library, name of librarian, date of beginning, present number of books and number of pamphlets.
2. What is the scope and special strength of your library?
3. What were the needs that caused the starting of your library and what is the trend of questions that come to it?
4. How far do you avail yourself of the other library resources of your community, and have you anything like coöperation in reference work?
5. What, if anything, do you publish or have you published which may be available for distribution, and what are the terms of distribution?

Your reply before June 15 to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 141 E. 25th street, New York City, would be appreciated, for which please find enclosed addressed envelope.

D. N. HANDY,
President Special Libraries Assn.
R. R. BOWKER,
Editor LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE INSURANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

1. The Insurance Library Association of Boston. D. N. Handy, librarian. Organized and incorporated under laws of Massachusetts in 1887. Books about 6000. Pamphlets about 3000. Other memorabilia, including photographs, engravings, early pamphlets having to do with the development of fire insurance and fire protection engineering of considerable value.

2. Library devoted wholly to literature of fire insurance and fire protection engineering. Is especially strong in literature of fire insurance, comprising practically everything published in English and beginning to add foreign publications.

3. Library started because of recognition on the part of two or three individuals of value of a collection of technical literature for the information of practical fire underwriters. Its development has been accompanied by a gradual but steady enlargement of the number of those recognizing the need so clearly recognized by its founders. The trend of questions coming to it is fully of a technical character.

4. At present our principal use for other libraries is the access which is given us to copies of proceedings of technical periodicals in which we are interested only so far as they contain articles having to do with fire insurance or fire protection engineering. We use other libraries very little for references. A tacit understanding with several commercial and highly specialized libraries has resulted in considerable practical coöperation in Boston, and in this coöperation we have had considerable part.

5. The association publishes quarterly a *Bulletin*, containing among other things an index of current fire insurance and related literature, which is distributed to members and others upon request. It published in 1900 a catalog. In 1911 it published "Lectures on fire insurance"—the substance of lectures delivered before its evening classes in fire insurance which are conducted by the association from November to May, inclusive, in each year.

D. N. HANDY, *Librarian.*

STONE & WEBSTER, BOSTON

1. Stone & Webster Library. George Winthrop Lee, librarian. About 4000 books and pamphlets, without counting volumes of a series; 700 bound periodicals and serials, like Water supply and Irrigation papers. Including volumes of various sets, like railroad commissioners' reports, encyclopedias, etc., would bring the total to about 6500, of which 5500 are bound books and 1000 pamphlets. The library might be said to have begun in 1900.

2. The scope of the library is confined mostly to books on civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, more especially electrical, finance and accounting, and general reference. Its special strength is almost identical with the scope, the engineering and financial branches being stronger than the general reference.

3. The library was started in response to the various questions submitted by engineers of the office, and the trend of questions bear upon work in connection with public utilities, finance, construction, management and engineering incidental thereto. We have quite a large number of questions pertaining to English grammar, etc.

4. We avail ourselves of the other library resources of the community a great deal, particularly the Public Library and the Library of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the libraries of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. We have been instrumental in establishing the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau and the inter-library reference service recently established by a special fund in the Boston Public Library. Available for distribution are the following pamphlets: The library and the business man, 1907; The library and its facilities, supplementing the above, 1911; Classification for periodical references, 1912; Reference books as public utilities (some well-known encyclopedias compared), 1912; and various pamphlets in connection with the engineering and financial interests of the organization are frequently sent from the library.

BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. The Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics was begun Aug. 1, 1910, and now possesses approximately 12,000 books and pamphlets and 6000 periodical and important newspaper articles. Richard H. Johnston, librarian.

2. Its scope and special strength are indicated by the official title of the organization, the collection being restricted to literature pertaining to railway economics, or immediately connate, with some few general works of reference.

3. The Bureau of Railway Economics was established by railways of the United States "for the scientific study of transportation problems," and the library is intended primarily to assist in the pursuit of this study. The library accords the use of its collection to any who visit it personally and answers questions in correspondence which involve research or bibliographical information.

4. By means of its records of the contents of libraries having important collections of railway material the library of the bureau can place library resources at the disposal of correspondents in other cities. The library keeps in close touch with the bibliographical division of the Library of Congress, and a list of references on the Commerce Court was issued with its coöperation. Readers have also been referred to us from the Library of Congress and the Public Library. The library also acts as a medium of exchange of railway duplicates between libraries.

5. The most important publication prepared by the library of the bureau is "Railway economics, a collective catalog of books in fourteen American libraries," obtainable from the University of Chicago Press. It has also prepared and distributed generally a "List of references to literature pertaining to government ownership of railways," requests for which have been received from European libraries.

The bureau has also prepared typewritten lists, with somewhat limited distribution, on such subjects as Valuation of railways, the Full crew laws, Railway accidents, etc.

STEEL WORKS CLUB, JOLIET, ILLINOIS

1. Steel Works Club Library, Joliet, Illinois. Maud A. Parsons, librarian. November, 1899. 5252 books and pamphlets.

2. The object of the library is to supply the employees of the Illinois Steel Company, American Steel & Wire Company, and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway with books for amusement and instruction. The technical side of the library is given special attention. There is an up-to-date collection of books relating to the iron and steel industry and railroading.

3. The library is a part of the welfare work of the Steel Corporation, which caused the erection, in 1889, of the Steel Works Club, the pioneer workingmen's club in America. Besides the library there is a billiard room, bowling alley, gymnasium, tennis court, baths and swimming pool, athletic field, auditorium and class rooms, dance hall and reception rooms. Questions of all kinds are asked, but the majority deal with mechanics, metallurgy, gas engines and gas analysis, and by-products resulting in the manufacture of steel and coke, etc.

4. There are three good libraries in Joliet besides our own. The High School Library is purely reference. The Public Library has a reference department. The state prison has a good library. Naturally none of these can specialize as we do. What we do not have ourselves we are usually able to obtain at the John Crerar Library, Chicago. For late articles we avail ourselves of the clipping bureau of the *Engineering Magazine*, New York.

5. We have published a catalog of our books, excepting fiction; a supplement is being printed this summer; a list of the foreign books in the library, which will be revised this fall; occasional lists of books on special topics. We have also published lists of additions to the library in our club paper, *The Mixer*.

In addition, our library is in no sense a storehouse for books. An out-of-date book is scrapped. The new methods constantly being used in modern steel plants make new books and many periodicals a necessity in the technical department of the library. In the general reading department we get the latest and best books of fiction, travel, etc., so that club members may keep abreast of the world outside.

We also provide books in small numbers to the foreign members unable to read English, and we have a small section devoted to the children's use.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

1. The library of the National Carbon Company is part of the Publicity Department, which was established in 1909 to keep the employees of the company, its customers, and the public in general better informed on National Carbon Company's products, and also to supply technical information to any one interested. The library is under the direct charge of B. Dyer. We have at present 635 books and pamphlets; the number of magazines subscribed for, exclusive of house organs, is 55. The circulation of books, magazines, patents and catalogs amounts to about 900 pieces per week.

2. The library aims to have all literature which in any way deals with the technology, manufacture, and use of carbon products and batteries, together with all work on analytical chemistry, theoretical chemistry, theoretical and applied electricity, which directly or indirectly is of interest to us as manufacturers.

3. The reason for starting this library was, I imagine, the same as that on which any special library is built; that is, a feeling that valuable information in books, periodicals, and catalogs was not available, and that a trained worker could get necessary information much more quickly than the man who was only going to use it and who had little experience in reading the literature and in reference work. The questions answered by our library take about the same range as those of Mr. Marion, of the Arthur D. Little Company. Some are purely scientific. Some deal with applied chemistry and electricity. We are expected to find the manufacturers of all sorts of machinery and the dealers and importers of all sorts of materials, besides locating addresses and the like.

4. We avail ourselves of other library resources of the community as much as we can. We find them, for our purposes, not particularly satisfactory in that there are large gaps in practically all of the periodical literature.

5. We publish weekly a six-page bulletin giving references from periodicals, books and patents which have come out during the week, to any article which is in any way of interest to our employees. We publish, whenever necessary, technical bulletins to keep our workers thoroughly up-to-date with modern developments. We publish illustrated abstracts of any articles which are of immediate interest to us. These are distributed to practically every employee of the company who shows himself capable of reading them and desirous of spending some time on them. Besides that, we publish the regular advertising booklets of a technical and semi-technical nature.

THE TOWN ROOM, 3 JOY ST., BOSTON

1. The Town Room, 3 Joy street, Boston, Mass. Florence A. Johnson, librarian. 1905 the Town Room was started. 4000 books, 10,000 pamphlets and clippings.

2. The scope of the library is mainly along sociological lines, that is in the broad sense of the word as we are a part of the Twentieth Century Club and the Massachusetts Civic League. The motto of the Twentieth Century Club may well apply to the Town Room: "A finer public spirit and a better social order." We have practically all of the best books published in English relating to our subjects. There is a special strength in civic improvement, village life, city planning, government in city, state and country, housing problem, education. The latter may be divided into several sections, as industrial education, vocations; then there are many pamphlets on "The saner Fourth," personal hygiene, public health, etc.

3. Previous to 1905 the Twentieth Century Club started a sociological library for their own club members, because there seemed to be a need for such a library in Boston. Then in 1905 the Twentieth Century Club moved into a building on 3 Joy street, the Massachusetts Civic League moved into 4 Joy street, and the Town Room became the joint library of the two organizations. Right here let me say that it is called the Town Room because we want it to be to all towns what the town hall was to the New England villages. There is an excellent article about the Town Room in *Charities*, Dec. 2, 1905, vol. 15, no. 9, page 289. We have been able to specialize on books relating to sex hygiene though our shelves are absolutely open. Our readers are thoughtful, earnest, serious investigators; on this subject we have been able to put in many books that are often found only in medical collections. Because of the books and our interest in keeping records of what different towns are doing along constructive lines, we have such questions as: How can we have an improvement society? What should be the constitution of such an organization? How is interest awakened? What cities have commission government? We want school gardens. Our city wants to have a playground. Have you found it necessary to have playgrounds supervised? Should we pay the larger part of the appropriation toward the supervision or toward the apparatus? How can we have a "saner Fourth"? What states have the best child-labor laws? What have you on "clean up days"?—then all questions that would bear on sociology in a broad sense.

4. We have an inter-library loan with the General Theological Library; then through the Special Libraries Association there is excellent coöperation, and from some of the private collections the library is able to obtain books. All of the libraries represented in the association have been most courteous in the loan of their material.

Our list of new books and lists of books on special subjects are published in the Twentieth Century Club's *Monthly Bulletin*. Back numbers of these can generally be obtained. Such subject as "Pageants" and "Sex hygiene," which have appeared in the *Bulletin*, have been

asked for by many people. Then the Massachusetts Civic League publishes pamphlets from time to time. Single copies of these are generally given gratis; in larger numbers 5 cents each.

THE USE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS IN A SMALL LIBRARY

THE object of a public library, small or large, is to make itself felt as a live factor in the community in which it is placed. To accomplish this far from easy, but all-important, object, it is necessary to face many problems which present themselves in grim array. One of the foremost of these problems is undoubtedly the question of expense. Public documents is a class of books which contains up-to-date knowledge obtainable for little or no expense, knowledge which can be made accessible to the public in the small library with very simple treatment, involving comparatively little work.

The selection and retention of public documents in the Milton Public Library has been governed by two factors: first, what the community desires and needs; second, how far the actual use by the community justifies the work necessary to make the material accessible. The treatment divides itself into two classes—that for documents whose use is mainly from the standpoint of the subject, and that for those whose use is from the side of the author.

The first of these classes we treat in the same way as we do pamphlets, which may seem a very casual way of handling such important material, but for us it has worked out very well. Our treatment of pamphlets is based upon the suggestions of Miss Brown, in an article published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of August, 1907, entitled "What to do with pamphlets."

Into this class, where the subject is of prime importance to the borrower, fall many of the state publications. The crop reports, publications of the State Board of Agriculture, will serve as a good example. These reports we classify according to the subject treated, and place them on the shelf with others of the same class. For instance, the crop report for July, 1905, deals with bush fruits. To this we give the number 634, adding pam. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, place in a box marked 634, which stands on the shelf at the end of books of that class. A card in the catalog reads:

Massachusetts. State Board of Agriculture.
Crop reports.
No. 3, July, 1905. Bush fruits. 634 pam. 1.

Also under the heading Fruits, a card reads:

Fruits.
See also pamphlet boxes at the end of class 634.

On the inside of the pamphlet box is recorded the simple title with its pam. number, and in the upper right-hand corner, in red ink, is the subject from which general reference in the catalog is made. When a report is withdrawn, it is necessary only to cross off the title from the list on the box and take out any reference cards from the catalog. Or in the case of substituting a revised edition for an older one, merely to insert the words Rev. ed., with the date, on the main index card, leaving the pam. number as before. In like manner we deal with the Facts for farmers, published by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the annual reports of the State Forester, of the Commission on Industrial Education, of the Metropolitan Park Commission, and all others whose subject is our first consideration.

State and federal publications not classified by subject stand in an alcove marked Public Document Alcove. These are arranged according to author, with index cards in the catalog, stating just what the library has and where it can be found. For instance, the index card for the annual report of the State Board of Education would read:

Massachusetts. State Board of Education.
Annual report, 1879-date. Doc. Alcove.

This saves the necessity of correcting the card when the latest report comes in. In this case analyticals would be made for any subject covered in the report for which we would be likely to have a call, besides the general reference from Education, etc. The same is true of the State Board of Agriculture reports, State Board of Health, Charity, Auditor's report, etc.

Occasionally it is necessary to catalog fully a special report, because of its local value, such as the report recently issued by the Massachusetts State Board of Health on the "Sanitary conditions of the Neponset meadows." Often annotation on the main card in the catalog, giving an explanation of the nature of reports, is of help both to the worker at the desk and to the public.

The monthly list of the publications of the State Experiment Stations is very valuable in enabling the library to keep up to date with the reports of experiments in the line of agriculture. It is astonishing what a wide range of subjects is here included, covering the whole field of rural betterment. The December, 1912, issue contained reports on "The use of dynamite in farming," "Spraying machinery," and even on the "Organization of boys' and girls' clubs."

The different bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture publish many bulletins and circulars which we find of much use. These we index in the same manner as the crop reports, making an index card recording the number of bulletins received in order of date of issue, brief title, classification and pam. numbers, and stating "For list of bulletins, see following cards." The bulletins of the Bureau of Entomology, which

deal with the gypsy moth and the preventive work against mosquitoes, have been especially called for by our public. The National Park publications of the Department of the Interior, giving information on the Yellowstone National Park, the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the Glacier National Park, are in constant use as supplementary material to our travel books. All such publications we treat as pamphlets, from the side of the subject.

The annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution can be used to great advantage, because they are Pooled, and thus the material can be readily found. The National Museum reports of this institution are too scientific to be of use to many but the specialist.

The object in dealing with our public document material in such a simple way is twofold: first, to make the material ready for circulation in as short a time as possible after it has been received at the library, to prevent accumulation, and to enable the borrower to obtain up-to-date information; second, to make use of such material with as little expense and outlay of time and work as possible.

Public documents are to many small libraries a bugbear. They appear in such overwhelming numbers that it is almost hopeless to attempt to keep them straightened out. But if a simple mechanical system, suited to the calls of the library, can once be worked out, and a courageous stand taken to return to the Superintendent of Documents material not needed, there is no reason why this class of books should not be as easy to handle as any other.—Lucy D. Luard, *Milton (Mass.) Public Library.*

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN COMMISSION-GOVERNED CITIES

Few of those who advocate the commission plan of city government would say that the last word had been uttered as to the best method of adjusting the various departments under this plan of government, or that the classification of the many interests of a municipality under the existing departments is wholly satisfactory. The scant consideration that is given the educational function of the municipality, in connection with municipal government by a commission is surprising, when we consider the wide discussion that has been given to the general subject throughout the country. The enlarging group of educational agencies that have developed in the past few years outside the schoolroom, including museums, public libraries, art galleries, free lectures and amusement or recreation halls, calls for fuller consideration in connection with the attempt to define and classify the many interests of the city, as some of these are already recognized as having a large place in the activities of a municipality.

The early promoters of the commission plan apparently did not realize that it might properly include educational interests—not only the public schools, but so-called minor educational interests—many of them as vital and as far-reaching in their influence as the schools. Sufficient time has now elapsed to reveal some of the handicaps that have been placed upon public libraries under the commission plan by the attempt to classify them in unrelated departments of the city—departments pertaining entirely to material affairs. Clearly the early plans for such a form of government did not contemplate the unrelated and irrelevant grouping of these educational interests such as has developed. Those who have first-hand knowledge of the commission plan are not inclined to condemn it because of certain weaknesses or omissions, when the admirable work which has been done in rescuing cities from the perils of ward politics is so evident; but surely it becomes imperative that readjustment of some sort should be made, to correct the obvious omissions which experience has revealed.

Those who are engaged in public library work, and have had opportunities for direct observation in connection with libraries in commission-governed cities, are convinced that a continuation of the present method of classifying public libraries in departments entirely unrelated and sometimes unsympathetic, is a serious mistake that should be corrected, now that conditions are recognized. The classification of the public library under existing departments—such as parks, finance, or public safety—is illogical and arbitrary; and it is timely to consider the vital question of the relation of popular education to the municipal government.

Some who have written on the subject have urged that there be a commissioner of education as one of the elected officers, who shall have the supervision of the various educational and semi-educational interests. This seems logical, but carried with this suggestion must necessarily be the insistence that each commissioner shall be elected for a specific department, rather than elected as commissioners at large, with the assignment made after the election. A "hit-or-miss" selection of a commissioner of education out of the group of commissioners elected would be a very uncertain and unwise method of selection for so important a department. Hence, in any discussion of the question of a department of education, there must necessarily be the assumption that the commissioners are to be elected for specific departments; and this is a point regarding which there is wide difference of opinion.

Granted that a commissioner of education should be one of the governing board of the city—how shall these special and intricate interests be dealt with by one man? It is reasonable that there should be a departure from the "one-man" idea of the commission plan here, because of the unusual problems involved in education. If the schools shall be included as well as the other agencies for

popular education named above, the problem is indeed a large and difficult one. If, however, the effort is in line with the trend toward a unit of taxation, it would seem logical that the schools should be included in such a plan; certainly no one would question the necessity of an advisory school board, of which the commissioner of education would be the *ex-officio* chairman, and such board would elect the superintendent of schools and be especially responsible for the selection of teachers and the educational side of the problem, the commissioner giving personal attention to the finances, buildings, etc., in addition to his general duties as a commissioner.

The chief concern of this article is the public library. Assuming, for the present, that education is recognized as a part of the municipal responsibility, and that all classes and ages should have equality of educational opportunity outside the classroom, the same reason would apply for an advisory library board as for a school board, with the commissioner of education *ex-officio* chairman. This board would deal with the questions of library supervision and extension, the election of the librarian and staff, the selection of books and other matters which are of a sufficiently special nature to call for more careful attention and fuller information than could be expected of one man, a large part of whose time would necessarily be given to the general interests of the city, as well as those of his own department.

Provision is made in the commission plan law, as adopted in some of the middle west states, for the appointment of three library trustees, among other officers to be selected by the council at its first regular meeting after election; but the law also states that "the council and its members shall exercise all executive, legislative and judicial powers and duties now had, possessed and exercised" by the usual city officers, which are enumerated, including the board of library trustees; hence the powers of such a board are reduced to a minimum, unless by legal decision the powers given under the general library law of the state are authorized. Furthermore, the indefiniteness of the law as to the total number of library trustees and their powers clearly indicates that the place of the public library in the general plan was not fully recognized by those who formulated the law.

The responsibility of a municipality for the education and wholesome recreation of those who are entirely outside the school and the classroom is rapidly becoming recognized. The field of the public library is large enough to reach every inhabitant of the city or town with the free use of books for both inspiration and information. No municipality can disregard the fact that well-informed citizens are a safeguard and a source of strength to the community, and that the dissemination of general intelligence is a necessity. An institution for popular education, such as the public library, which shall stimulate the study of public questions and make accessible literature on all subjects of municipal interest, is entitled to cordial and helpful recognition.

If, however, those who are students of the commission plan of municipal government doubt the wisdom of creating a department of education, then there seems no logical place for the public library, or for education, as an integral part of the commission plan as at present constituted.

Another phase of the matter which should not be overlooked is the question of civil service, as applied to the public library. Civil service, while not an inherent part of the commission plan, is usually incorporated into it, and the merit system is one which is surely not to be questioned in this connection. The public library, however, from the character of its work and the necessary qualifications of its workers, both technically and personally, does not belong in a municipal civil service plan, any more than do the schools. Every library which reaches that stage of growth when a staff of workers is necessary must adopt standards of service and methods of selecting workers who are especially qualified to maintain those standards. A good general education, wide knowledge and extensive reading of books, technical ability to arrange and handle collections of books, and quick and ready sympathy with the needs and requirements of those who use books — all these are absolute requisites; and professional standards have been established by the library training schools during the past twenty-five years and are generally accepted in the library world. An examination within the library, which tests applicants by these requirements, is practical and feasible, and is used in many of the best libraries of the country. This is *library* civil service, or *internal* civil service, and should be *within* the institution, thus exempting libraries as well as schools from municipal civil service examinations, which, however good for selecting firemen, policemen, etc., do not apply to specialized educational service.

If, under the commission plan of government, the public library, because of its classification under a certain municipal department, must select its workers from applicants passed upon by the municipal civil service board, and such employees retain their positions under the provisions of that board, whether rendering adequate service or not, as measured by the advancing and enlightened standards of twentieth-century library work, then, indeed, is municipal civil service a calamity for the future of that library. It would be as reasonable for the city hall to pass upon the qualifications of the teachers in our public schools as to fix the standards of service in our public libraries.

Possibly the logic of the situation makes it desirable at this time to consider the question from another point of view, viz: Is education a matter for municipal decision, or is it not

rather the larger subject of state concern? Is not the commonwealth so vitally concerned in the question of education that the responsibility is that of the state to say when and how provision shall be made for any phase of public education? If the interests of the state in education are paramount, it will justify the reluctance felt by many to the inclusion of the public schools under the direct municipal control of a department of education. If we shall class public libraries, art galleries, museums and free lectures as educational, the decision which applies to schools will with equal propriety apply to all of these, which are sometimes termed popular educational interests.

The public library movement is taking on such scope and strength in the United States that it cannot be disregarded in dealing with the question of education, and cannot be set aside as a minor educational interest. The field is so broad, the activities so varied in connection with the furnishing and distribution of books to all classes in a municipality, that the American Library Association not only urges the recognition of the public library as an educational factor, but also "the necessity for securing independence of action of the public library as an educational agency *coördinate with the schools.*"

If independence of action is to be secured, it is much more likely to be obtained under the provisions of a general state law regarding libraries than by municipal action; and the financial support would be more likely to be adequate and stable if based on a tax provision of the state law, which would apply to all of the cities of the state, whether under the commission form or not. Such law would provide for a board of library trustees, either elected or appointed and with definite powers. One of the uncertainties regarding the library, or the school, or any other educational interest, under the commission plan, would be the fluctuation of the maintenance fund, depending largely upon the attitude of the commission as a whole, as to the relative importance of these interests, while under the provision of a state law there would be definite provision for a tax which need not fluctuate and which should be reasonably ample for the development of such interests. The present method of an elected school board which can fix its own tax levy has this very obvious advantage, when we consider the specific interest involved.

The field to be reached by the free public library, supported by a municipal tax, is only limited by the number of people in the community who are able to read, and who know that the resources of the library are at their command. The great task before the American public library to-day is to lead the people to realize that the books are there for them, and that there is no interest or concern of theirs, but may be definitely advanced and benefited, if only they learn, by means of the printed page, the best that has been thought or said or done regarding it.

Such information often brings actual returns in dollars and cents to the business man and the worker, as well as to the community, and the institution making such information available is a paying investment. Surely the task is no small one, if, in addition to this, the public library lifts the toilers and the burdened workers, both in the home and in the business world, for a few hours each week or month, into the realm of imagination and aspiration through books of entertainment that take them out of themselves and into the world of idealism and fancy. The children are the especial concern of the public library, and must be given access to the books that are fitted to the needs and aspirations of every growing year, and which may lead them into higher and larger views of life and of the responsibilities of citizenship.

With such a field and such an outlook, a municipality cannot afford to hamper this democratic institution and classify it under the department of finances, or of parks, or of public safety, or of public property, when, if directed in a large and sympathetic manner, the possibilities are great for rendering service to all classes in the community.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Secretary Iowa Library Commission and State Director of Library Extension.

—Reprinted from the National Municipal Review for April, 1913.

THE REMITTANCE OF FINES

THERE are current at least four theories of the fine system for the regulation of delinquency in returning books. Two of these, the fine as a source of income, and the fine as a fee for an extension of time, may be dismissed briefly. Whatever claim to consideration these two theories may have in proprietary or subscription libraries, they clearly are not in accord with the spirit and purpose of the free public library.

A third, and a not uncommon conception of the over-due book fine, is that of a penalty. This is fundamentally erroneous, first because it arbitrarily presumes a wrong motive, and secondly because upon this presumption it arrogates to the library judicial powers which properly belong to the courts. When the detention of a book becomes wilful and aggravated to the extent that a statute is violated, as may be the case in this state (Massachusetts), it then becomes the duty of the court to determine the penalty in accordance with law. Furthermore, the law does not recognize any such gradation of the offense as the fine system would seem to imply. The heinousness lies in breaking the contract to return the book on or before a certain date. The penalty theory magnifies the infraction of a business regulation into a moral delinquency, and then by a daily increase of fine exhibits it as a sort of arithmetical progression in depravity.

The proper conception of the over-due book fine is that of a business or administrative regulation to insure a reasonable punctuality in the discharge of the borrower's contract to return the book on or before a specified date. This contract the borrower enters into when he signs his application for a borrower's card. That deliquencies in returning books on time are due to carelessness and forgetfulness must be the presumption. Undoubtedly there is occasional wilful ignoring of the promise, but such cases are exceptional. It is doubtful if poor memories or careless habits are very much modified by any correctives the library can apply, except possibly among children, but a need exists for some kind of a deterrent. The practice of imposing fines, warranted by tacit public consent, is the most effective method thus far devised.

The greatest objection to the fine system is that, unless carefully regulated, it works unequally, subjecting the same individual to varying penalties for similar violations, running into amounts absurdly out of proportion, and making what is in effect, if not in intention, a distinction between classes. Perhaps there are now no libraries which do not have a maximum limit beyond which a fine may not accrue, but in some the practice of making the cost of the book the limit of the fine is still in vogue. That this rule is not equitable, and in many cases is needlessly severe and out of proportion, must be the inevitable conclusion when the vagaries of its operation are considered. A borrower, absent from town six months, looks in his house a reprinted book of fiction costing the library 45 c. and a Baedeker costing $4. His delinquency is obviously the same in both cases, regardless of the value of the book to the library. Yet under the rule he suffers unequally, and in case of the latter book disproportionately. Such cases actually do happen. A rule that in numerous instances must be relaxed to avoid injustice is surely ill suited to its purpose. The obvious remedy is to make the time element, rather than the value of the book, the determining factor. In many libraries fourteen days has been adopted as a suitable term after which fines may not accumulate.

It is the usual custom to prohibit the use of a borrower's card upon which an unpaid fine is due. Like all rules, this one works hardship in individual cases. It is a matter of common observation that the deterrent effect of a fine is not very marked with many of the well-to-do class; in fact, extension of time is sometimes looked upon as a purchasable privilege. On the other hand, every librarian sees with regret the less-favored, who have unfortunately become delinquent, deprived of the use of their cards for long periods of time. It is quite common in some of the congested districts of the larger cities to see pitifully poor children paying fines in one and two cent instalments. It is thus impressed upon one that, in circumstances that make a penny so precious and hard to obtain, the penalty is out of proportion to a delinquency, in which the ethical factor is slight.

The question is how to ameliorate the harshness of this condition among those who admittedly most need the privileges of the library. We think of the library as a nursery of good citizenship. But if one of our embryo citizens, forgetful or careless while yet an unfinished produet, keeps his book overtime and is too poor to pay a few cents, we forbid him to take another. For the sake of discipline, we argue. A little discipline of the sort that excludes the ones we seek most to entice ought to go a long way. One answer to the question is to apply the time faetor again. Take the next step. Let the period of prohibition, like the fine, be limited, and let them expire together.

The foregoing considerations when brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees led to the unanimous adoption of the system now in force in this library. Our fine of two cents a day ceases to accumulate at the end of ten days, making twenty cents the maximum amount that may be charged on any overdue book. In default of, and until payment thereof, the privileges of the card are withheld until one month has elapsed. At the end of this period the fine is cancelled, and the borrower is restored to good standing. This is held not to be unreasonable, nor out of proportion to the violation of regulation involved in keeping a book overtime, when not complieated by other offenses. For their own good we want our borrowers back before other influences alienate them.

Of eourse offenses like mutilation or larceny of books, involving moral turpitude, are not in the province of the fine system, but require individual treatment. The best reeommendation of our system of automatie remission of fines is that it works well.

George Hill Evans,
Librarian, Woburn Public Library.

A SOCIAL SERVICE LIBRARY*

The library is maintained at the School for Social Workers, 18 Somerset street, Boston, and is the property of Simmons College. It aims to serve all social workers, both professional and volunteer, in Boston and the suburbs.

"A nucleus for the library has been provided by the gift from the Boston Children's Aid Society of the collection which it has gathered in the past twenty years. That contains upwards of 25,000 books and pamphlets, consisting largely of sets of reports of philanthropic agencies in the United States and foreign countries, but also including many valuable books and single pamphlets. It already constitutes one of the most important libraries of this sort in the country.

* From an address by Miss Ketcham, librarian of the School for Social Workers, before the Special Libraries Association, Jan. 1, 1913.

"The first thing we had to do was to take over the collection of the 25,000, more or less, books, pamphlets, periodicals and reports (I mention them in inverse order to their number and importance), which were brought to us from the Children's Aid Society, in 200 or more bookcases. The sorting out and classifying, to say nothing of the dusting of this mass of material, has been no small task, as the arrangement was somewhat chaotic. The newer material had been put into the cases without any system at all, as the Children's Aid Society had had no one for more than a year to look after its library, and never has it had the full time services of any one. It is surprising what they had been able to do under these limitations. The scheme used in the older portions was a geographical one, with an alphabetical arrangement of 600 or more books. As a preliminary, therefore, we had to collect together the reports, etc., which belonged together, and we frequently found them in three or four different places, and then to tie them up with strong cord, this being our inexpensive system of binding, so that they should not get scattered again.

"Next came the question of what scheme of classification to use, and I finally decided upon the Library of Congress schedules. First, because I was told at the School of Philanthropy Library in New York that they had great difficulty in adapting even the revised Dewey decimal classification to their material, and that at that time they thought they should have to give it up altogether; and second, because I was strongly advised to use the Library of Congress schedules in this special library by the head of the New York State Library, Mr. Wyer, and by the instructor in cataloging in the New York Public Library School. On the whole, I think these schemes have worked very well, though with all their minuteness I have sometimes had to amplify them, particularly in the philanthropy sections. The index, especially to the volume on the social sciences, is excellent.

"After we had succeeded in getting the Children's Aid Society collection on the shelves in something approaching correct order, we were confronted with our second piece of work, which was the acquisition of the 5000 or more books, pamphlets and reports constituting the Library of the School for Social Workers. . .

"Perhaps I could not do better to give you an idea of what the Social Service Library is than to summarize very briefly what it contains.

"First in importance come, I think, the reports, etc., of the philanthropic agencies of which I have spoken, such as Proceedings of the National conference of charities and corrections (one complete file and a second nearly complete one), state conferences, state boards of charity reports, city departments of charity reports, poor law conferences, reports of the Royal Commission on the poor laws, and innumerable reports of associated charities, children's aid societies, children's homes, boys' clubs, orphan asylums, working girls' homes, social settlements, reformatories, prisons, proceedings of the American Prison Association, institutions for the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the defective, a good deal of material on charity legislation, etc.

"Second, we have a fairly complete file of *Lend a Hand, Charities Review, Charities and the Commons,* and two files of the *Survey;* complete file of *Charity Organization Review,* the organ of the London Charity Organ. Society, a complete file since 1904 of the *Revue Philanthropique on French Charities,* and we are subscribing now for the German publications and for their *Schriften des Deutschen Vereins für Armenpflege und Wohithätigkeit,* which corresponds to our National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

"Third, on the economic side there are the United States labor reports and bulletins, reports of state bureaus of labor, publications of the American Economic Association, Johns Hopkins University studies, annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and a good deal of material on labor legislation, woman labor, child labor, strikes, lockouts, welfare work, industrial insurance, workingmen's budgets, employers' liability, housing, playgrounds, etc. When we were asked, a short time ago, to make out a bibliography on old age pensions we were able to muster six books, or good sized parts of books, nine United States government reports, four Massachusetts reports, seven from Great Britain, five pamphlets, and quite a number of magazine articles on the subject.

"We have also a good deal on the subject of eugenics, including several of the Eugenics Laboratory lectures, memoirs and Eugenics Record office bulletins on sex hygiene, and about fifty shelves of material on education and health matters, as the reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, of state boards of education, material on industrial schools, vocational education, technical education, child study and reports of hospitals, boards of health, besides proceedings of the National Association for the Study of Prevention of Tuberculosis and the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

"We have some material on local government, including reports of the local government board of Great Britain, city documents of places in Massachusetts, and some reports on public finance, as auditor's, assessor's, insurance and bank commissioners' reports, and treasurers' reports of various counties in Massachusetts.

"Besides these reports, which constitute, numerically and otherwise, the principal asset of the collection, we have a large number of pamphlets and about 1000 books on all sorts of sociological questions, including a nearly complete set of the Russell Sage Foundation publications."

DISTRIBUTION OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

THE following table showing the distribution of university library expenditures was prepared under the direction of Dr. Johnston, librarian of Columbia University. It is based upon the returns made to the U. S. Bureau of Education in the year 1908, and includes the libraries of institutions whose total expenditure exceeded $250,000. The table is arranged in the order followed in the Bureau of Education reports:

	Total library expenditure.	Expenditure for salaries.	Per cent. of total.	Expenditure for books, etc.	Per cent. of total.	Expenditure for periodicals	Per cent. of book expenditure.	Expenditure for binding.	Per cent. of book expenditure.
California University	$40,600	$15,000	36	$24,000	58	$4,500	18	$1,500	5
Stanford University	36,578	12,078	33	24,000	65	3,000	12	2,500	10
Yale University	48,946	21,519	43	22,444	45				
Northwestern University	29,358	6,680	22	21,417	72	1,698	7	1,789	8
Illinois University	51,568	15,190	29	34,715	67	3,786	10	3,413	9
Indiana University	11,103	6,775	61	4,178	37	3,223	77	300	7
Purdue University	7,343	3,860	52	3,200	43	1,000	31	1,000	31
Iowa State College	5,365	2,815	49	2,400	44				
Iowa State University	11,260	5,695	50	5,190	46	2,340	45	800	15
Kansas State University	13,350	5,150	38	8,200	61	1,000	12		
Kansas State Agric. College	6,020	3,420	56	1,960	32	375	19		
U. S. Naval Academy	9,500	7,500	76	2,000	21	411	20	489	24
Mass. Institute of Technology	10,985	3,926	35	6,756	61				
Harvard University	114,165	53,017	46	56,741	49			6,068	10
Michigan Agric. College	4,349								
Michigan University	55,601	21,177	38	28,640	51	3,182	11	3,846	13
Minnesota University	37,931	12,050	31	25,891	68	2,602	10	2,345	9
Mississippi Agric. College	5,056	1,350	26	1,646	32	348	21	312	19
Missouri University	21,687	5,678	26	14,945	68	2,649	17	1,395	9
Washington University	10,609	1,635	15	7,584	71	1,153	15	731	9
Nebraska University	23,046	7,760	33	14,786	64				
Nevada University	3,700	3,200	86						
Dartmouth College	14,555	8,000	54	6,555	45				
Princeton University	41,947	18,100	43	13,310	31				
Cornell University	49,840	23,120	46	25,500	51				
N. Y. City College	4,712	2,250	47	2,462	52	545	22	187	7
Columbia University	79,650	45,400	57	28,000[1]	39	4,000	14	4,000	14
Syracuse University	14,054	9,055	64	4,574	32	774	16	489	10
U. S. Military Academy	14,684	4,684	31	10,000	68				
Cincinnati University	10,843	4,951	45	5,448	50			484	8
Ohio State University	20,750	10,250	49	10,000	48	2,000	20	1,800	18
Oberlin University	10,661	4,603	43	3,843	36	560	14	694	18
Oklahoma University	3,043	1,730	50	1,313	38	280	21	33	2
Pennsylvania University	39,954	16,841	42	18,450	46			2,431	13
Pennsylvania State College	7,800	3,800	48	4,000	51				
Brown University	34,646	14,450	41	5,812[2]	46	1,209	20	975	16
Clemson Agric. College	1,900	600	31	1,200	60	150	12	150	12
Texas University	12,685	4,845	38	6,910	54	1,415	20	810	11
Texas Agric. College	739	550	74	189	25				
Virginia Polytechnic	2,454	1,150	46	1,192	48	189	16	243	20
Virginia University	6,513	2,320	35	2,893[3]	64	361	12		
Wisconsin University	50,670	16,830	33	26,240	51				

[1] Including Teachers College, $31,250. [2] Including the John Carter Brown Library, $15,982. [3] Including the Law Library, $4193.

THE INTER-LIBRARY WORKER AND THE EXHIBIT OF NEW BOOKS*

BY G. W. LEE

WHAT if we had a center of appeal from which to obtain answers to questions of every description, so that if one goes to New York, or to St. Louis, or to Chicago, or to San Francisco, or to London, or to St. Petersburg, he will be sure of finding headquarters (of the same title in every city) from which he can best learn to get his bearings! And what if this same center were also the headquarters for the inquiries of the citizen at home! And what if it were not only the guide-post for travel, but the clearing-house of all knowledge! And what if not only a clearing-house, but an active investigator, so that for a subscription or an hourly rate, one could command its reference and research service—messenger service, too, if you please!

To-day perhaps the local public library is the best information center for most questions. I should like, however, to know of the library that will readily answer any of the following five:

1. The amount of wooden boxes used in large industries of the United States?

2. Who in the neighborhood has a file of *Prometheus*, a German weekly, containing the issues from 1889 to 1897, inclusive?

3. Examples of concrete flumes not embedded in earth?

4. Average cost of getting out mechanical

* Reprinted from the *Public Service Journal*, May, 1913.

drawings, on the basis of square feet of finished tracings?

5. What is Australian bee, sometimes called California bee, sold for making beverages?

The above are among the more than thirty questions that have been submitted to Miss Granger, who has recently started in as an inter-library reference worker, with headquarters at the Boston Public Library, rendering a service which may prove the genesis of a universal system of appeal. A brief description of her work was given on page 293 of our issue for April and the first fourteen questions listed. If you ask public library people whether they handle such questions as come to Miss Granger, likely they will say, "Yes, and at the rate of fifteen a day." If then you ask them whether they go outside of their own walls for getting answers, they have to admit that they seldom do—not that we would accuse them of remissness, but simply that the day has not arrived when it is customary to expect public libraries to scour the country in order to satisfy those who would get something either for nothing or for charges based on services rendered.

Let it not be understood that the fund of several hundred dollars which has been raised to initiate Miss Granger's work is used to give a free public service. The fund has been raised for a trial period in the interests of the Engineers Club, the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau, and the direct contributors themselves. Plans are afoot, however, for continuing the service indefinitely, with a substantial backing; and if all goes well, we are likely soon to have a reference center which shall take cognizance of resources of every description for getting questions answered and other services performed, and shall be available not simply to an inner circle of subscribers, but to all.

It is easy to foresee a natural trend of the work—a growing familiarity with the libraries of the vicinity, with the business houses having libraries, with who's who among experts—in short, a rapidly increasing knowledge of the best way to get at the manifold information available in the vicinity. It would mean a growing tendency for people to register themselves as specialists, anticipating calls that may be made upon them (as is already done to a limited extent by the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau). It should mean an understanding between the various libraries as to which should make a specialty of collecting books and periodicals of a certain class, leaving to others literature less directly of interest to themselves; hence the riddance of much overlapping, with the accompanying opportunity to spend money in developing resources along one's special line. For example, there are at least three, and possibly four, concerns almost within a stone's throw of each other in Boston, which buy all the topographic maps that are published. Perhaps this is not too many, considering the large use that is made of these maps; but a registered knowledge of this fact would enable one concern to borrow of another where a map is wanted in an emergency, or where an edition may be out of print.

And does not the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau, established more than a year ago, aspire to do all this? I venture to say, yes, and that Miss Granger's service, started particularly in the interest of the Engineers Club, is likely soon to show a rapid stride forward in the direction that the Bureau had not at this stage the courage to undertake by itself. Moreover, there are other interests with which we may soon join forces; the organization of the work being in a transition state as this article goes to press.

As to the *Exhibit of New Books.* Is there not a large collection of new books at the Public Library, each available for inspection a few weeks, sometimes a few months? Yes, but that collection does not contain all the books that are published, or anything like all; and the library will readily acknowledge that it has not the funds to buy nearly so many books as it would be glad to. Moreover, many of these books are already borrowed when one wishes to see them. On the other hand, there are to be seen at the bookstores new books that hardly get into the libraries; but the bookstores do not find it practicable to have books that are not likely to be ready sellers. Since the opening of the Engineers Club, on Jan. 25, there has been a weekly exhibit of six new books from The Old Corner Book Store in the club's library—a humble beginning of an ambitious project. A list of these has been made, both in the order of accession, and, more recently, in classified order. The majority of the books are of interest to Stone & Webster. Instead, however, of a little collection of six new books in a private library, or a limited collection in a public library, or a bookstore, I would see a museum of hundreds of new books and a careful listing of the same. Let them be taken from the collection only at high rates of sale or loan; twice the cost if sold, and ten cents a day if borrowed. After a stated period of exhibit—possibly a year in some cases—let each book be auctioned off, or otherwise profitably disposed of.

IT PAYS TO READ

Few had the habit of reading before the printing press was invented; and yet there were great men before the day of the printing press!

If from this you conclude that you can become great without the reading habit as easily as with it, then you are in error.

Those who achieved greatness before the day of the printing press did not live in the age of print. You do, and so do all your rivals. The men who expressed great thoughts and did notable deeds before the days of print lived up to the fulness of their times. They

used, in winning to their greatness, every tool to which they could lay their hands. The sword, and the spear, armor, fire, all the wisdom of their fellows and all the wisdom stored in manuscripts — of all these they grasped the best and used it as their genius directed. The same custom holds to-day. Your competitors, the best of them, have found that the cunning of your common calling has been put in print, and this they seize and use as best they can. While you ask if there can be anything in books for a man of your talents, your rival has found in print what suits his talents, and his needs as well, and has used it and won.—J. C. D., *in the "Newarker."*

THE PHOTOSTAT IN THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

On the first page of the *Legislative Bulletin,* issued during the session of the general assembly by the Connecticut State Library, appears this notice: "Members are reminded that the special legislative reference department of the state library, located in the new state library and supreme court building, is at their service. . . Messengers between the state capitol and state library will be on duty in the corridor on the second floor near the house."

This new and exceedingly important branch of the work of the state library has been made possible by the installation of a photostat, a device equipped for the rapid photographing of printed or written documents, maps, drawings, records, etc., directly upon the surface of a sensitized paper, with the image in correct position instead of reversed, as upon the ordinary glass plate.

The photostat is in reality a camera with a bellows and a prism used in connection with the lens, to reverse the image so that the printed or written page in the finished print will read from left to right as in the original. At the back of the machine there is a light-tight magazine for holding a roll of 350 feet of sensitized paper 11½ inches wide, with a device for automatically rolling and cutting off pieces the desired length. Developing and fixing trays are also attached to the rear of the camera.

In front of the machine is a stand known as the copy holder, with a glass cover, in which is placed the book, document or record being photographed. On either side of the copy holder is placed a mercury vapor lamp, which throws an intense light on the object being photographed.

The principal purpose of the photostat is to make an exact copy of any bill submitted to the legislature, quickly and cheaply. To learn the contents of these bills, it has been necessary in the past to find the clerk, and through his favor get access to the desired bill, which has caused no little inconvenience both to the clerk and to the public. During the sessions of 1909 and 1911 a successful effort was made by the state librarian, George S. Godard, to secure typewritten copies of the more important bills, and have them accessible to the public in the state library. While this was an improvement over the old method, it did not fully accomplish the desired result. When Mr. Godard learned that a machine had been devised for photographing documents, he suggested the purchase of one of these, with the result that it was installed in December, with everything in readiness for the opening of the general assembly. Through the courtesy of the secretary of state and the clerks of the house and senate, opportunity has been given to make photographs of every bill after it has been calendared for the journal of the general assembly. This enables the state library to have a practically complete file of the legislation thus far introduced.

The photostat was recommended by the commission on economy and efficiency appointed by former President Roosevelt, for use in the various departments of the United States government. The apparatus is located in one of the workrooms on the lower floor of the state library, and is enclosed in a heavy wire screen, with a lock on the door, thus providing absolute security and freedom from injury. Only the attendants who make the photographs are allowed to be within the enclosure when the photographs are being made.

The use of the photostat is not limited to the mere copying of legislative bills. Under the authority of Chapter 175 of the public acts of 1909, the state librarian may have a photograph made of any original document deposited in the Connecticut State Library, and issue with it a certificate which carries with it the same standing in the courts that the original document would have. The usefulness of this act has been greatly increased since the installation of the photostat.

The first copy comes out of the machine having a dark brown surface, on which the photographed, printed or written text appears in white letters. This copy is used as a negative, and from it copies are made which have black letters on a white background.—(Condensed from the Hartford *Daily Times,* Feb. 8, 1913.)

METALLIC PAPER

The question of the invention by Mr. Edison of a thin metal film, tough and light enough to be used for paper in the making of books and newspapers, has come up again with the publication of a letter on the subject from the inventor himself to F. P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library. The *Literary Digest* quotes the letter as follows:

"In the development of my storage battery, one of the greatest difficulties I encountered was to provide a material for insuring perfect

electrical conductivity in the positive tube. After a vast amount of experimenting I concluded to use pure metallic nickel in exceedingly fine flakes. The process for making this was developed after much labor and thought. The result was the production of sheets of metallic nickel so thin that 200 of them are only about the thickness of an ordinary business card.

"In this product I saw a future possibility of using sheets of metallic nickel, not quite so thin as ours, for making books that would be really permanent. I made a passing reference to this idea in talking one day to a newspaper man, and I presume the news reached you through that channel.

"The fact is, the extremely attenuated sheets that we use in our work would be entirely too thin for use in books, and to produce the nickel sheets for the latter purpose would involve a lot of experiment and special apparatus before a standard material could be obtained. I am so very busy that there is no present expectation of my working on the subject, but I have no doubt it will be done by some one in the future."

A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BUDAPEST

THE erection of a great public library in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, was announced and described in the issue of the semimonthly *Népmnirvelés*,* that appeared on Feb. 1, 1911. The most prominent men of Hungary, authorities in the science of pedagogy and sociology, are taking a live interest in the matter, and are earnestly discussing how to equip and manage the library most successfully.

It is an interesting and noteworthy fact that the criticisms and opinions of these experts unanimously condemn the existing conditions of the old-fashioned public libraries in Budapest. The experts suggest that the standardized methods of American libraries be accepted, in their equipment as well as in their management.

The following statements and comments are taken from articles published in the *Fhèpmüvelcs* in regard to the important question. These statements are made by men who are prominent in educational work and who are accepted throughout Europe as authorities on such matters.

Mr. Bêla Köhalmi, in his article, "Libraries and free lyceum," says: "America offers us the best examples, where the work of coöperative public libraries and teaching starts in the public schools with the use of their library where the coöperation is carried through the whole line of education. There the library is the center of educating the people, and every Carnegie Library has its lecture room."

Mr. Frank Orovai, in his article, "The public library and the school," says: "Teachers and librarians in America strive together to popularize the library and reading room and to stimulate the ambition of the younger generation to visit these as often as they can. It is made a part of the teacher's duties to make his pupils familiar with this new institution. The problem of the practical solution of the coöperation between the public library and the public schools is very difficult. Of course, the American libraries excel and show the best results, as the connection between the school and the free public library is most practically effected."

Mr. Ladislas Dienes gives some interesting data and important statistics concerning the libraries of the principal cities of America, showing that the expense of borrowing one book is ten times greater in Budapest than in New York.

Mr. Juul Basch, in his article under the title, "The library and the public," writes: "American libraries deserve credit chiefly because their work is accomplished by pleasant, good-mannered people without any special or high-grade qualification. The work in the library, with the exception of one or two executive positions, does not seem to differ from the work in a large bookstore. Place the right man in the right place," says Mr. Basch, "and let the employees be selected from the rank of booksellers. It is far more important," he points out, "to have tactful gentlemen of good habits in the library than scientific grouches."

It might be of some interest to the reader to know that according to the statistics of 1909 the number of books in the public library in Budapest was about 78,000; the number of visitors in the library during that year, 4016; the number of borrowers, 4063; the number of books borrowed, 19,618; and the expenses of the institution, 42,230 crowns, or about $8440. There are seven more cities in Hungary where the number of books in the libraries exceed 10,000.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

A CIRCULAR issued by a Catholic benevolent legion of Baltimore, and quoted in the report of the Enoch Pratt Free Library for 1912, carries several suggestions:

"We are living in a reading age. One or more newspapers per day are read by nearly all, and many add an extra large supply for Sunday. New books are issued by the hundred daily, and of late years great sums are being spent for the maintenance of public libraries, which are mostly supported by general taxation.

"It is the opinion of many that Catholics, and especially our younger people, should have some guide to the proper selection of their reading—not a narrow list, confined to what is known as 'a few best books,' but such a list

* Education of the people; edited by Stephen Barcri, Edmund Wildner; chief editor, Edmund Weszely. Budapest, 1911. Feb. 1, 6 annual course. 2 number.

as will leave room for the almost infinite variety of taste and aim in reading, and yet eliminate all that would be harmful to religion and morals. It is such a guide we have aimed to prepare. It comprises over 5000 volumes, mostly by Catholic authors, and covers the entire range of the Pratt Library from fiction to theology.

"The Pratt Library has for years maintained a separate bureau for distributing books through Sunday schools and other organizations, making only a nominal charge to cover the hauling. We now propose to have the list printed in catalog form, to permit its use in every parish school or Sunday school in the city, and to enable us to offer it at lowest possible price for general distribution in all Catholic homes. Twelve years ago, Rev. Father O'Donovan, S. J., prepared a similar, but smaller list, which is now useless, and more recently different societies in several other cities have had published lists of Catholic books in public libraries, but nowhere else have we heard of the special distribution in the Catholic Sunday schools."

A HISTORY LADDER

At the public library in Pottsville, Pa., says *Pennsylvania Library Notes,* supplementary work with the schools is being greatly facilitated by the use of a display ladder in United States history, exhibited in the window. Attached to each rung of the ladder is a list of books dealing with various periods of American history, and at the top a roll of honor, on which are inscribed the names of the pupils who have climbed the ladder by reading all the books on the list. In addition, a book-mark, containing these titles, was distributed among the pupils in the various schools, and the titles are checked as they are read. This has aroused competition in the various schools to make the best record. The children are required to write an essay on the book they like the best after the top of the ladder has been reached. The child world, always wide awake to something new, responded in such numbers that an immediate purchase of additional copies of the books was necessary to meet the demand.

A LADDER OF HISTORY

Name .....

Begin at the lower rung and read up. Ask the librarian to check each book as you read it.

RUNG V

Horton—The frozen north.
Pratt—America's story for American children, v. 5. Revolutionary stories.

RUNG IV

Drake—On Plymouth Rock.
Pratt—Our little Eskimo cousin.
Wade—Ten big Indians.

RUNG III

Bass—Stories of pioneer life.
Eggleston—Stories of American life and adventure.
Judd—Wigwam stories.
Pratt—America's story for American children, v. 3.

RUNG II

Husted—Stories of Indian chieftains.
Lucia—Stories of American discoverers for little Americans.
Pratt—America's story for American children, v. 2.
Stone—Day's deeds 100 years ago.

RUNG I

Eggleston—Stories of great Americans for little Americans.
Holbrook—Hiawatha primer.
Pratt—America's story for American children, v. 1.
Pumphrey—Pilgrim stories.

State Library Commissions

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission enjoys the distinction of being engaged, under state law, in a greater number of activities than any commission in the country. It is the only commission in control of a legislative reference department and conducting a library school.

Its activities come under four departments; one department engaged in establishing, organizing, and maintaining public libraries, one conducting the traveling library work of the state, one an instructional department, including the library school of the university, which is still under the control of the commission, and the legislative reference department.

The commission helps establish, organize and maintain public libraries. If a town is large enough to support a public library, the commission begins by furnishing a traveling library which costs the locality nothing. Then it sends speakers, puts articles in the paper, writes letters and does everything in its power to explain why a library will help the town and to line up the citizens behind a movement for a public library. It advises and counsels; it furnishes lists of books to be bought and tells how to buy them; it sends workers to help catalog the books and organize the library. When the town is ready for a new building, it makes suggestions as to plans, shows pictures of buildings elsewhere, meets with the library board and gives counsel and advice. If an application is to be made for a Carnegie gift, the details are often arranged by the commission.

During the last session of the legislature and also during the special session, the legislative reference department has as heretofore maintained a bill-drafting force. While a large number of bills, the framing of which required comparatively little close study or special skill, were drawn under the direction of the legislators, some of the measures upon which the department was engaged were such as to require extended preliminary study. These measures included the following: the income tax law, the corrupt practices act, the initiative and referendum provisions, the water power law, the act establishing the industrial commission and defining its powers, the work-

men's compensation act, and the various measures providing for industrial education.

In addition to assisting in the preparation of legislation of this type the department has another and no less important function. By furnishing data and draftsmanship for bills it has made it possible for the legislator without legal knowledge to put his ideas and convictions into proper legislative form; it has furnished to the laymen something of a lawyer's skill in drafting; it has given the farmer and mechanic a legislative equality with the skilled lawyer, and has thus in many cases greatly improved his ability to serve his district.

The library school, though now a department of the University of Wisconsin, is still under control of the commission. The instructors devote their time when not teaching to visitation, inspection, and organization of the public libraries of the state.

The number of graduates from the library school for the various years since it was established are as follows: 1907, 22; 1908, 19; 1909, 19; 1910, 26; 1911, 24; 1912, 31. It is a peculiarity of library schools that they can instruct and graduate only a very limited number of students, the 31 graduating from the library school of the University of Wisconsin in 1912 being a number larger than was graduated in that year from any other library school.

The traveling library department has continued its work of establishing traveling libraries in rural communities during the past biennial period. The table of statistics will show that 609 communities were served, during the fiscal year 1911-12, this being a gain of 214 over the last biennial report. The books were read a total of 115,095 times during the fiscal year 1911-12. The number of new or resumed stations added during the year was 179, a healthy growth. Over 1000 requests were filled for traveling libraries, boxes of magazines, foreign collections, study club libraries, small groups for individual study, magazine references, pamphlets, etc.

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The seventh biennial report summarizes the commission's work as follows:

In the last two years the Public Library Commission has:

Helped to establish 26 public libraries.

Helped to plan 16 library buildings.

Helped to organize book collections in 25 libraries.

Made 312 visits to 150 towns and cities.

Made 48 addresses to public or semi-public gatherings.

Distributed 25,392 pamphlets on book selection and library work.

Compiled and published 8 bulletins, 2 circulars, 2 booklists, and a report of 103 pages.

Prepared approximately 25 special lists on request, varying from two or three to several hundred volumes in length.

Conducted two regular summer schools for librarians with a total attendance of 50.

Given a special course on children's work to 23 people.

Attended 20 district library meetings.

Attended 8 state and national library meetings.

Lent to libraries for exhibition a collection of 100 selected books suitable for Christmas gifts for children.

Secured free of charge from publishers a collection of western pictures for exhibition in public libraries.

Prepared exhibits of library work in Indiana for Federation of Clubs, State Conference of Charities (twice), Indiana State Teachers' Association and National Educational Association.

Secured statistical reports from all Indiana libraries.

Written personal letters to all towns of 2000 population, or more, without public libraries.

Written special letters to towns interested in library organization just before time for making tax levies.

Written special letters to county superintendents, city superintendents and editors in counties in which there are no public libraries.

Helped library boards to fill 20 positions.

Helped to draft desirable library bills and to have them passed.

At the request of the Indiana Library Trustees' Association, assisted in preparation of library law, which is meant to reorganize all public libraries in Indiana under a uniform plan.

Assisted in the organization of Library Section of the Indiana State Teachers' Association.

Coöperated with Library extension committee of Indiana Federation of Clubs.

Provided a lecturer on Children's literature and The use of books in school work, for county teachers' institutes.

Prepared circulars on Choosing a librarian and How to establish a public library.

Bought 2177 books for traveling library.

Circulated 1631 collections to 320 associations.

Circulated 60,171 volumes.

Prepared 21 outlines for clubs.

Helped to create a demand for trained service until now there are 58 librarians in the state who have had one or more years' training in a regular library school; and there are 95 librarians who have had training in a summer library school.

The traveling library is an illustration of the fact that the trend of the times is toward better service to more people. The 9566 volumes in the traveling library belong primarily to the people who live on farms or in little country towns, and most of the circulation is to clubs, societies, reading circles and schools in such communities. There is coming to be a very considerable demand also from new small public libraries, several of which are estab-

lished each year in the little towns of the state. In the beginning, these libraries have very few books, and they are greatly benefited by a loan of a few volumes from the commission. However, as soon as the local tax support is available, or, perhaps after it has been available for a year or two, the library is able to take care of itself and is no longer dependent on the Traveling Library Department. Thus the department not only supplies books to people who want them, but, in so doing helps in the establishment of local libraries. The circulation from the office of the traveling library books during the last two years was 60,171. The circulation to readers (for which no accurate figures can be secured because of the conditions under which the station libraries work) was probably not less than 300,000 volumes. Three hundred twenty (320) different organizations were served, each organization averaging three or more boxes of books a year, making in all 1261 requests filled in the biennium.

Many Indiana libraries have established technical and professional collections, and some have gone so far as to open special departments with special attendants in charge.

The commission has attempted to make the public realize the scope and importance of the work with children. A great handicap to the development of children's work in the public libraries of our state is lack of children's librarians. Only 9 libraries employ special librarians for the children's room and only 1 library employs librarians thoroughly trained for this work. Nevertheless, many librarians find time to conduct story hours, manage boys' and girls' clubs, and do special work for the public schools. But the best results come from the Fort Wayne Public Library, which has the trained service. Their last annual report from the children's room shows an increase of 2630 in attendance, an increase of 320 in registrations and an increase of 12,319 in circulation. One hundred twelve school visits were made, and 1091 children attended the story hours. Ten deposit stations were maintained, and the 3058 books placed in these show a circulation of 14,955, the fiction circulated being only 31%.

While the Public Library Commission of Indiana has not special funds at its disposal for the care of libraries at state institutions, it acts in an advisory capacity in matters of administration and book selection, renders direct aid in organizing new libraries and in reorganizing such libraries as already exist and in giving instruction to persons in charge. During the last biennium, ten institution libraries have been visited and twenty-four visits have been made. Special booklists for over $2000 worth of books have been compiled for various institutions, and printed aids in book selection, such as the *A. L. A. Booklist* and suggestive lists of children's books have been sent in response to requests. The general and medical libraries at Longcliff, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the general library at the Woman's Prison, and the school library at the Indiana School for the Deaf have been reorganized. At each institution the Dewey Decimal classification has been used, and the Newark charging system has been introduced. A new library has been established at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Rockville. Two library exhibits have been prepared for the Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction. The first exhibit showed the extent and purpose of the commission work in encouraging the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and in sending traveling libraries to rural communities. The second exhibit, served a better purpose, being based on the general subjects of the use of libraries in state institutions, and the power of books to prevent delinquency.

Of the 1,443,099 people who live in cities and incorporated towns in Indiana, 1,005,097 have library service from a locally supported and locally controlled public library or from the traveling library. Of the 1,257,777 people who live outside of incorporated towns and cities, only 106,965 have public or traveling library service.

From many rural library experiments, Indiana has evolved its own plan, which includes:

1. Laws providing for the coöperative maintenance by taxation of libraries in cities or towns and townships—one central library, supported and controlled by city or town and by one or more townships, and rendering service, through the central library and through deposit stations, branches, etc., to all the citizens in the townships from which the income is received.

2. Laws providing for the establishment and maintenance by taxation, of libraries in townships, independent of cities and towns, and for the coöperation of two or more townships for such purposes.

3. Laws providing for the maintenance of a Traveling Library Department of the Public Library Commission, for the benefit of communities that do not yet have satisfactory public libraries.

The whole idea is simply this: to have a public library in every good city and town, and to have every such library serve not only the people who live inside the corporate limits, but all the people in the vicinity—in other words, to make every good town and city a library center for all the people who use the town or city as a business, social, religious or educational center. Sometimes this means one main library in a county, sometimes it means several such libraries.

Fifty-three towns and cities have united with 60 townships to support libraries under the township extension law. One library is securing support from 4 townships, 1 from 3, 2 from 2, and 49 are receiving support from 1 each. Some of these libraries have been operating under this plan since the first township extension law went into effect 11 years ago; several were added when the law of 1909 was

passed, and 28 have become township extension libraries since the enactment of the 1911 revision.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The third biennial report of the North Dakota Commission covers its work for 1911 and 1912. The traveling library system forms one of its most important activities. These libraries consist of fixed collections of books sent out in wooden cases for three to six months' loan wherever in the state responsible people will agree to care for them, to circulate them free of charge and to return them to Bismarck with freight paid both ways. The demand for these libraries exceeds the supply; in the winter of 1911-12 there were on file over 50 applications which could not be filled for want of books. The recorded circulation of traveling libraries gives 5616 borrowers and a circulation of 35,797 for 414 libraries, but a great proportion of their use cannot be recorded. When books become badly worn they are placed in the "Indefinite loan" collection and sent to some school or institution to wear out.

The educational reference department loans books singly or in groups to any individual or club in the state agreeing to pay transportation both ways and be responsible for their safe return. In the two years ending June 30, 1912, 4570 books were loaned individuals. Complete club statistics were not kept in 1910-11. In the year ending June 30, 1912, 1382 pamphlets and mounted clippings on 60 subjects were sent to 132 clubs and 63 individuals.

State Library Associations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING, WILLIAMSTOWN

The eightieth meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club took place at Williams College, Thursday to Saturday, May 22 to 24, 1913, in connection with the meetings of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The Free Public Library Commission held a conference at this time also. The meetings were held in Grace Hall, Jesup Hall, and the auditorium of the Thompson Biological Laboratory.

The first session opened with an organ recital by Mr. Sumner Salter, director of music at Williams College. Two addresses of welcome, given by President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams College, and President Charles F. D. Belden, of the Massachusetts Library Club, were followed by a paper on "The relation of public libraries to college libraries," by Mr. John A. Lowe, librarian of Williams College, which is printed elsewhere in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Following the paper by Mr. Lowe, Prof. Carroll L. Maxcy, of the department of rhetoric of Williams College, gave his lecture on Artemus Ward, which was listened to with much interest. The humor of both the lecturer and his subject was a welcome divergence from the usual professional character of the papers given.

The first number on the program Friday morning was a very convincing address on "What the library can do for our foreign-born," by John Foster Carr, author of "Guide to the United States for immigrants."

Mr. Carr spoke of the great possibilities of the library in educating foreigners, especially the adult foreigners whom the public school system cannot reach, and showed the great need of such education in Massachusetts, where 58 per cent. of the foreign-born white males of voting age are not naturalized and one-third of the population is foreign-born.

Mr. Carr was followed by Miss J. Maud Campbell, of Boston, formerly of the public library of Passaic, N. J., who spoke on "What the foreigner had done for one library."

Miss Campbell said that Passaic was the first library in the East to circulate actively books in eleven foreign languages. From the very first, she continued, the foreigners showed the value of coöperation, in the different societies getting together and making a concerted appeal for their own books. A "library committee" was formed from every nationality, a committeee composed of two members from each society with the librarian as chairman. It was soon found that their advice could be relied upon, for they took great pride in showing what good things there were in their literatures. She said that it was noticeable that the foreigners who used the libraries demanded the better class of books, and as they came to know the English language they sought similar books in English.

Following this address, Mr. Belden announced that Governor Foss had just signed a bill providing for a state commission to take charge of this work with foreigners. Whereupon the chair announced a committee on library problems with foreigners, with power to enlarge membership, a committee consisting of Miss J. Maud Campbell, Boston, chairman; Mrs. Mary B. Maine, Ipswich; Miss Elizabeth P. Sohier, Boston; Miss May Ashley, Greenfield; Mr. Herbert W. Fison, Malden; Mr. Harold T. Dougherty, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. John G. Moulton, Haverhill.

Mr. William B. Clarke, a bookseller of Boston, was then introduced, and gave an informal talk upon the business of bookselling. The whole tenor of his speech was to show the impossibility of a profit on the sale of new books to libraries.

Mr. Clarke said that from March, 1912, through February, 1913, he made a careful record of the cost and sale of every book, with the usual discount to libraries of 10 per cent. on net books and 33⅓ per cent. on regular books, and found the result of the library business to be a possible gross profit of .207 per cent. against 28 per cent. expense, but as 15½ per cent. of these books were returned, it left a gross profit on library sales for that

year of .159 per cent. against a 28 per cent. expense. Unsalable books increased this loss still more when sold upon the bargain counter.

The following report from the committee on coöperation was then read by Miss Louisa M. Hooper, of Brookline, secretary of the committee:

In the January *Bulletin* of the Massachusetts Library Club was a brief report of the committee on coöperation between the various library clubs of Massachusetts and the Free Public Library Commission, showing the progress made by the committee up to that time. In this report an outline was given of a plan which this committee is still trying to formulate. Although the plan is still in its infancy, it may be worth while at this time to report progress, especially as the committee will welcome suggestions which may help in the carrying out of this scheme.

It is proposed to divide the libraries of the whole state of Massachusetts into small groups, each group having one library as a center, whose librarian shall be a sort of local secretary for her group. It has been found necessary to vary the number of libraries in each group according to the exigencies of the case. Geographical peculiarities and especially transportation facilities have of necessity much to do with the grouping, as it seems desirable to make informal neighborhood meetings one of the results of the plan. Each member of our committee has been asked to divide a certain portion of the state and to obtain the consent of the local secretaries to serve. At this time most of the final reports have been received, showing the division of all of central and western Massachusetts, and we hope very soon to complete our survey.

We propose to send a letter to each local secretary, suggesting various ways in which the libraries in her group may be mutually helpful.

The following are some of the results which the committee hopes may follow from these informal organizations:

1. Mutual visiting among the libraries of a group, possibly occasional informal meetings to discuss some subject of common interest, and to stimulate interest in common ends.

2. Mutual assistance in solving difficult library problems. Especially would the smaller libraries of a group look to the larger one for assistance in various ways. The larger library might even offer to give personal help, either through the librarian or an assistant in settling some difficult point. Should books be eventually included in the parcel post system the inter-library loan of books might prove more possible than under the present prohibitive rates.

3. Increased attendance at library meetings owing to the added interest of going with some library friend, or of surely meeting some library acquaintances at the meeting.

4. The local secretary, as suggested by Mr. Belden, could in some cases serve to keep the commission more in touch with the small libraries of her group; she could serve in a way as a voluntary visitor for the commission.

The results to be desired are greater efficiency of the libraries concerned, but through the most informal and friendly of methods.

The committee will be glad of any help which you can give in developing a plan which we realize is still only a plan, but which seems to have great possibilities of usefulness.

LOUISA M. HOOPER, *Secretary.*

The following resolutions on the death of Mr. Ayer, of Cambridge, which occurred April 12, 1913, were read by Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston:

The Massachusetts Library Club desires to express its sense of loss in the death of Clarence Walter Ayer, librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, and to put on record its appreciation of his work and character as a librarian.

In the library of Western Reserve University, in Cleveland, where his first experience in library work was obtained, in the Harvard College Library, 1896-1899, as librarian of the Brockton Public Library, 1899-1904, and in the Cambridge Library, where his services as librarian covered nine years, he made fast friends by his unfailing readiness to help those with whom he came in contact, and by the courtesy and goodwill with which he served them.

He was president of this club in 1909, and left nothing undone to make the meetings for which he was responsible successful and helpful.

As secretary of the Cambridge Historical Society, 1910-1911, and as curator of its collections deposited in the Cambridge Public Library, 1907-1913, he gave the same conscientious care to every detail of the secretary's and curator's duties, taking a genuine pleasure and satisfaction in rendering public service.

The Harvard Library owes to him the classification of an important group of its collections—Italian, Spanish and Portuguese history and literature, with the literature of the minor Romance languages, Scandinavian history, literature and mythology, the history of the Ottoman Empire, and music, the last being the subject of which he had made a special study and in which he took great delight.

His service at the Brockton Public Library, extending over five years, is identified with a decided expansion of library activities in that city. An organized form of work with children, in separate quarters, an extension of the work with schools, the formation of traveling libraries, the use of printed cards issued by the Library of Congress, and regular exchanges of books with the branch reading rooms were all forms of activity first adopted during his administration in Brockton.

He brought to the work, in addition to his enthusiasm a marked capacity for interesting

people personally in the opportunities offered by the public library.

As librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, he showed a single-minded devotion to the library's interests, and made the most of the means at his disposal; he had the satisfaction of seeing one new branch library opened; he developed a serviceable coöperation between the library and the schools; he placed traveling collections at the local delivery stations and with private clubs; he gave frequent talks on the use of the library to classes and societies, and in every way and at all times he tried to bring the library into close touch with the people.

At the close of his last report he was justified in saying that it had been his "constant aim and endeavor to serve the needs and fulfil the requests of all classes of readers, and to make the library popular in the best sense of the word."

With how much kindness, affability, and steady conscientiousness he succeeded in doing this, those who worked with him and who were helped by him know well.

William C. Lane.
Frank H. Whitmore.
Elizabeth P. Thurston.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, of Waltham, it was voted that these resolutions be put on record, and that a copy of them be sent to Mrs. Ayer.

A finance committee was appointed by the chair, with power to enlarge membership, composed of Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., chairman; Miss Katharine P. Loring, Mrs. George R. Agassiz, Miss Anna M. Bancroft, Mr. Nathan D. Bill.

The morning session closed with the nomination of officers for 1913-1914, the nominating committee consisting of Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Miss Alice Shepard, Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston.

It was voted that the secretary be authorized to cast one ballot for the following names: president, Drew B. Hall, Public Library, Somerville; vice-presidents, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee, Boston Athenæum; Miss Mabel Temple, Public Library, North Adams; Miss Alice G. White, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy; ex-President Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston; treasurer, George L. Lewis, Westfield Athenæum; secretary, John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill; recorder, Miss Eugenia M. Henry, Public Library, Attleborough.

The Friday afternoon meeting was in charge of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The election of officers of the Berkshire Library Club was postponed until fall. The business meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club resulted in the election of the following officers for the year 1913-1914: president, Miss Bertha E. Blakeley, Mount Holyoke College Library; vice-presidents, Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes Library, Northampton; Miss Lucy F. Curtis, Public Library, Williamstown; secretary, Miss Alice Moore, City Library, Springfield; treasurer, Miss Bertha Gilligan, Public Library, Holyoke; recorder, Mr. James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

Mr. Harlan H. Ballard, of the Berkshire Athenæum, spoke on "Coöperation in library work," and told of two interesting experiments which are being tried between the Athenæum and libraries in Berkshire county.

1. The inter-library system. The trustees of the Berkshire Athenæum had decided to admit any town in the county to the privilege of an inter-library loan card upon the payment of an annual fee of five dollars. Last fall the State Commission offered to pay the annual fee for 1913 for any small library which desired the use of books. The offer was accepted by thirteen libraries. The Athenæum is not pledged to lend more than two books at a time, recent fiction, or books which ought to be retained in the library.

2. A free circulating library of recent fiction. By the liberality of Miss Sohier a sum of money was furnished for the purchase of books for this plan. The libraries had the privilege of this library on payment of one dollar yearly and the postage of books to the next town on the list. One new book is sent to each library every two months from Pittsfield, and this book after making the rounds of the six libraries which accepted is the property of the first library. Thus each library has the use of one new book every two months, and also those that come from the library preceding it on the list.

Next on the program was Miss Mafred N. Rice, of Pittsfield, who told very interestingly the story of "King Renée's daughter," illustrating story-telling work with children.

The roll call of libraries requesting two-minute responses on "The most interesting thing done in our library the past year," which was conducted by Mr. Charles R. Green, brought out responses from six librarians.

Hopedale is enthusiastic over the success of the story hour, recently introduced, and the Cleveland idea of displaying new books for two weeks before allowing them to circulate.

Forbes Library, Northampton, has recently acquired a graphophone and records, which are in constant circulation. These were purchased for the schools and are accomplishing three desirable results—giving the children the opportunity of becoming familiar with the best music, of hearing the world's greatest artists, and teaching them to appreciate good music.

At Springfield, with the assistance of the reference librarians, an outline of library instruction was made and incorporated into the English course. Test questions, which demanded a good working knowledge of the library, were then given the pupils.

Uxbridge has been considering seriously methods to make its books more useful to the foreign population, especially the French.

Books in this language are being advertised in the newspapers, by printed slips, etc. Books have also been sent to the district schools to be taken home to the parents.

Williamstown is adopting home book-binding. It is a great saving, for in a small library it takes a long time to collect books to send to the bindery, where they are generally kept many weeks.

The most significant event in Worcester has been the laying of the corner-stones of three branch library buildings.

Mr. Fleischner, of the Boston Public Library, spoke a few words on the inter-library loan privilege. This library will lend to Massachusetts libraries books in foreign languages especially, but not books which might be needed by its own readers, or recent books which the requesting library ought to be able to buy.

On motion of Mr. Ballard it was voted to extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowe and to Williams College for the use of its grounds and buildings and for the hospitable treatment received at their hands.

Following this meeting, President and Mrs. Garfield received the members of the club with most cordial hospitality in their fine old colonial house, an event which was to many the most delightful of the whole session.

The Friday evening session took place at the Greylock headquarters on account of the rain. At this time Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, gave a deeply thoughtful address on "The educated man."

The convention closed Saturday morning with the conference of the Free Public Library Commission, in charge of Miss Brown, agent of the commission. Miss Brown, in her usual interesting way, gave a practical talk on "Librarians, trustees, and the field agent," which was of special value to librarians of small libraries. This was followed by a book-mending demonstration by Miss Ruby Tillinghast, of the commission, and only those who were fortunate enough to be present can know how entertaining as well as instructive this subject was made.

Laila A. McNeil, *Recorder.*

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Raymond Library, East Hartford, on Friday, June 6, 1913.

After the address of welcome by Mr. Dwight L. Burnham there was a brief business session. The only important matter acted upon was the question of an appropriation to carry on the Library Institute, which has formerly been held in connection with the Normal School at Danbury. The outcome of the discussion was a motion made and carried to appropriate $30 from the treasury for this purpose.

Mr. Perry S. Bryant next outlined the history of library development in East Hartford, and Mr. John H. Sage followed with a descriptive list of recent literature upon birds. Mr. Sage's first-hand knowledge of his subject and personal acquaintance with the authors gave unusual zest to his address.

Mr. Albert Morgan, of the Hartford Bird Study Club, entertained the meeting with an illustrated lecture upon the birds of this locality.

The afternoon was devoted to the study of "Our Slavic fellow citizens," Mr. Raymond G. Gettell, of Trinity College, and Prof. Emily Greene Balch, of Wellesley, presenting scholarly and extremely enlightening addresses on the history and present condition of these peoples both in Europe and in this country. The subject was continued in an interesting discussion by Miss Brown, of New Britain, and Miss Deshon, of the Meriden Library.

The association was hospitably entertained at luncheon by "the trustees and friends of the Raymond Library," in the parish house of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Edith McH. Steele, *Secretary.*

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

One of the most successful meetings ever held by the Colorado Library Association was in session at the State University in Boulder, May 19-20. Between thirty and thirty-five out-of-town librarians were present. The first session was a joint meeting on Monday evening with the University Scientific Society. Dean Hellems, of the University and president of the Scientific Society, greeted the visitors. He said he thought it especially fitting that the disseminators and, if it be so, the creators of thought should work together. Manly D. Ormes, president of the association and librarian at Colorado College, responded and introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. S. A. Lough, of Denver University, whose subject was, "A modern message from an old drama." In this masterful address the idea was developed that in the Book of Job, which is dramatic in theme and material, we find this modern message, that human thought and experience are changing and expanding so that one's philosophy must change correspondingly. In this period of transition there are souls whose very friends fail to understand them and who struggle on alone, impelled by the force of the inevitable truth they feel and yet from which in their agony of spirit and loneliness they would be freed. This tragic theme, more forceful than that of the older tragedies of blood, is seen in modern dramas. An informal reception followed the lecture, at which a cordial good time was enjoyed by all.

On Tuesday morning, at 9:30, a short business session was followed by several discussions on library themes. Mr. C. Henry Smith, librarian of the State University, gave a helpful paper entitled "Extensive and intensive work," discussing the means of a more effective coöperation between the libraries of the state. Inter-library loans may be made effective by check-lists of important collections

found in the different libraries of the state. Why should several libraries try to work up special collections of Coloradoana, for example, duplicating expensive books many times, when a single collection from which all might borrow could be made much more valuable?

After an interesting discussion of the talk, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian, Denver Public Library, discussed library commission work, what it has done in different sections of our country by sending out traveling libraries, book wagons, planning buildings, putting libraries in order, legislative reference work, and working with state charitable institutions. Dr. J. Raymond Brackett, professor of literature at the university, gave an interesting talk on "Modern drama," giving comparative values and characteristics of Greek, Shakespearean and modern drama. The discussion which followed showed that this subject is one of vital interest to librarians in choosing the best for their shelves.

A half hour was then devoted to a general discussion. The "funny papers" were denounced for moral as well as artistic reasons, and it was the general opinion that they have no place in the children's room. The subject of newspapers was discussed more fully, and the thought expressed that the standard will be raised as reporters are educated.

One of the most enjoyable hours of the day was spent at the very hospitable home of Mr. Smith, the university librarian, where a most delicious luncheon was served to thirty-two members of the association. The afternoon session was held in the senate room of the beautiful new Mackay building. An art exhibit on the walls added to the other pleasant features of the afternoon. The general topic was the library and the public school. In her own inspiring way, Miss Charlotte A. Baker, of Ft. Collins, talked of public documents for high school students, discovering in them many new treasures. Miss Hillkowitz, children's librarian of Denver, gave points on story telling, and told a story from Hauff's fairy tales in her delightful way. Miss Mary Watkins, of the Denver Library, formerly of Wisconsin, gave many new and helpful thoughts on reference work with schools, and the relationship of schools and libraries was discussed by Miss Rena Reese, assistant librarian of the Denver Library, and Miss Victoria Hazlitt, instructor in education at the University of Colorado. The talks and papers were all well prepared and received with great appreciation.

Our association now numbers fifty-eight, shows a healthy growth over last year, and promise of even greater things when we meet again in Denver Thanksgiving week.

Library Clubs

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The Milwaukee Library Club held its annual meeting for the election of officers on the evening of May 27, in St. James Guild Hall. The business meeting was preceded by a very enjoyable luncheon, tendered the members of the club by the retiring president, Mr. C. E. McLenegan. The following officers were elected for the year 1913-14: president, Mr. Leo Tiefenthaler; vice-president, Miss Mary E. Dousman; secretary-treasurer, Miss Josehine Kulzick; members of the executive board. Miss Delia Ovitz, Miss Alice Radcliffe.

The animated discussion on the question of the club's activities for next year, which followed the election, indicated an interest in the association which promises well for the success of the new administration.

LILLIAN M. CARTER, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Lectures to the juniors during the last month of the year have been as follows: A course by Mr. W. R. Eastman on "Library buildings," with a final talk on "Library legislation"; by Miss Lucile Goldthwaite, on the "Work of the New York Public Library for the blind"; by Mr. E. W. Gaillard, on the same library's "Work with schools"; by Miss A. E. Brown, on the New York Public Library's "Traveling library system"; a question-box on "Government documents," conducted by Miss Hasse; by Miss Anna Burns, on "Problems of circulation"; by Mr. LeRoy Jeffers, on "Hints on bookbuying."

The seniors have had lectures as follows: The class in Library work for children has listened to talks by Mr. E. W. Stitt, district superintendent, on "Playgrounds and recreation centers," by Miss Gertrude Grasse, of the Juvenile Probation Association, on the "Big sister movement," and by Mr. W. W. Jackson, a "big brother," on the "Big brother movement," and have been privileged to attend sittings of Judge Wilkins' Juvenile Court. The seniors in advanced reference and cataloging have had problems assigned to work out in the Divisions of Economics, American history, technology, art, and government documents. Theses and bibliographies have been handed in, and the former will be bound uniformly for the school's collection, the latter being on cards.

The visits made by the juniors since the last report have been to the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, the Newark Public Library and its business branch, the Grolier Club and Metropolitan Museum libraries, the Englewood (N. J.) Public Library, and the Children's Museum and Brooklyn Institute libraries. The class has been entertained most delightfully at Englewood and at Ossining at the homes of two of its members, and a small party has visited West Point with an instructor.

The annual dinner of the school took place the evening of June 12th, at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant. Mr. Charles K. Bolton, the com-

mencement speaker of the year, and Mr. W. W. Appleton, of the advisory committee, were guests, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were also present. The class history and prophecy were given by two seniors, an original poem presented by one of the juniors, and the school songs, "The torch song" and "The good ship Libraree," were sung. The dinner was followed by a business meeting. Invitations to the first commencement of the school had to be limited in number, owing to the small size of the auditorium. The exercises which took place at 11 a.m., June 13, the presiding officer being Mr. John L. Cadwalader, LL.D., president of the Board of Trustees, consisted of a greeting from the director of the library; an address, "The librarian in a democracy," by Mr. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum; a statement concerning the work of the year by the principal, and the presentation of diplomas and certificates by Mr. Cadwalader.

A number of students, both seniors and juniors, will attend the A. L. A. meeting at Hotel Kaaterskill. Miss Newberry, of the seniors, has charge of the arrangements for the school reunion dinner to be held there.

Entrance examinations for the coming year were given June 9, at the school and in numerous places throughout the country. No examination for probationers was held at the same time, as was the case last year, and the 98 applications received represented only applicants for the school.

The school has subscribed for two memberships in the newly-founded Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Extension Department of Columbia University. These entitle the school to four tickets for each evening program, lecture, recital, or whatever it may be, and to two for each afternoon program, and these tickets will be at the service of students.

Twenty-one juniors have applied and been accepted for the senior courses of 1913-14, and others may apply later. Several graduates of other schools have also applied and been accepted.

Statements concerning positions taken by graduates will appear in the September or October report.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The lectures since the last report have been as follows:

Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library, "Library binding."

Miss Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey Public Library Commission, "What makes library work a success?"

Miss Julia A. Hopkins, Pratt Institute Library School, "The study of a community."

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott (Kroeger Alumnæ lecturer), "Story interests of the child"; "Preparation of the story"; "Principles of book selection for children."

Miss May C. Nerney (formerly head of Order section, New York State Library), "Book-buying" (2 lectures).

The class visited in May the bindery of Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, the fine building of the Curtis Publishing Company, the libraries of Princeton and Bryn Mawr Universities, the Public Library of Trenton, N. J., and the library of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.

May 5-8 were spent in visiting the libraries of Baltimore and Washington. Classes did not begin again until May 12, in order that students who were not familiar with Washington might have a chance to see something more of the city than its libraries. An afternoon reception was held for the class at the home of Miss Rebecca Warner.

Commencement week began with President MacAlister's reception, Tuesday evening, June 3.

Class Day exercises were held by all departments of the Institute in common at Runnymede, the old Drexel estate, Wednesday afternoon, June 4.

The following students passed their final examinations creditably and received certificates at the Commencement exercises held Thursday morning, June 5, in the Auditorium. This is the last class to receive certificates signed by President James MacAlister, who planned Drexel Institute, has been its only president, and has just resigned his position on account of ill health:

Jean Cameron, Spearfish, S. D.
Helen Anne Carruthers, Carlisle, Pa.
Martha Lee Coplin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary Helen Jones, Haddonfield, N. J.
Elizabeth Lois Kessler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Blanche Prichard McCrum, Lexington, Va.
Minnie Scott Muirhead, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Beth Clark Rice, Buffalo, N. Y.
Helen E. Rockwell, Towanda, Pa.
Marjorie Test, Merchantville, N. J.
Katherine M. Trimble, Camden, N. J.
Rebecca Parker Warner, Washington, D. C.

Miss Carruthers has accepted a position as assistant in the new Public Library of Harrisburg, Pa., of which Miss Alice R. Eaton, Drexel '08, has been appointed librarian.

Miss Kessler has been appointed librarian of the Edgewater (N. J.) Public Library.

Miss McCrum and Miss Rice have accepted positions in the Lawrenceville Branch and the Wylie Avenue Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Rockwell will spend the summer in cataloging the library of the Ogontz (Pa.) School.

Miss Trimble returns to work in the Drexel Institute Library as assistant in charge of the loan desk.

Miss Warner returns to the Public Library of Washington, D. C., where she worked for two years before entering the school.

Miss Mabel W. Brown, instructor in the Drexel Institute Library School, sailed on June 12 from Quebec for a three months' tour in Europe.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, preceptress of the University of Wisconsin Library School, visited the school April 28. She gave two talks before the school and staff; one was on "The work of the Wisconsin Library Commission and its connection with the Library School"; the second was a "Book-talk."

Mr. W. H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, lectured before the school and the staff May 6, on "The larger purpose of the library."

Social surveys of urban and rural communities formed the subject of eight class hours of senior work under the direction of Miss Curtis. Following this Mr. Kaiser, in charge of the economics and sociological departmental library, gave thirteen class hours on the work of law libraries, legislative reference libraries and municipal reference libraries.

Director and Mrs. Windsor entertained the school on the evening of May 14. Mr. L. G. Painter, of the faculty of the Department of English, gave a number of delightful readings.

ALUMNI NOTES

Phebe Parker, B.L.S., '99, has resigned her position at the State Normal School, Valley City, North Dakota, to accept a position in the catalog department at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Mary Hubbard, B.L.S., '13, has been appointed to take charge of the summer class in library methods given at the LaCrosse, Wis., Normal School.

Edith Morgan, '12-'13, has been appointed librarian at the Chicago Theological Seminary for one year, during the absence on leave of the librarian.

Harriet A. Pearson, '12-'13, has been appointed to a substitute position, during the summer months, in the Omaha, Neb., Public Library.

Laura Gibbs, B.L.S., '02, has resigned her position as cataloger in Brown University, Providence, R. I., to accept a similar position in Columbia University, New York City.

Myrtle Renz, B.L.S., '12, will have charge of the Eastern Illinois Normal School Library, Charleston, Ill., during the summer months.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Commencement week at Western Reserve University extended this year from Sunday, June 8, through Thursday, June 12. On Monday, June 9, the annual luncheon given by the faculty to the class of 1913 and the alumni was held in the rooms of the Library School. Many gifts of flowers decorated the school rooms attractively, and the large number of alumni who remained after their business meeting for the luncheon made it an unusually pleasant occasion. Informal speeches followed the luncheon. Miss Whittlesey as toastmistress introduced in turn President Thwing, Dean Brett, Miss Comings, president of the Alumni Association, and Miss Wilcox, president of the class of 1913. Two important announcements were made: first, the resignation of Miss Julia M. Whittlesey as director of the school, and second, the appointment of Miss Alice S. Tyler as director, beginning with the next school year. The school loses Miss Whittlesey with regret which is minimized only by the fact that she remains in Cleveland and will continue to be interested in its welfare. The material evidence of this regret was expressed in presenting Miss Whittlesey with gifts from the class of 1913, the Alumni Association and the faculty. Miss Tyler, who has given a course of lectures each year since the school was organized, will take the directorship with full knowledge of the history of the school, and bring to it her years of broad experience. The class of 1913 before leaving presented the school with a very beautiful tea wagon.

The class received their certificates at the general university commencement on Thursday, the 12th. The speaker of the day was William Roscoe Thayer. Examinations for entrance to the school were held June 13 and 14.

W. H. BRETT, *Dean.*

Reviews

SCHWENKE, Dr. Paul, erstem Direktor der Königlichen Bibliothek. Eindrücke von einer Amerikanischen Bibliotheksreise, Sonderabdruck aus dem *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen,* Jahrgang 29 und 30. Leipzig, O. Harrassowitz, 1912-13. 43 p. 8°. (Nicht im Handel.)

This pamphlet is an illuminating account of the impressions of American libraries as gained in a month's visit (April 26-May 26, 1912) by the first director (first assistant librarian) of the Royal Library of Berlin.

The purpose of the trip was first to study some of the more recent library buildings of the United States, with special reference to their internal arrangement; and second, the general library conditions and methods of work. He was accompanied by the architect of the new Royal Library and by his daughter, the latter an assistant in the public library of Charlottenburg, and therefore especially interested in that phase of American library work.

The author first gives a list of the libraries visited in the following cities, together with the year of the completion of the present library building (if relatively new) and the number of volumes of each:

New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, Springfield, Albany, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and Princeton. In these thirteen cities 36 libraries were visited, and one cannot help but admire the industry of Dr. Schwenke and his party in covering so much ground so thoroughly in so short a time. He gratefully acknowledges the hospitality that was accorded him everywhere.

He discusses his impressions under the following headings:

I. The buildings (Die Gebäude).
II. Library equipment (Bibliotheksausstattung).
III. Internal service (Innerer Dienst).
IV. Use (Benutzung).
V. Staff and general administration (Personal und allgemeine Verwaltung).

More space is naturally given to a discussion of our library buildings than to any of the other topics, for this was the main purpose of his visit. However, this part of his discussion is perhaps least interesting to Americans, inasmuch as it describes buildings and their arrangements more or less well known, since descriptions are easily accessible to them in the English language. The discussion of the separate buildings he arranges in the order of their erection, starting with the Newberry library (1893).

In general he is impressed with the spacious entrance halls, the magnificent stairways and corridors, and the imposing reading rooms of the libraries he visited, and in the public library buildings the way in which the delivery room is made the central point of the general plan of the building. He also notes the tendency, carried perhaps to its greatest extent in the New York Public Library, of cutting up the building into many rooms and departments, each containing a special library, in the effort to bring the special reader as near as possible to the books he may wish to use. While this is most desirable for the user, he calls attention to the very great expense of administration necessary in such an arrangement, each special library requiring at least one person in charge who is more or less specially trained for his work—in short a high grade assistant—and at least one page ("Laufjungen").

Under library equipment he discusses the several styles of book stacks, card catalog cabinets, book carriers, filing cases, reading room equipment, typewriters, multigraph, etc.

The amount of money spent for books, the methods and records for ordering books, the accession book and its uses, systems of classification and notation, the tendency to uniformity in cataloging, the standard size catalog card and the efforts for a central bureau for printing these cards leading up to printed cards supplied by the Library of Congress, the arrangement of and plan of the dictionary catalog, bookbinding, etc., are some of the processes described and discussed under the heading of "Innerer Dienst."

Dr. Schwenke says that next to the buildings themselves the things that impress the visitor to American libraries most are: the long hours of opening, the extent to which books are freely accessible to the public, the distribution of branch libraries and delivery stations over the whole city, and the use made of traveling libraries, coöperation with schools, children's libraries, etc., to take the books to all classes of people. In the reading rooms of the university libraries, the Library of Congress, the state libraries, and the reference departments of the public libraries, the apparent use is very similar to that of the German libraries, except that most of the work in these departments in American libraries is for the purpose of answering definite, or assigned, questions rather than for the purpose of thorough research. Dr. Schwenke dwells at some length on the short time necessary for the reader to wait to get the book he asks for. The use that is made of the telephone, the printing of special lists in the aid of readers are described to some extent. Several paragraphs are also given to the comparative figures of use—readers and books called for in reading rooms—in such libraries as the Newberry, John Crerar, Columbia University, and the reference department of the New York Public.

Under the heading Staff and general administration is discussed the professional equipment of librarians and assistants, terms of service, etc. He was especially impressed with the large number of persons employed as compared with German libraries, the uncertainty of the tenure of assistants who hold their positions during "good behavior and efficiency" (the determination of which is in the hands of the librarian and the library board without further right of appeal), and the very large powers that are placed in the hands of the librarian by the governing boards (one or two exceptions being noted), which, especially in public libraries, are inclined to give the librarian a free hand, holding him responsible only for results. In short, the inference is plain that in the United States, a democratic country, the administration of libraries is often more or less autocratic.

Altogether Dr. Schwenke's impressions of American libraries are pleasant and complimentary. Nevertheless, he raises a number of questions with reference to our methods and the quality and character of our work which ought to receive the thoughtful consideration not only of those individually responsible for the administraton of particular libraries, but of the American Library Association itself.

S. H. R.

THE DIFFERENT WEST; as seen by a transplanted easterner. By Arthur E. Bostwick. A. C. McClurg & Co. 12mo, p. 184.

Dr. Bostwick's taking style and sound observations, well known to the profession, are now having a wider circulation in his new volume of essays on the west. It is a little strange that no one ever wrote from just his point of view before. The west, as seen by a transplanted easterner, is an entrancing enough subject of conversation everywhere to have been put into essay form long ago. The book has a distinct place—of interpretation, appreciation and appraisal of both sections of the country, done with a genial judgment and a humorous tolerance that are more

effective than the most biting sarcasm. Dr. Bostwick tells many interesting things about the west, and he analyzes the east most neatly; but what one remembers about the book—inevitably linked with its most telling chapters—is a sense of the author's own pleasure in life and living, and his sound, sane tolerance of all kinds of people.

There are chapters on "The east's misunderstanding of the west," and, *vice versa* on the west's political unrest and its economic unrest, its education, literature, science, art and society, the sources of western population and the speech and manners of the west —all of which will do no harm for the westerner to read and introspect about, and the easterner to read and thereupon revise his vocabulary.

"Some readers will find fault with this book," observes the author in a nine-line preface, "because it neither gives statistics nor quotes authorities. It is well to say, therefore, at the outset, that it is written for those who dislike both, and who like to read straight on without having their attention distracted by footnotes or figures. The author assumes full responsibility for what he says, and if he has inadvertently missed the truth upon occasion, doubtless it matters little"—a sportsmanlike and scholarly apologia for a straightforward book.

A BRITISH LIBRARY ITINERARY. By James Duff Brown. 30 p. Grafton & Co., London, 1913.

As a practical guide through British libraries this handbook fulfils its purpose admirably. Mr. Brown includes only typical libraries and those distinguished by their scope or architecture. While nearly every type of library can be seen in London, the outlying cities and towns offer, to the leisurely traveler, features of quite definite interest. The arrangement of the information is by districts, proceeding from Liverpool to Manchester, Birmingham, York and Edinburgh, then by way of Bristol to London. A. G. K.

THE LAST LEAF: observations during seventy-five years of men and events in America and Europe by James Kendall Hosmer. 340 p. Putnam's, 1912.

This interesting volume of personal reminiscence, the last of a long and honorable series of history, fiction and biography, will surely be of interest to the many friends whom Dr. Hosmer made in the library profession during his twelve years at the Minneapolis Public Library. As librarian of one of the large public libraries of the country, during which service he honored the American Library Association by serving as its president, it is proper that notice of this valedictory volume should find a place in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is interesting to note that a marked first-cousinship between library work and historical scholarship seems indicated by the four eminent historians, Winsor, Poole, Thwaites and Hosmer, who have served as presidents of the American Library Association. The chronicle of notable people in many walks of life whom Dr. Hosmer has known more or less intimately is impressive, and he writes of them with the delightful informality which has characterized his intercourse with, and endeared him to, those who have been privileged to know him personally.

J. W., JR.

Periodical and other Literature

Bindery Talk (Los Angeles) for March-April contains several useful articles: "Guaranteed leather," "Some patent methods of sewing," by G. A. Stephen; "Bookbinding for libraries" (continued), and "Bookbinding; modern methods and machinery."

Pennsylvania Library Notes, April, gives a ten-page sketch of "Pennsylvania library history."

Public Libraries, June, contains the second installment of "The librarian and public taste," by Edwin L. Shuman, and "Specialization among library schools," by Frank K. Walter.

Special Libraries, May, is an "Efficiency number," and contains an article on "The value of the specialized library for the business man, the salesman, or the shop expert," by St. Elmo Lewis, and a bibliography of efficiency, entitled "Select list of references on scientific management and efficiency."

ENGLISH

The Librarian and Book World, May, includes "The price of the novel," by A. J. P., and a list of "Best books," annotated and classified by Arthur J. Hawkes.

The Library, April, contains "A plea for adequate description in the cataloging of books and pamphlets," by W. E. A. Axon, and an article on "Arrangement of place-name entries in subject catalogs, indexes and directories," by Archibald L. Clarke.

The Library Assistant, June, contains "The problem of the junior assistant;" papers by W. B. Thorne, Norman Treliving, and Ethel Gerard.

The Library Association Record, May 15, contains "The New York Public Library as illustrating American methods," by R. W. Henderson, and "Arrangement of place-name entries," by A. L. Clarke.

The Library World, May, contains "Practical professional education; a summary and notes on staff exchanges," by W. G. Fry; a second installment of "The innocents in Holland," and "The principles of book-charging," by William Pollitt.

FOREIGN

La Coltura Popolare, May 15, contains "Biblioteche infantile all' estero," by Maria San-

guini, and "Il consorzio per le biblioteche popolari di Roma e provincia."

Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwezen, May 20, prints "Bibliotheektitulatuur," by Fanny Simons, and "De 'Regels voor den alfabetischen katalogus'," by L. C. Kloos.

Osterreichische Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen, March, contains rather detailed reports from Austrian and foreign libraries, including English and American.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekwesen, May, contains "Zur Frage der Systematik," by P. Schwenke.

SEPARATE ARTICLES

CHARGING SYSTEMS.

The principles of book-charging. By William Pollitt. *Lib. World,* My., '13.

A summary of charging systems as used in English libraries. Brings out the *principles* of book charging very clearly.

THE LIBRARIAN AND PUBLIC TASTE.

The librarian and public taste. Edwin L. Shuman. II. *Pub. Lib.,* Je., '13.

In his second article on library book selection, Mr. Shuman considers especially the problem of regulating children's reading. He believes in satisfying the boy's taste for adventure and the girl's absorption in romance, but in satisfying them both by providing the very best literature published in the two classes. He draws the line against any book that lets vice escape punishment or condones dishonor, against any novel built on false ideas or cheap sentiment. "A good test of any book is to read it aloud with a friend whose judgment you esteem. The mere uttering of the words in such a presence will usually reveal whatever is false or absurd."

LIBRARY TRAINING.

Practical professional education; a summary and notes on staff exchanges. By W. George Fry. *Lib. World,* My., '13.

English library periodicals have published several discussions of the "staff exchange" idea which Mr. Fry summarizes here. The plan has found approval in one place, disapproval in another, and apathy in many. There is unfortunately no *central authority* to be convinced. The exchanges are not necessarily limited to England, as an international system offers evident advantages. "It is useless to urge upon library committees the mere benefits to assistants; they want to know what are the benefits to their libraries. We must make it clear—and it should not be difficult to do so—that a trained assistant from another library brings necessarily a flow of new ideas, is a tonic for the staff, and may suggest improvements in the course of his work."

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The New York Public Library as illustrating American methods. By R. W. Henderson. *Lib. Assoc. R.,* My. 15, '13, p. 255-269.

An English librarian, now employed in the New York Public Library, compares and criticises English and American methods. He finds the size and luxury of the American library impressive, as well as the speed of service. The branch library system, open shelves, children's work, school and traveling libraries win his approval. He considers American salaries not much better than English, with the difference in cost of living. The publicity work is in the nature of a novelty and seems to Mr. Henderson a "coming" movement.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS.

Picture and clipping collections. Mary F. Carpenter. *Wis. L. B.,* J.-F., '13, p. 10-13.

The usefulness of picture and clipping collections is discussed and a simple method given for starting such a collection and making it accessible.

REREGISTRATION.

Reregistration. Maud van Buren. *Wis. L. B.,* J.-F., '13, p. 14-15.

Gives a practical scheme for keeping borrowers' records up-to-date.

STAFF PROBLEMS.

The problem of the junior assistant. The economic standpoint; by W. B. Thorne. The junior assistant and his environment; by Norman Treliving. The woman's standpoint; by Ethel Gerard. *Lib. Asst.,* Je., '13.

These short papers present three aspects of a pressing problem and one existing outside of England, though it seems almost unanswerable there. Mr. Thorne's paper recommends a careful weeding out of junior assistants at the age of eighteen to leave only those who have a real "predilection for librarianship." Mr. Treliving considers it possible that the assistant should select the inspiring elements of his environment and thus escape monotony and depression, "Do not let your environment kill you." Miss Gerard looks forward to the day when good work can be appreciated and junior assistants receive their reward.

TRAVEL.

The innocents in Holland. Some impressions of the L. A. A. third Easter school. I. Ex. T.-P. *Lib. World,* A., '13, p. 290-294.

Readable account of the travels of the L. A. A. Easter school, with interesting observations on Dutch methods and administration. For example, at the Hague Public Library, "the card catalogs are held in trays ingeniously: the top of the tray is removed and a strip of plate glass with rounded edges runs over the center of the top from front to back, leaving a space of about one inch at either side for the manipulation of the cards. This suggestion of Dr. Greve's permits easy consultation, secures the cards, and compels the user to handle them in the correct manner. The method of numbering the indi-

vidual book compelled our attention. Small round holes are punched in the back of each book, a piece of white paper is pasted behind them, and upon this the classification and book numbers are written."

Notes and News

Foreign agent for Massachusetts.—Governor Foss has signed the bill which authorizes the appointment by the Free Public Library Commission of a director of educational work for aliens. Massachusetts is the first state to provide a special agent for this work. Such efforts as the commissioners have already made to extend library work among the foreign population have been received with much enthusiasm, and many requests have come in from the larger towns and cities. The bill provides that the foreign agent shall be appointed by the board with the consent of the governor for a period not exceeding five years, and that a sum not exceeding $500 shall be appropriated annually to meet expenses connected with the agent's work.

Chicago's Municipal Reference Library.—The public library has taken over the administration of the Municipal Reference Library, maintained heretofore as a separate bureau in the city hall. The consolidation of this bureau with the civics room of the public library will prevent their duplicating each other's work and make both more effective adjuncts to the city government.

Dante memorial unveiled.—An enthusiastic gathering of over a thousand Boston Italians were present at the unveiling of the bas-relief of Dante Alighieri in the North End Branch Library, June 1. Miss Amy Bernardo, of Rome, a member of the central council of the Dante Society, was the principal speaker. Luciano Campisi, an Italian sculptor, designed the relief, which was made in Tuscany. The design is symbolic, representing Dante as the father of Italian art and literature.

Efficiency.—What the world has said about efficiency is listed in the May issue of *Special Libraries*, the publication of the Special Libraries Association. The application of this new doctrine has pervaded society, and is entering into the everyday work of most of our live business and industrial concerns. Men who know have been writing about its application to the many fields of human activity and their writings have made a deep impression. Nearly twelve hundred titles are given in this new bibliography, classified into a dozen main fields where efficiency has been talked about and applied. The work is authoritative, having been done under the supervision of H. H. B. Meyer, bibliographer of the Library of Congress. Copies may be obtained at 25 cents from the secretary of the Special Libraries Association, 93 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

Technical library for prison.—If the suggestion of O. H. L. Wernicke, of the prison board of control, is carried out, the Michigan state prison at Jackson will have a large technical library for the use of convicts engaged in various trades.

Princeton's special collections. — The Princeton University Library is making a special commencement exhibition of the no less than seven unique special collections received during the past year. The exhibit includes: (1) three additional volumes from the Hoe sale, given by Cyrus H. McCormick, '79, on Vespucci, and bringing the collection of rare original editions on Vespucci up to eight; (2) a deposit collection of over three hundred books of Cruikshankiana, with broadsides, water colors, autographs, etc. These are from R. W. Meirs, '88, and form possibly the choicest collection on this great caricaturist in America. (3) A collection of Cruikshankiana, presented by Alexander Van Rensselaer, '71; (4) additions to the Patterson collection of Horaces of unusual interest, including several manuscripts and the first English translation; (5) selections from a collection of 623 Babylonian tablets presented by Professor R. Brünnow, Robert Garrett, '97; Cyrus H. McCormick, '79; M. Taylor Pyne, '77; Russell W. Moore, '83; Richard Wayne Parker, '67; Kenneth C. Kirtland, '93; Charles A. Munn, '81; Martin D. Wylly, '75; Sheldon Franklin, '03; Simeon H. Rollinson, '93; Professor J. Leverett Moore, '81, and Miss Edith Ward: (6) a collection of 35 tablets, presented by Wilfred J. Funk, '09, and George W. Gilmore, '83; (7) a partial exhibition of the Hutton collection of association books and pictures. The late Lawrence Hutton (Princeton M.A.) numbered among his friends many of the best known literary men and actors of his time. He left his collection to trustees to be located in some safe place for a permanent memorial, and, according to what is understood to have been the personal preference of the collector, who became an ardent Princetonian, it has been presented by the testamentary trustees to the university for such memorial. This collection has been only partly arranged, but several hundred books and autographed pictures have been placed in the alcove with the Hutton death mask collection.

Rapid growth of Chicago library.—In his last message as president of the board of directors, Robert J. Roulston describes the remarkable development of the Chicago Public Library. "In 1908 the Cleveland Public Library issued a placard giving relative standing as determined by official statistics of the ten leading library systems of the United States. In this rating, as shown by this compilation, Chicago had standing as follows: population, second; number of volumes in the library, fifth; books issued for home use, sixth; circulation per capita, tenth; percentage of registered borrowers, tenth. It is a source of pride that the Chicago Public Library system has

advanced rapidly since this tabular statement was issued, and that now it ranks second in the matter of books issued for home use instead of sixth, although in the number of books in the library it is now but fourth. Since that time the number of registered borrowers has been increased more than sixty per cent."

BRANCH LIBRARIES FOR TEACHERS.—As many Philadelphia teachers find it difficult to consult the Pedagogical Library in the center of the city, branches are to be established in eight of the ten school districts. A list of 70 books has been recommended by the librarian as especially valuable to teachers.

VIRGINIA ARCHIVES.—The Virginia State Library has received from Auditor C. Lee Moore all the ancient records in possession of his office. They include receipts of the state in Revolutionary times, muster rolls of soldiers, salary accounts, etc. An especially valuable find is the financial records of the George Rogers Clarke expedition. The collection undoubtedly contains much historical data of importance.

LIBRARIES IN COUNTRY SCHOOLS.—Every country school in the state of Wisconsin has a small library of good books. A number of years ago a law was enacted providing that ten cents for each child of school age was to be withheld from the state aid to each district and that this money should be used for the purchase of library books. As a result the children in the country schools have an assortment of good library books. Every year finds the school library more used. The libraries add much to the efficiency of the school work, and give the children many educational advantages not enjoyed before the law went into effect. There are not far from a million volumes in Wisconsin rural school libraries, costing approximately half a million dollars.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—Beginning with the academic year 1913-14, each candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy will be required to print and deliver to the registrar 100 copies of his dissertation instead of 30 copies, as hitherto. The additional copies will enable the library to extend considerably its exchange relations with other institutions.

PUBLICITY MEASURES.—A series of articles in the Providence *Journal*, by the librarian, William E. Foster, have been aiding citizens in "getting acquainted with the Providence Public Library." They have covered such subjects as "What the building contains," "The branches, present and prospective," "Why emphasis has been laid on reference work," "The library in its relation to industry and trade," etc.

"It is the purpose of these articles," writes Mr. Foster, "not only to show that there is such a library, but that it contains this or that attractive feature, that its resources are for the booklover and for the man who has yet to form the reading habit; for the foreign reader as well as the native reader; that it is intended to supply (in the shape of its books) the means of enjoyment, pure and simple, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to supply needed information from its stores of books, when required for definitely practical purposes; that it stands in close relations of coöperation with the schools, the local industries, and the business man; and that it contains—besides its books—rich stores of pictures, music and other sources of attractions."

MEDICAL LIBRARY NEEDS $500,000.—A circular pamphlet, just issued by the New York Academy of Medicine, appeals to the public for the $500,000 necessary for a new building. Though maintained entirely by the medical profession, this library is open to the public five hours a day. Since it is one of the leading medical collections of the world, it supplements the New York Public Library in its special field.

CONNECTICUT NAVAL RECORDS.—In accordance with an act of Congress authorizing the collection of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War, George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, asks that those who own or know of such records will communicate with him. Connecticut was well represented in the navy of the Revolution and should be able to furnish interesting records.

JEWISH LIBRARY SAVED.—In the great fire in Pressburg, Hungary, May 17, the Jewish Theological School building was destroyed, but the celebrated library belonging to the school was saved.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.—An exhibition to be held in connection with the International Congress on School Hygiene at Buffalo, Aug. 25-30, is intended to cover all phases of health education and sanitary conditions. Libraries are urged to contribute material on (1) the sanitary equipment and control of the library building, its contents, patrons, and employees; (2) any service the library renders towards health education, either through providing class room material, public addresses, exhibits or otherwise. It is hoped that this exhibition will offer adequate recognition of the very real contribution which the library is making towards the physical welfare of pupils in schools and higher institutions of learning.

SOUND-PROOF MUSICAL LIBRARY.—When the Los Angeles Public Library moves to its new quarters in the building to be erected at Fifth and Broadway, it will possess a musical library of a new sort. The room is to be sound-proofed and entirely separated from the main library. It will be equipped with pianos, so that music may be tried by those who prefer to hear music before purchasing it. Later it is expected that graphophone and phonograph records will be provided.

EMPLOYEES' LIBRARIES.—The Chicago library board has adopted a coöperative scheme for

the establishment of branch libraries in manufacturing and commercial plants. Wherever a considerable number of people are working together the board stands ready to establish a branch library, provided a suitable room is set aside for displaying the books and the salary of the necessary librarian and attendants is paid by the employer.

Caldwell, N. J. A library building, to be known as the Grover Cleveland Memorial Library, is to be erected from Andrew Carnegie's gift of $10,000.

Columbia University. The papers of Frederick William Holls, of the class of 1878, have been presented to the university by Mr. Robert W. Sayles, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They number 1922 pieces, and include letter copy books as well as letters to Andrew D. White, Mr. John Barrett, and others interested in international relations, in German affairs, and in other public questions, principally the education bill of the state of New York, 1899-1900, the international conference of the American states held in Mexico in 1901, and the Alaskan boundary treaty of 1903.

Detroit, Mich. At the architectural competition for the new main library building, the special jury found the design submitted by Cass Gilbert the most meritorious. Mr. Gilbert is the architect of the Woolworth building in New York.

Fort Smith, Ark. The city has voted $1000 above the annual appropriation for the purchase of books for the Carnegie City Library.

Portland, Ore. A municipal reference library has just been opened in the City Hall, Portland, Ore., by the coöperation of the mayor and council with the Library Association of Portland. The library will be a department of the Library Association, space being furnished in the City Hall building by the city authorities. Mrs. C. B. Kelliher, late of the New York Public Library School, will take charge on July 1. Mrs. Kelliher is visiting the municipal reference libraries of New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Chicago and Milwaukee on her way to the coast.

Reading, Pa. The Carnegie library was dedicated Thursday, May 15. The speakers were John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Mayor Richmond L. Jones, ex-Mayor William Rick, and Edward A. Howell, librarian. A letter from Mr. Carnegie was read, regretting that he could not attend the dedication.

Bodleian L., Oxford. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, lecturer on the history and institutions of the United States, has donated to the library his salary of $1000 for the purchase of works on American history.

Manchester, Eng. The North-Western Summer School of Librarianship meets at the John Rylands Library, Manchester, on June 11-13. An examination on the subject-matter of the lectures is to be held and prizes awarded the best papers sent in.

Librarians

Adams, Edward Brinley, librarian of the Social Law Library of Cambridge, has been chosen librarian of the Harvard Law School, to succeed John Hime Arnold.

Bascom, Elva L., who is severing her connection with the *A. L. A. Booklist,* will become the head of a new department in the Wisconsin Library Commission, the "Book selection and study club department." Her time will largely be given to helping the libraries in the state in their book selection problems, and in developing the study club work. She will also conduct the course in book selection in the Library School.

Bowerman, George Franklin, librarian of the public library, Washington, D. C., received the honorary degree of doctor of letters from George Washington University "in consideration of the great work he has accomplished since taking charge of the library in 1904."

Colgrove, Mabel E., is leaving Coxackie, N. Y., for a position in Newark, N. J.

Evans, Adelaide F., who has had charge temporarily of the catalog department of the Louisville Free Public Library, has been appointed head cataloger of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., and will take charge the middle of August.

Imai, K., of Osaka, Japan, is sending to his American library hosts a little note informing them of his safe return and tendering them his best thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown to him during his recent visits.

Price, Anna May, Illinois, 1900, will have charge of the course in library methods given during the summer session at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City. She will be assisted by Miss Emma Felsenthal, Illinois, 1912.

Smith, Henry Preserved, professor in the Meadville Theological School, has just been appointed chief librarian of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Tyler, Alice S., for nearly 13 years secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, has resigned from that office to become the director of the library school of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Whittlesey, Julia M., with the close of the school year 1912-13, tenders her resignation as director of the Western Reserve Library School, in order to devote herself for the immediate future to her home and her aging

mother, who needs her companionship. With the exception of one year taken for rest and recuperation she has been with this school continuously from its beginning, as instructor and director, coming to it from Simmons College Library School, where she was one of the first instructors. Miss Whittlesey and her many library friends are hoping that her withdrawal from library work may be only temporary.

Gifts and Bequests

Alfred, Me. Mrs. Philip Willis McIntyre has presented to the Parsons Library, as a memorial to her husband, his library of 800 volumes.

Bayonne, N. J. Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give $30,000 for an addition to the public library, which was originally a Carnegie building.

Bennington, Vt. The Bennington Free Library receives $5000 by the will of the late Olin Scott.

Billerica, Mass. The Bennett Public Library has received $10,000 from Mrs. Rebecca B. Warren, the income of which is to be used for annual expenses.

Billings, Mont. The Jessie Kirkpatrick Library at the Billings Polytechnic Institute has received 1000 volumes from Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Kirkpatrick.

Brunswick, Me. The Captain John Curtis Memorial Library receives 968 volumes from the private collection of the late Ralph E. Cobb, of St. Paul, Minn.

Chicago, Ill. The work of the library of the Hebrew Institute, Lytle and West Taylor streets, will be extended as a result of the gift of $1500 made by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald.

Dayton, Ohio. The Carnegie library board has given $15.000 for the restocking of the two branch libraries damaged by the flood.

Franklinville, N. Y. Judge Blont, of Washington, has given $5000 for a new library building.

Johnstown, N. Y. A gift of $1000 to the public library has been made by Caroline M. Evans, Richard M. Evans, and James M. Evans, to be known as the Carolyn Lois Evans Memorial Fund.

Minneapolis, Minn. Sumner T. McKnight and his sisters, Mrs. Franklin M. Crosby and Mrs. George C. Christian, have given to the public library board a site for the proposed south central branch building, which is to be a gift from Andrew Carnegie.

Owosso, Mich. The city has accepted the $20,000 library offered by Andrew Carnegie, and will expend not less than $2000 a year on maintenance.

Pepperell, Mass. By the will of Mrs. Jennie L. Williams, the Lawrence Library receives $10,000.

Rutland, Vt. By the will of Mrs. Florence B. Cutts, of Los Angeles, the Rutland Public Library receives a bequest of $10,000.

Saginaw, Mich. William S. Fish has given to the school district of West Saginaw $25,000 for a public library, to be known as the Butman-Fish Library, in memory of his wife and her father, the late Myron Butman.

Sherburne, N. Y. By the will of John H. O'Brian, $500 is given to the Sherburne Public Library, the principal to be kept as a fund in memory of Mr. O'Brian's wife and daughter.

Library Reports

Bangor (Me.) P. L. Mrs. Mary H. Curran, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 6215; total 13,208. New registration 4284. Circulation, books 54,259; unbound magazines 7657.

Burlington, Vt. Fletcher F. L. George Dana Smith, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1589; total 38,858. Circulation 78,325. New registration 980; total 7600.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. Clarence W. Ayer, lbn. Circulation 298,049.

The trustees recommend the establishment of a branch library in or near Central Square. The central library also needs a new wing to provide an audience hall and an enlargement of the children's and reference rooms. Borrowers have been granted the privilege of taking as many non-fiction books on their non-fiction card as they desire, provided they do not select those restricted for any reason. Story hours have been held with marked success. The East Cambridge branch has been redecorated and improved as to furnishings, lighting, etc. Besides the usual work with schools a small collection was deposited with the evening school and had excellent results.

Chicago, Ill. John Crerar L. Clement W. Andrews, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 21,005; total 324,000. Attendance 154,834. Total use estimated at 480,000 books and periodicals. Income $222,206.44; expenses $170,760.10. A site for a library building has been acquired on the northwest corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street. As leases of buildings on this lot cannot be terminated before May 1, 1915, 1916 is the earliest date at which the new building can be ready for occupancy. Additional space has been secured from Marshall Field & Co. to provide for growth until that time. A cameragraph has been installed to relieve the library from granting requests for inter-library loans. Its use has proved greater

in amount and wider in scope than was anticipated. An order has been placed for all German theses, school programs, etc., on subjects within the scope of the library; they are to be bound together by institutions in volumes forming a series and to be cataloged by a subscription to five copies of the printed cards of the Royal Library of Berlin. The library repeated the experiment of coöperative buying in Europe through Dr. Lichtenstein, of Northwestern University, and found the results equally satisfactory.

Dallas (Tex.) P. L. Rosa M. Leeper, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending A. 30, 1913.) Accessions 3592; total 39,144. Circulation 90,110. New registration 3692; total 11,566. Receipts $19,375.75; expenditures $17,816.15.

Small collections of books are maintained at 12 school buildings. The erection of the two-story metal stack with 35,000 volume capacity doubled the shelf room. The municipal reference collection started this year has already proved valuable. A branch library for the colored people is much needed. At the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, held in the library last May, the library had a collection of library bulletins, reports, lists, etc., showing methods of library advertising.

Dover (N. H.) P. L. Caroline H. Garland, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1165; total 40,736. Circulation 70,244. Registration 412. Receipts $5968.93; expenditures $5850.81.

The demand for books on the drama has greatly increased, due to the influence of study clubs and the Drama League. Story hours have been observed regularly and several exhibits held in the children's room.

Houston (Tex.) Carnegie L. Julia Ideson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending A. 30, 1913.) Accessions 4088; total 39,126. Circulation 112,663. New registration 3502; total 13,464. Receipts $12,728.74; expenditures $12,202.28.

The separate room for children's work has brought increased use of that department. Eight distributing agencies are in use and more stations are needed.

Indiana State L. In the twenty-ninth biennial report, the librarian of the Indiana State Library reports an increase in circulation—2415 borrowers in 1910-11, 3148 in 1911-12. The number of readers remain about the same—7405 in 1910-11, and 7417 in 1911-12. The accessions for the two years amounted to 5140.

The legislative reference department has extended its work of making available to legislators the experience of the state in matters of legislation and administration. The legislative bills introduced during the sessions of 1905, 1907, 1909 and 1911 have been indexed in cumulative form. Coöperation among legislative and municipal reference departments of the states and cities is maintained through *Special Libraries* and the *National Municipal Review.*

The library now has 577 volumes in embossed type for the blind, and loans an average of 20 volumes per month.

The clearing house for magazines has proved a great success, and is paying well for the effort. The library has on hand about 900 complete volumes and 9000 separate numbers. Twenty libraries have received and nineteen have sent magazines to the clearing house.

A new building has become necessary if the library is to develop. A state library and museum can be built adjoining the present State House grounds, which would house the library, museum, Library Commission, Historical Society, Board of Education and Indiana Academy of Science.

The report contains, as an appendix, Bulletin No. 5 of the legislative Reference Department, "Digest of the laws of Indiana of special application to women and children."

Joplin (Mo.) F. P. L. Mary B. Swanwick, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to A. 30, 1913.) Accessions 2702; total 19,156. Circulation 75,777. New registration 1282. Receipts $15,293.45; expenditures $7524.57.

Leavenworth (Kan.) F. P. L. Irving R. Bundy, lbn. Accessions 1598; total 20,365. Circulation 67,729. Registration 4441. Receipts $8299.23; expenditures $5814.17.

Boxes of books were sent to the more remote schools for distribution. Fifteen story hours were held for the younger children. Small book collections have been maintained at the William Small Home and the fire stations. Book lists have been published in the newspapers and printed as book-marks

Michigan State L., Lansing. Mary C. Spencer, lbn. Accessions, books 25,709; documents 32,900. Circulation 128,323. Receipts $23,518.54; expenditures $23,020.51.

New Britain (Conn.) Institute. Anna G. Rockwell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 4339; total 40,900. Circulation 104,350. Registration 13,996. Receipts $12,824.51; expenditures $12,547.04.

New Orleans (La.) P. L. Henry M. Gill, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 8205; total 117,273 Circulation 472,868. New registration 6574; total 23,017. Receipts $46,576.18; expenditures $43,488.85.

The work with the pupils of the colleges and schools has been even more satisfactory than that of last year. There has been an unusual call for foreign drama, books on commission government, on work with backward children, and on the study of Spanish. The policy of placing a liberal number of attendants in the stacks to aid readers in finding what they want has proved valuable. A large number of adults, especially teachers, are regular borrowers from the juvenile collection. The story hour was conducted in both main library and branches by members of the Story Tellers' League.

Ottumwa (Ia.) P. L. May B. Ditch, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1740; total 31,142. Circulation 84,759. New registration 2510; total 6319. Receipts $6491.34; expenditures $6191.91.

Special reading lists and bibliographies have been prepared for clubs, classes, etc. Story hours were held every Saturday afternoon from Oct. 1 to April 1, with a total attendance of 1115. Work with the schools was continued and other deposit stations, among them the hospital, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and the American Home Finding Association were maintained.

Port Jervis (N. Y.) F. L. Anna E. Wells, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending A. 30, 1913.) Accessions 828; total 19,885. Circulation 49,644. New registration 481; total 3180.

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. Charles E. Rush, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending A. 30, '13.) Accessions 5469; total 66,436. Circulation 279,721. New registration 5885; total 15,641. Receipts $24,204.79; expenditures $24,178.14.

The central library building is so inadequate in size that expansion of work is becoming well-nigh impossible. Efforts to emphasize the practical value of the library to professional, business and employed men of the city resulted in an increased percentage of practical reading. In April, an Edison Home Kinetoscope, equipped for both moving picture films and stereopticon slides, was purchased for story hour use at the branches. Four new deposit stations were opened and the school stations had a very successful year.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. Joshua E. Crane, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1876. Circulation 83,745. New registration 800. Receipts $10,453.78; expenditures $10,929.01.

Weston (Mass.) P. L. Maude M. Pennock, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, 1913.) Accessions 580; total 20,737. Circulation 17,194.

Wilkes-Barré, Pa. Osterhout F. L. Myra Poland, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2186; total 44,113. Circulation 135,105. Registration 15,870.

Woburn (Mass.) P. L. G. H. Evans, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 970; total 51,124. Circulation 60,022. New registration 742; total 3884. Expenditures $7709.01.

Class room libraries have been placed in the Johnson and Goodyear schools and have proved very successful. A weekly library corner has been conducted in the two daily papers, and takes the place of the bulletin formerly published. The renovation of the heating plant and the construction of a safe deposit vault mark the beginning of much needed changes in the library building.

Manila, P. I. Bureau of Science L. Mary Polk, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Ag. 1, 1912.) Accessions 2225. Circulation 8420.

ENGLISH

Battersea (Eng.) P. L. Lawrence Inkster, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 998; total 60,130. Circulation 424,843. Registration 13,139.

Cambridge University L., Cambridge, Eng. F. J. H. Jenkinson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 65,751. Circulation 31,492. Income £7887; expenditure £7945.

Cardiff (Wales) Libraries Committee. Harry Farr, lbn. (Rpt.—1911-12.) Accessions 11,226; total 213,065. Circulation 785,233. Receipts £7798 17s. 11d.; expenditures £7706 8s. 1d.

Printed with the report is an address by Sir Frederic Kenyon, K.C.B., on "The duty of the citizen towards the public library."

Liverpool (Eng.) Libraries, Museums, and Arts Com. George T. Shaw, chief lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Circulation 2,424,460. Volumes in ref. dept. 164,593; in lending libraries and reading rooms 174,203. Borrowers 60,546. Attendance on free lectures 71,148.

Norwich (Eng.) P. L. George A. Stephens, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending M. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2195. Circulation 94,419. New registration 2170; total 5684.

Nottingham (Eng.) P. L. J. Potter Briscoe, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending M. 31, '13.) Accessions about 3000; total 142,558. Circulation 602,816. Attendance, for all purposes, 2,274,424.

Oxford, Eng. Bodleian L. (Rpt.—year 1912.) Added 82,704 (16,628 by gift or exchange, 57,209 under copyright act, 7333 new purchases, 1534 second-hand purchases). Total receipts £15,421; expenses £16,951.

Bibliography and Cataloging

AFRICA. Salby, George. Catalogue of books relating to Africa. London. 12°, pap. (No. 1; 379 titles.)

AQUINAS, THOMAS. Michelitsch, *Dr.* Anton. Thomasschriften, Untersuchungen über die Schriften Thomas von Aquino. Erster Band: Bibliographisches. Wien. Zweigniederlassung. 8°, pap.

ARCHITECTURE. Cement houses and private garages; with constructive details, by numerous architects; comprising twenty-two designs of artistic cement-coated dwellings ranging in cost from $1250 to $16,500, and eleven cleverly designed private garages costing from $500 to $10,000; il. with half-tone reproductions from photographs of the completed structures, and 87 full-page plates of plans and elevations. N. Y., D: Williams Co. c. '12. 191 p. (5 p. bibl.) p., plans. obl. 8°, (Building age ser.) $1.50.

ART INDUSTRIES. Hierseman, Karl W. Kunstgewerbe, Orient, Mittelalter, Neuzeit. Leipzig. 12°, pap. (No. 421; 960 titles.)

ASIA. Lange, Otto. Catalogue of books and maps relating to Asia. Florence, Italy. 12°, pap. (No. 28; 1027 titles.)

BIBLE. Gray, G. Buchanan. A critical introduction to the Old Testament. N. Y., Scribner. 11+253 p. (9 p. bibl.) 12°, (Studies in theology.) 75 c. n.

BROME, RICHARD. Andrews, Clarence E. Richard Brome: a study of his life and works; a portion of a thesis presented to the faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. N. Y., Holt. 7+140 p. (5½ p. bibl.) 8°, pap., gratis.

CITY PLANNING. New York Public Library *Bulletin*, May, pp. 396-408. Selected list of references bearing on the city plan of New York. N. Y., [The library.] 8°, pap.

CONSERVATION. Fanning, Clara Eliz., *comp.* Selected articles on the conservation of natural resources. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. 15+153 p. (5 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) $1 n.

COWPER, WILLIAM. Cowper, William. William Cowper; (comp.) by E. Storer. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 23+299 p. (4½ p. bibl.) por. 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

DICKENS, CHARLES. Dickens, Charles. Dickens; (comp.) by W. H. Helm. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 42+548 p. (7½ p. bibl.) 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

—— Lightwood, Ja. T. Charles Dickens and music. N. Y., Scribner. 14+177 p. (6 p. bibl.) front. 12°, $1 n.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Frederick, Christine. The new housekeeping; efficiency studies in home management. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Page. c. 14+265 p. (8½ p. bibl.) pls. 12°, $1 n.

DRAMA. Breslauer, Martin. Das Schauspiel in Deutschland bis 1700 und die inhaltlich verwandte Literatur der Zeit. Berlin. 8°, pap. (No. 25; 251 titles.)

DREAM PSYCHOLOGY. Freund, Sigmund. The interpretation of dreams; auth. tr. of the 3d ed., with introd. by A. A. Brill. N. Y., Macmillan. 13+510 p. (bibl.) 8°, $4 n.

ELECTRICITY. New York Public Library *Bulletin*, May, pp. 375-395. List of works relating to electric welding. N. Y., [The library.] 8°, pap.

ELIOT, GEORGE. Eliot, George [*pseud.* for *Mrs.* Mary Ann Evans Lewes Cross.] George Eliot; comp. by Viola Meynell. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 19+369 p. (4½ p. bibl.) 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

ENGLISH HISTORY. Quaritch, Bernard. A catalogue of books in English literature and history. Part III., Lily-Skeat. London. 8°, pap. (No. 325; 1217 titles.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE. Quaritch, Bernard. A catalogue of books in English literature and history. Part III., Lily-Skeat. London. 8°, pap. (No. 325; 1217 titles.)

GASKELL, ELIZ. Gaskell, *Mrs.* Eliz. Cleghorn Stevenson. Mrs. Gaskell; comp. by Esther Alice Chadwick. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 34+386 p. (7 p. bibl.) por. 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

GERMANY. Baer & Co., Joseph. Rheinprovinz, Westfalen, Waldeck-Pyrmont Lippe. Frankfurt a.M. 12°, pap. (No. 614; 2152 titles.)

HUNT, LEIGH. Hunt, Leigh, *i.e.*, Ja. H. Leigh. Leigh Hunt; comp. by E. Storer. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 7+393 p. (10½ p. bibl.) por. 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

ICELANDIC SAGAS. Craigie, W. Alex. The Icelandic sagas. N. Y., Putnam. 7+120 p. (7 p. bibl.) fold. map, facsims., 16°, (Cambridge manuals of science and literature.) 40 c. n.

IMMIGRATION. Fairchild, H. Pratt. Immigration; a world movement and its American significance. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 11+455 p. (10½ p. bibl.) 8°, $1.75 n.

INCUNABULA. Hierseman, Karl W. Incunabula. Wiegendrucke, deutscher, italienischer, französischer, spanischer und anderer Pressen darunter schöne Holzschnittbucher zum Teil inwertvollen Einbäuden. Précieuse Collection d'Incunables. Leipzig. 12°, pap. (No. 425; 310 titles.)

IRELAND. Merwin Sales Company. Catalogue of an extensive and valuable collection of books relating to Ireland. N. Y. 8°, pap. (No. 518; 1965 titles.)

JEWISH LITERATURE. Studies in Jewish literature; issued in honor of Professor Kaufmann Kohler, Ph.D., president Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, May, the tenth, nineteen hundred and thirteen. N. Y., G. E. Stechert & Co. 310 p. (35 p. bibl.) por. 4°, $2.25 n.; pap., $1.80 n.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL. Johnson, Samuel. Samuel Johnson; comp. by Alice Meynell and G. K. Chesterton. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 20+265 p. (7½ p. bibl.) por. 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE. Edwards, Francis. Catalogue of military literature, including British regimental histories and records, a

fine and scarce collection of books and engravings of the costumes of British and foreign armies, army lists, tactics, art of war, Napoleon and his campaigns, etc. London. 12°, pap. (No. 324; 1033 titles.)

NATURAL HISTORY. Sotheran & Co., Henry. Catalogue of second-hand books, English and foreign, on natural history. London. 12°, pap. (No. 736; 953 titles.)

NEW SPAIN. Smith, Donald Eug. The viceroy of New Spain. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. Cal. 99+293 p. (6 p. bibl.) 8°, (Univ. of California, History.) pap., $2.

ORNITHOLOGY. Edwards, Francis. Catalogue of books on ornithology and oology, including fine copies of the works of John Gould, H. E. Dresser, Lord Lilford, H. L. Meyer, Henry Seebohm, P. J. Selby, books on falconry, etc.; also a fine series of native original drawings in colors of birds of India and Malaysia. London. 12°, pap. (No. 325; 322 titles.)

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Lybyer, Alb. Howe. The government of the Ottoman Empire in the time of Suleiman the Magnificent. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. 10+349 p. (26 p. bibl.) 8°, (Harvard historical studies.) $2.

PEACOCK, THOMAS LOVE. Peacock, T. Love. Thomas Love Peacock; [comp.] by W. H. Helm. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 20+277 p. (4½ p. bibl.) por. 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

PEDAGOGY. Twietmeyer, A. Theologie protestantische und katholische, Philosophie, Paedagogik. Leipzig. 12°, pap. (No. 128; 1805 titles.)

PHILOLOGY. Blackwell, B. H. Catalogue of works chiefly in European philology. Oxford. 12°, pap. (No. 150; 2266 titles.)

PHILOSOPHY. Twietmeyer, A. Theologie, protestanische und katholische, Philosophie, Paedagogik. Leipzig. 12°, pap. (No. 128; 1805 titles.)

PSYCHOLOGY. Dearborn, George Van Ness. Kinesthesia and the intelligent will. (bibl. of 75 titles.), *American Journal of Psychology*, April, pp. 204-255.

—— *Psychological Index.* Titles of psychological literature for 1912. (No. 19; 3692 titles.)

RECIPROCITY. Robbins, Edn. Clyde, *comp.* Selected articles on reciprocity. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. 22+222 p. (8 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) $1 n.

ROMANCE PHILOLOGY. Baer & Co., Joseph. Bibliotheca Romanica Sprache und Literatur der Romanischen Völker enthaltend die Bibliothek des Wilhelm Cloëtta, Professor der romanischen Sprachen an der Universität Strassburg. Frankfurt a.M. 12°, pap. (No. 613; 3330 titles.)

SCIENCE. Klinckieck, C. Sciences, mathematiques physiques et naturelles. Paris. 12°, pap. (No. 7; 2252 titles.)

SEX. Parsons, Elsie Worthington Clews, [*Mrs.* Herb. Parsons.] The old-fashioned woman; primitive fancies about the sex. N. Y., Putnam. c. 8+373 p. (36 p. bibl.) 8°, $1.50 n.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE. Shelley, Percy Bysshe. Shelley; [comp.] by Roger Ingpen. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 36+570 p. (14 p. bibl.) por. 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

SOCIOLOGY. New York School of Philanthropy, *Bulletin*, May. Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1912. N. Y., [The school.] 4 p. 8°, pap.

SWITZERLAND. Baer & Co., Joseph. Schweiz. Frankfurt a.M. 12°, pap. (No. 610; 2899 titles.)

TARIFF. Morgan, Joy E., *comp.* Selected articles on free trade and protection. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. 29+186 p. (10 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) $1 n.

THEOLOGY. Twietmeyer, A. Theologie, protestanische und katholische. Philosophie, Paedagogik. Leipzig. 12°, pap. (No. 128; 1805 titles.)

TRADE UNIONS. Bullock, Edna Dean, *comp.* Selected articles on trade unions. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. 27+262 p. (19 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) $1 n.

—— Stowell, C. Jacob. Studies in trade unionism in the custom tailoring trade. Bloomington, Ill., Journeymen Tailors' Union of Am. 166 p. (3 p. bibl.) pors. tabs., (1 fold.,) 8°, $1.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM. Wordsworth, W. Wordsworth; [comp.] by E. Hallam Moorhouse. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 22+437 p. (3½ p. bibl.) 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.; limp leath., $1.25 n.

ZOOLOGY. Palmer, S. Copeland. The numerical relations of the histological elements in the retina of Necturus maculosus (Raf.) Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. 405-445 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. 8°, (Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College.)

Library Calendar

Sept. 22-27. N. Y. S. L. A., annual meeting, the Sagamore, Lake George.

Oct. 8-10 (?). Minn. L. A., annual meeting, State University, Minneapolis.



The Pictorial News Co., N. Y.



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE, JUNE 23-29, 1913

The Pictorial News Co., N. Y.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE Kaaterskill meeting with an attendance exceeding nine hundred, the third largest in the history of the A. L. A., was a noteworthy success, despite many disadvantages which developed at the Hotel Kaaterskill. The meetings are now so large that it has become increasingly difficult to find adequate hotel accommodation, and the arrangements originally proposed for the 1913 conference had proved impracticable. The Hotel Kaaterskill would have been adequate had the proprietor made arrangements with proper foresight, but nothing was done until the Saturday preceding the conference, when early attendants were already arriving. Everybody, however, kept good-naturedly cheerful, and though the crowding was uncomfortable and the provision generally inadequate, the working arrangements of the conference itself proved excellent. It is evident that an A. L. A. gathering can be trusted to be good-natured under any and all circumstances—and perhaps professional training in dealing patiently with an impatient public has something to do with this happy condition of mind.

THE salient feature of the 1913 conference was perhaps the emphasis placed on library specialization. This was evident not only in the meetings of the Special Libraries Association, which is practically a part of the A. L. A. and may formally become so, but in the Friday general session of the conference itself and throughout much of the general consultation and private conversation. Coördination has its correlative in specialization, and we may already begin to discern a grouping of library collections in three great divisions. One of these is the mausoleum into which President Elliot suggested the dead books of great libraries should be removed, there to be entombed for the benefit of the occasional excavator. Had President Elliot visited in Japan one of the great libraries of Tokio he would have found that this plan had been preconceived and put into operation by our enterprising Japanese brethren. These mausoleums will of course be few in number, connected with the great national library or with regional libraries. The great number of libraries will continue to be those of general collections of books which the reading public ordinarily needs, but even here there is already evident a tendency to specialization, and Prof. Johnston's work in informing the library profession of the treasures to be found in such special collections should be most fruitful. Finally and most recently comes the special library often connected with a business concern—of which the telephone system libraries described by Vice-president Kingsbury in his remarkable paper are an excellent example. This must be confined to books in a narrow field, altogether up-to-date, and the discards from such libraries should find their way to the general collections, and finally to the mausoleums, through a process of persistent elimination. When the Special Libraries Association was formed, a few years since, there was doubt as to whether it would really have a field; but there was no more vital talk at the whole Kaaterskill conference than at its meetings. Librarians in general can do no greater service than by becoming acquainted with such special libraries and bringing them into relations with the general libraries. Ultimately the general library, prepared to meet the needs of the general reader and student, should feel itself flanked on either side by the mausoleum and the special library, so that it can refer the exceptional investigator to the place of a book which has dropped out of the general collection or obtain for him the very latest word from the special technical library.

ANOTHER feature of saliency was the emphasis of the fact that the library of the present and the future must be not only a collection of books, but a source of supply of information of all sorts, later than books, not only in systematized magazine information, but even to the extreme of up-to-date newspaper clippings. In fact, a whole session of the Special Libraries Association was given to this last subject. It is certainly not practicable for each library to keep up-to-date on every topic, especially in the matter of newspaper clippings, but the emphasis on and discussion of this great supply of information and misinformation should lead ultimately to coördination in this respect also. It is here that the general libraries must depend chiefly upon the special libraries which have both a business motive and business support. The number of representatives of special libraries who came with the approval and in many cases at the expense

of business concerns, suggests that before long these business libraries will become an integral part of our public library system. In old days the information of a craft was jealously guarded, as the basis of rivalry and competition; in these days competition has taken on a finer form, and there are few concerns which make much of trade secrets or of exclusive information. Thus the library spirit is growing in the business field, and this in itself is a matter for congratulation.

The round table on Government documents developed some interesting facts. Though the new superintendent of public documents, Mr. Wallace, was not present, he was well represented by Miss Hartwell, chief cataloger of the office, and the paper which she presented in his behalf showed a thorough appreciation of library needs and a full desire to meet them. Mr. Wallace has had large experience in the Government Printing Office, and so comes to his task with wide knowledge of his subject. The printing bill has not advanced farther in Congress, except that certain amendments have been proposed and are likely to be accepted, which will much better the measure. In fact, with the help of the document office, this bill is likely to include almost everything that librarians can fairly wish, and that office has shown its desire to help depositories by the remarkable publication which it has recently sent out to enable depositories to designate exactly what they want and what they do not want. The tariff and currency bills are so pressing that it is unlikely that any such measure as the printing bill will receive present attention from Congress; but as soon as this bill can be brought to the front, it should have the earnest support of all librarians through letters in abundance to senators and representatives.

The Council and the Institute as bodies especially inclusive of representative librarians and those of largest experience, both held sessions for the consideration of large questions, which could be discussed by such representatives more effectively than by the general body. One Council meeting was, however, made an evening session practically of the whole A. L. A., as it was held in the large meeting-room and all were invited. This plan gave to the great body of librarians the advantage of discussion by those of experience of the difficult questions of the selection and treatment of fiction. Perhaps the most vital suggestion was that of Mr. Bostwick, that judgment should not be passed upon fiction as such, but that novels should be judged like other books, each as a matter of individual judgment, whether the book was good or bad, informing or misleading. The Institute meeting was devoted chiefly to the question of the cost of administration and of statistics as bearing on this problem; and there was very wide range of opinion as to the statistical treatment of library returns. It is to be hoped that out of this discussion may come a fresh scheme of statistics, which will permit of comparison amongst librarians and will avoid the weak points of statistical treatment. The suggestion has been made that at the next conference the Council and Institute should hold a joint meeting for the discussion of these or cognate subjects, and thus probably lead to the functions of the Institute being gradually transferred to the Council. With the plan for increasing geographical representation by the admission to the Council of representatives of state associations, the Council will cover a wider field and be more representative than ever; and it still seems to us a pity that there should be two bodies taking time at crowded conferences to cover similar ground.

There are two subjects which give trustees, especially of city library systems, increasing concern—the application of civil service reform methods within the library and the preparation of budget figures that will fit in with the city estimates. Library trustees are not opponents of civil service reform. On the contrary most of them are thorough believers in it. The difficulty has been that an extraneous municipal system, unsuited to the special needs of libraries, has been forced upon libraries in certain quarters. What the libraries desire to do is to gear in with the municipal civil service method through special examinations of its own; and this is the ideal plan. The metropolitan libraries are quite free in this respect, but in the city of New York there is a serious complication on the other side. The comptroller has provided an elaborate scheme for the formulation of accounts which the libraries are required to adopt, though in many respects it is utterly unsuited to their kind of bookkeeping and involves unnecessary expense. Mr. McAneny's presentation of the needs of budget committees was an excellent one in admirable spirit, and threw much light on the general problem.

THE WORLD OF PRINT, AND THE WORLD'S WORK*

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE, 1913

BY HENRY E. LEGLER, *Librarian, Chicago Public Library*

I

TURNING for a text to Victor Hugo's stirring epic of Paris, these words may be found in the section for May, and in the third chapter thereof:

> A library implies an act of faith
> Which generations still in darkness hid
> Sign in their night, in witness of the dawn.

When Johann Gutenberg in his secret workshop poured the molten metal into the rough matrices he had cut for separate types, the instrument for the spread of democracy was created. When early Cavaliers and Puritans planted the crude beginnings of free public schools, the forces of democracy were multiplied. When half a century ago the first meager beginnings of the public library movement were evolved, democracy was for all time assured. Thus have three great stages, separated each by a span of two hundred years from that preceding, marked that world development whose ultimate meaning is not equality of station or possession, but equality of opportunity.

Not without stress and strife have these yet fragmentary results been achieved. Not without travail and difficulties will universal acceptance be accorded in the days to come. But no one may doubt the final outcome which shall crown the struggle of the centuries. The world was old when typography was invented. Less than five centuries have passed since then, and in this interval—but a brief period in the long history of human endeavor—there has been more enlargement of opportunity for the average man and woman than in all the time that went before. Without the instrumentality of the printed page, without the reproductive processes that give to all the world in myriad tongues the thought of all the centuries, slavery, serfdom and feudalism would still shackle the millions not so fortunate as to be born to purple and ermine and fine linen.

The evolution of the book is therefore the history of the unfoldment of human rights. The chained tome in its medieval prison cell has been supplanted by the handy volume freely sent from the hospitable public library to the homes of the common people. The humblest citizen, to-day, has at his command books in number and in kind which royal treasuries could not have purchased five hundred years ago. In the sixteenth century it took a flock of sheep to furnish the vellum for one edition of a book, and the product was for the very few; in the twentieth, a forest is felled to supply the paper for an edition, and the output goes to many hundred thousand readers. As books have multiplied, learning has been more widely disseminated. As more people have become educated, the demand for books has increased enormously. The multiplication of books has stimulated the writing of them, and the inevitable result has been a deterioration of quality proportioned to the increase in quantity. In the English language alone, since 1880, 206,905 titles of books printed in the United States have been listed, and 226,365 in Great Britain since 1882. Of these 433,270 titles, 84,722 represent novels—36,607 issued in the United States and 48,115 in Great Britain. Despite the inclusion of the trivial and the unsound in this vast mass of printed stuff, no one can doubt the magnitude of the service performed in the advancement of human kind. The universities have felt the touch of popular demand, and in this country at least some of them have attempted to respond. Through correspondence courses, short courses, university week conferences, summer schools, local forums, traveling instructors, and other media of extension, many institutions of higher learning have given recognition to the appeal of the masses. Logically with this enlargement of educational opportunity, the amplification of library facilities has kept pace. The libraries have become in a real sense the laboratory of learning. Intended primarily as great storehouses for the accumulation and preservation rather than the use of manuscripts and books, their doors have been opened wide to all farers in search of truth or mental stimulus.

In a report to the English King, Sir William Berkeley wrote as governor of Virginia

* Read at the first general session, June 23.

in 1642: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

Governor Berkeley's sentiments, expressed by him in turgid rhetoric, were held in his day by most men in authority, but that did not prevent the planting of little schoolhouses here and there, and men of much vision and little property bequeathed their possessions for maintaining them. Many a school had its origin in a bequest comprising a few milch kine, a horse or two, or a crop of tobacco; in some instances slaves. From such beginnings, with such endowments, was evolved three hundred years ago the public system of education which to-day prodigally promises, though it but niggardly realizes, sixteen years of schooling for every boy and girl in the land.

II

If the span of years needed for the development of the free library system has been much shorter, the hostile attitude of influential men and the privations that attended pioneer efforts were no less marked. As recently as 1889 the writer of an article in the *North American Review* labeled his attack: "Are public libraries public blessings?" and answered his own question in no uncertain negative. "Not only have the public libraries, as a whole, failed to reach their proper aim of giving the means of education to the people," he protested, "but they have gone aside from their true path to furnish amusement and that in part of a pernicious character, chiefly to the young." And he added: "I might have mentioned other possible dangers, such as the power of the directors of any library to make it a propaganda of any delusive ism or doctrine subversive of morality, society or government; but I prefer to rest my case here."

And it was somewhat later than this that the pages of the *Century* gave space to correspondence in opposition to the establishment of a public library system for the city of New York.

These were but echoes of earlier antagonisms.

For the documentary material dealing with the beginnings of the public library movement, the searcher must delve within the thousand pages of a portly folio volume issued by the British government sixty years ago. If one possesses patience sufficient to read the immense mass of dry evidence compiled by a parliamentary commission and "presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty," some interesting facts in library history will be found. A young man of twenty-three, then an underling in the service of the British Museum, afterwards an eminent librarian, was one of the principal witnesses. Edward Edwards had the gift of vision. Half a century before public libraries became the people's universities, as they are to-day, his prophetic tongue gave utterance to what has since become the keynote of library aims and policies. Badgered by hostile inquisitors, ridiculed by press and politicians, he undeviatingly clung to his views, and he lived to see his prophecy realized.

Great libraries there had been before his day; remarkable as a storehouse of knowledge in printed form was, and is in our own day the institution with which he was associated. But in these rich reference collections intended for the student of research, the element of popular use was lacking. To have suggested the loan of a single book for use outside the four walls of the library would have startled and benumbed everyone in authority—and without authority—from the members of the governing board to librarian, sub-librarians, and messenger boys. This stripling faced the members of parliament, and without hesitation proclaimed his thesis.

"It is not merely to open the library to persons who, from the engrossing nature of their engagements of business, are at present utterly excluded from it, but it is also that the library may be made a direct agent in some degree in the work of national education. Let not anyone be alarmed lest something very theoretical or very revolutionary should be proposed. I merely suggest that the library should be opened to a class of men quite shut out from it by its present regulations."

Then he added: "In such a country as this there should be one great national storehouse. But in addition to this, there should be libraries in different quarters on a humbler scale, very freely accessible."

One of the ablest members of Parliament, William Ewart, of Liverpool, became intensely

interested in the views expressed by young Edwards, and from that day was counted the consistent champion of library privileges for the common people. Largely through his instrumentality, aided by such men as Richard Cobden, John Bright and Joseph Brotherton, Parliament passed an act "for the encouragement of museums." Out of this measure grew the later public libraries act. This notable step was not accomplished without bitter opposition.

"The next thing we will be asked to do," said one indignant member on the floor of the House, "is to furnish people with quoits and peg-tops and footballs at the expense of taxpayers. Soon we will be thinking of introducing the performances of Punch for the amusement of the people."

Events in England influenced similar movements in the United States. In a letter to Edward Everett, in 1851, Mr. George Ticknor gave the first impetus to the establishment of a free public library in Boston—the first in the new world to be maintained permanently by the people for the people.

"I would establish a library which differs from all free libraries yet attempted," he wrote. "I mean one in which any popular books, tending to moral and intellectual improvement, shall be furnished in such numbers of copies that many persons can be reading the same book at the same time; in short, that not only the best books of all sorts, but the pleasant literature of the day, shall be made accessible to the whole people when they most care for it; that is, when it is new and fresh."

III

Sixty years after the date of Mr. Ticknor's letter, and chiefly within the last two decades of the period, the public library movement has assumed a place in public education, which, relatively, the public school movement attained only after three hundred years of effort. When Thomas Bodley died, in 1613, in all Europe there were but three libraries accessible to the public—the Bodleian, the Angelo Rocca at Rome, and the Ambrosian at Milan. In 1841 the Penny Cyclopedia devoted about four inches of a narrow column to the subject of libraries, ancient and modern, and limited its reference to American libraries to one sentence, obtained at second hand from an older contemporary:

"In the United States of America, according to the Encyclopedia Americana, the principal libraries are, or were in 1831, that of Harvard College, containing 36,000 volumes; the Philadelphia Library, containing 27,000; that of the Boston Athenæum, containing 26,000; that of Congress, containing 16,000; and that of Charleston, containing 13,000."

It is only since 1867 that the federal government has deemed it worth while to compile library statistics, and the first comprehensive figures were gathered in 1875. It is worth noting that then they embraced all libraries comprising 300 volumes, and that in 1893 no mention is made of collections containing less than a thousand volumes, while the most recent official enumeration makes 5000 volumes the unit of consideration. From these official figures may be gleaned something of the extraordinary growth of libraries, both numerically and in size. In 1875, including school libraries, there were 2039 containing a thousand volumes, ten years later there were 4026, ten years after that 8000, and at this date there are in this class not less than 12,000, while the recorded number comprising three hundred volumes or more reaches the substantial total of 15,634, and 2298 of these catalog in excess of 5000 volumes each.

These figures show phenomenal growth, but even more impressive are the facts that give their full meaning in detail. From a striking compilation issued in Germany by Die Brücke a few weeks ago, together with figures extracted from individual library reports, special summaries derived by means of a questionnaire, supplemented by statistical material gathered by the Bureau of Education, the facts which follow have been deduced: Counting the great libraries of the world, the six continents abutting the seven seas possess 324 libraries whose book collections number in excess of 100,000 volumes each, and of these 79—or approximately one-fourth—are located in the Americas. Of the 79 American libraries 72 are in the United States, including university, public, governmental and miscellaneous institutions, with a combined collection of 19,295,000 volumes. If this statistical inquiry is pursued further, a reason becomes apparent why millions are starved for want of books

while other millions seemingly have a surfeit of them. In the rural regions, save in a handful of commonwealths whose library commissions or state libraries actively administer traveling libraries, the book supply is practically negligible. Even the hundreds of itinerating libraries but meagerly meet the want. All the traveling libraries in all the United States have a total issue annually less than that of any one of twenty municipal systems that can be named. The public library facilities in at least six thousand of the smaller towns are pitifully insufficient and in hundreds of them wholly absent. The movement to supply books to the people was first launched in the rural regions seventy years ago. Indeed the movement for popular education known as the American Lyceum, which forecast the activities of the modern public library just as the mechanics' institutes of Great Britain prepared the soil for them in that country, flourished chiefly in the less thickly settled centers of population. The early district school libraries melted away in New York state and Wisconsin and other states, and the devastated shelves have never been amply renewed. The library commissions are valiantly and energetically endeavoring to supply the want, but their efforts are all too feebly supported by their respective states. In this particular, the policy is that which unfortunately obtains as to all educational effort. More than 55 per cent. of the young people from 6 to 20 years old—about 17,000,000 of them—live in the country or in towns of less than two thousand inhabitants. According to an official report from which this statement is extracted, there are 5000 country schools still taught in primitive log houses, uncomfortable, unsuitable, unventilated, unsanitary, illy equipped, poorly lighted, imperfectly heated—boys and girls in all stages of advancement receiving instruction from one teacher of very low grade. It is plain why, in the summing up of this report, "illiteracy in rural territory is twice as great as in urban territory, notwithstanding that thousands of illiterate immigrants are crowded in the great manufacturing and industrial centers. The illiteracy among native-born children of native parentage is more than three times as great as among native children of foreign parentage, largely on account of the lack of opportunities for education in rural America." In Indian legend Nokomis, the earth, symbolizes the strength of motherhood; it may yet chance that the classic myth of the hero who gained his strength because he kissed the earth may be fully understood in America only when the people learn that they will remain strong, as Mr. Münsterberg has put it, "only by returning with every generation to the soil."

IV

If the states have proved recreant to duty in this particular, the municipalities have shown an increasing conception of educational values. The figures make an imposing statistical array. In the United States there are 1222 incorporated places of 5000 or more inhabitants, and their libraries house 90,000,000 volumes, with a total yearly use averaging 110,000,000 issues. Four million volumes a year are added to their shelves, and collectively they derive an income of $20,000,000. Their permanent endowments, which it must be regretfully said but 600 of them share, now aggregate $40,000,000. Nearly all of these libraries occupy buildings of their own, Mr. Andrew Carnegie having supplied approximately $42,226,338 for the purpose in the United States, and the balance of the $100,000,000 represented in buildings having been donated by local benefactors or raised by taxation.

The population of these 1222 places is 38,758,584, considerably less than half that of the entire United States. Their book possessions, on the other hand, are nine times as great as those in the rest of the country; the circulation of the books nearly twelve times in volume. Closer analysis of these figures enforces still more strongly the actual concentration of the available book supply. The hundred largest cities of the United States, varying in size from a minimum of 53,684 to a maximum of 4,766,883, possess in the aggregate more books than all the rest of the country together, and represent the bulk of the trained professional service rendered. The great majority of the 3000 graduates whom the library schools have sent into service since the first class was organized in 1887, are in these libraries and in the university libraries. Forty per cent. of the books circulated are issued to the dwellers in these one hundred cities, and in fifteen of them the stupendous total of 30,000,834 issues for home reading was recorded last year.

Without such analysis as this, the statistical totals would be misleading. The concentration of resources and of trained service in large centers of population, comparatively few in number, makes evident the underlying cause for the modern trend of library development. A further study of conditions in these human hives justifies the specialized forms of service which have become a marked factor in library extension within a decade. With increased resources, with vastly improved internal machinery, with enlarged conception of opportunity for useful service, have come greater liberality of rules and ever-widening circles of activity, until to-day no individual and no group of individuals, remains outside the radius of library influence. If this awakened zeal has spurred to efforts that seem outside the legitimate sphere of library work, no undue concern need be felt. Neither the genius or enthusiasm of the individual nor the enterprise of a group of individuals will ever be permitted to go too rapidly or too far; the world's natural conservatism and inherited unbelief stand ever ready to retard or prevent.

V

Specialization has been incorporated into library administration chiefly to give expeditious and thorough aid to seekers of information touching a wide variety of interests—business men, legislators, craftsmen, special investigators and students of every sort. This added duty has not diminished its initial function to make available the literature of all time, nor to satisfy those who go to books for the pure joy of reading. The recreative service of the library is as important as the educative, or the informative. For the great mass of people, the problem has been the problem of toil long and uninterrupted. The successful struggle of the unions to restrict the hours of labor has developed another problem almost as serious—the problem of leisure. Interwoven with this acute problem is another which subdivision of labor has introduced into modern industrial occupations—the terrible fatigue which results from a monotonous repetition of the same process hour after hour, day after day, week after week. Such blind concentration in the making of but one piece of a machine, or a garment, or a watch, or any other article of merchandise, without knowledge of its relationship to the rest, soon wears the human worker out. There must be an outlet of play, of fun, or recreation. The librarian need not feel apologetic to the public because perchance his circulation statistics show that 70 per cent. of it is classed as fiction. If he wishes to reduce this percentage to 69 or 68 or 67, let him do it not by discouraging the reading of novels, but by stimulating the use of books in other classes of literature. But well does he merit his own sense of humiliation and the condemnation of the critics if he needs must feel ashamed of the kind of novels that he puts upon his shelves. To quote a fellow librarian who expresses admirably the value of such literature: "A good story has created many an oasis in many an otherwise arid life. Many-sidedness of interest makes for good morals, and millions of our fellows step through the pages of a story book into a broader world than their nature and their circumstances ever permit them to visit. If anything is to stay the narrowing and hardening process which specialization of learning, specialization of inquiry and of industry and swift accumulation of wealth are setting up among us, it is a return to romance, poetry, imagination, fancy, and the general culture we are now taught to despise. Of all these the novel is a part; rather, in the novel are all of these. But a race may surely find springing up in itself a fresh love of romance, in the high sense of that word, which can keep it active, hopeful, ardent, progressive. Perhaps the novel is to be, in the next decades, part of the outward manifestation of a new birth of this love of breadth and happiness."

Many of the factory workers are young men and young women, whose starved imaginations seek an outlet that will not be denied. In lieu of wholesome recreation and material, they will find "clues to life's perplexities" in salacious plays, in cheap vaudeville performances, in the suggestive pages of railway literature, in other ways that make for a lowering of moral tone. The reaction that craves amusement of any sort is manifest in the nightly crowded stalls of the cheap theaters. Eight million spectators view every moving picture film that is manufactured. It is estimated that one-sixth of the entire population of New York City and of Chicago attends the theaters on any Sunday of the year. One Sunday even-

ing, at the instance of Miss Jane Addams, an investigation was made of 466 theaters in the latter city, and it was discovered that in the majority of them the leading theme was revenge; the lover following his rival; the outraged husband seeking his wife's betrayer; or the wiping out by death of a blot on a hitherto unstained honor. And of course these influences extend to the children, who are always the most ardent and responsive of audiences. There is grave danger that the race will develop a ragtime disposition, a moving picture habit, and a comic supplement mind.

VI

It is perhaps too early to point to the specialized attention which libraries have given to the needs of young people as a distinct contribution to society. Another generation must come before material evidence for good or ill becomes apparent. That the work is well worth the thought bestowed, whether present methods survive or are modified, may not be gainsaid. The derelicts of humanity are the wrecks who knew no guiding light. The reformatories and the workhouses, the penal institutions generally and the charitable ones principally, are not merely a burden upon society, but a reproach for duty unperformed. Society is at last beginning to realize that it is better to perfect machinery of production than to mend the imperfect product; that to dispense charity may ameliorate individual suffering, but does not prevent recurrence. And so more attention is being given prevention than cure.

"I gave a beggar from my little store
Of well-earned gold. He spent the shining ore
And came again, and yet again, still cold
And hungry as before.

I gave a thought, and through that thought of mine,
He found himself a man, supreme, divine,
Bold, clothed, and crowned with blessings manifold,
And now he begs no more."

VII

If numbers and social and industrial importance warrant special library facilities for children, certainly the same reasons underlie the special library work with foreigners which has within recent years been carried on extensively in the larger cities. Last month the Census Bureau issued an abstract of startling import to those who view in the coming of vast numbers from across the waters a menace to the institutions of this democracy. According to this official enumeration, in but fourteen of fifty cities having over 100,000 inhabitants in 1910 did native whites of native parentage contribute as much as one-half the total population. The proportion exceeded three-fifths in only four cities. On the other hand, in twenty-two cities of this class, of which fifteen are in New England and the Middle Atlantic divisions, less than one-third of the population were native whites of native parentage, over two-thirds in all but one of these cities consisting of foreign-born whites and their children.

In his ode delivered at Harvard, Lowell eloquently referred to

"The pith and marrow of a Nation
Drawing force from all her men,
Highest, humblest, weakest, all,
For her time of need, and then
Pulsing it again through them
She that lifts up the manhood of the poor,
She of the open soul and open door,
With room about her hearth for all mankind!"

This was written in 1865. Since then the rim of the Mediterranean has sent its enormous contribution of unskilled and unlettered human beings to the new world. There have been three great tides of migration from overseas. The first came to secure liberty of conscience; the second sought liberty of political thought and action; the third came in quest of bread. And of the three, incomparably the greater problem of assimilation is that presented by the last comers. Inextricably interwoven are all the complexities which face the great and growing municipalities, politically and industrially and socially. These are the awful problems of congestion and festering slums, of corruption in public life, of the exploitation of womanhood, of terrible struggle with wretchedness and poverty. Rightly directed, the native qualities and strength of these peoples will bring a splendid contribution in the making of a virile citizenship. Wrongly shaped, their course in the life of the city may readily become of sinister import. Frequently they are misunderstood, and they easily misunderstand. The problem is one of education, but it is that most difficult problem, of education for grown-ups. Here perhaps the library may render the most distinct service, in that it can bring to them in their own tongues the ideals and the underlying principles of life and custom in their adopted country; and through their chil-

dren, as they swarm into the children's rooms, is established a point of contact which no other agency could so effectually provide.

Under the repressive measures of old-world governments, the racial culture and national spirit of Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Balkan Slavs, and Russian Jews have been stunted. Here it is warmed into life and renewed vigor, and in generous measure it is given back to the land of their adoption. Such racial contribution must prove of enormous value, whether, as many sociologists believe, this country is to prove a great melting pot for the fusing of many races, or whether, as Dr. Zhitlowsky contends, there is to be one country, one set of laws, one speech, but a vast variety of national cultures, contributing each its due share to the enrichment of the common stock.

VIII

Great changes have come about in the methods that obtain for the exercise of popular government. In a democracy whose chief strength is derived from an intelligent public opinion, the sharpening of such intelligence and enlargement of general knowledge concerning affairs of common concern are of paramount importance. Statute books are heavily cumbered with laws that are unenforced because public opinion goes counter to them. Non-enforcement breeds disrespect for law, and unscientific making of laws leads to their disregard. So the earliest attempts to find a remedy contemplated merely the legislator and the official, bringing together for their use through the combined services of trained economists and of expert reference librarians the principles and foundation for contemplated legislation and the data as to similar attempts elsewhere. Fruitful as this service has proved within the limitation of state and municipal officialdom, a broadened conception of possibilities now enlarges the scope of the work to include citizen organizations interested in the study of public questions, students of sociology, economics and political science, business men keenly alive to the intimate association—in a legitimate sense—of business and politics, and that new and powerful element in public affairs which has added three million voters to the poll lists in ten states, and will soon add eleven million voters more in the remaining thirty-eight. The new library service centering in state and municipal legislative reference libraries, and in civics departments of large public libraries, forecasts the era, now rapidly approaching, when aldermen and state representatives will still enact laws and state and city officials will enforce them, but their making will be determined strictly by public opinion. The local government of the future will be by quasi-public citizen organizations directing aldermen and state legislators to accurately register their will. When representative government becomes misrepresentative, in the words of a modern humorist, democracy will ask the Powers that Be whether they are the Powers that Ought to Be. To intelligently determine the answer, public opinion must not ignorantly ask.

IX

This has been called the age of utilitarianism. Such it unquestionably is, but its practicality is not disassociated from idealism. The resources of numberless commercial enterprises are each in this day reckoned in millions, and their products are figured in terms of many millions more, as once thousands represented the spread of even the greatest of industries. But more and more, business men are coming to realize that business organization as it affects for weal or woe thousands who contribute to their success, must be conducted as a trust for the common good, and not merely for selfish exploitation, or for oppression. As the trade guilds of old wielded their vast power for common ends, so all the workers gave the best at their command to make their articles of merchandise the most perfect that human skill and care could produce. Men of business whose executive skill determines the destiny of thousands in their employ, are growing more and more to an appreciation of the trusteeship that is theirs. A humane spirit is entering the relationship between employer and employed. Great commercial organizations are conducting elaborate investigations into conditions of housing, sanitation, prolongation of school life, social insurance and similar subjects of betterment for the toilers; but a brief span ago they were concerned chiefly with trade extension and lowering of wages, all unconcerned about the living conditions of their dependents. They too are now exemplifying the possession of that constructive imagination which builds large and beyond the present. For results that grow out of experience and of experiment they also

are in part dependent upon the sifted facts that are found in print. The business house library is a recent development, and in ministering in different ways to both employer and employed, gives promise of widespread usefulness.

With the tremendous recent growth of industrialism and the rapid multiplication of invention, the manifest need for making available the vast sum of gathered knowledge concerning the discoveries of modern science has evolved the great special libraries devoted to the varied subdivisions of the subject. Munificently endowed as many of them are, highly organized for ready access to material, administered to encourage use and to give expert aid as well, their great importance cannot be overestimated. What they accomplish is not wholly reducible to statistics, nor can their influence be readily traced, perhaps, to the great undertakings of to-day which overshadow the seven wonders of antiquity. But there can be no question that without the opportunities that here lie for study and research, and—no less important—without the skilled assistance freely rendered by librarian and bibliographer, special talent would often remain dormant and its possessor unsatisfied. Greater here would be the loss to society than to the individual.

X

Thus the libraries are endeavoring to make themselves useful in every field of human enterprise or interest; with books of facts for the information they possess; with books of inspiration for the stimulus they give and the power they generate. Conjointly these yield the equipment which develops the constructive imagination, without which the world would seem but a sorry and a shriveled spot to dwell upon. The poet and the dreamer conceive the great things which are wrought; the scientist and the craftsman achieve them; the scholar and the artist interpret them. Thus associated, they make their finest contribution to the common life. The builders construct the great monuments of iron and of concrete which are the expression of this age, as the great cathedrals and abbeys were of generations that have passed. Adapted as they are to the needs of this day, our artists and our writers have shown us the beauty and the art which the modern handiwork of man possesses. With etcher's tool one man of keen insight has shown us the art that inheres in the lofty structures which line the great thoroughfares of our chief cities, the beauty of the skylines they trace with roof and pediment. With burning words another has given voice to machinery and to the vehicles of modern industry, and we thrill to the eloquence and glow of his poetic fervor.

"Great works of art are useful works greatly done," declares Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, and rightly viewed the most prosaic achievements of this age, whether they be great canals or clusters of workmen's homes worthily built, or maybe more humble projects, have a greatness of meaning that carries with it the sense of beauty and of art.

In medieval days, the heralds of civilization were the warrior, the missionary, the explorer and the troubadour; in modern times, civilization is carried forward by the chemist, the engineer, the captain of industry and the interpreter of life—whether the medium utilized be pen or brush or voice. Without vision, civilization would wither and perish, and so it may well be that the printed page shall serve as symbol of its supreme vision. Within the compass of the book sincerely written, rightly chosen, and well used are contained the three chief elements which justify the library of the people—information, education, recreation.

The urge of the world makes these demands; ours is the high privilege to respond.

THE LIBRARY, A NECESSITY OF MODERN BUSINESS*

By N. C. Kingsbury, *Vice-President, Amer. Tel. and Tel. Co.*

The predicament in which I find myself this afternoon, it appears, has been brought about by the enthusiastic regard which our very able comptroller, Mr. DuBois, has for our library system.

This system is the particular pet of Mr. DuBois, and I dare say he has talked a good deal about it, with the result that he was asked to address you on this subject.

Now, Mr. DuBois, fortunately for him, is on a trip to the Pacific coast, and I have been delegated to perform this duty in his stead.

* Read before the Special Libraries Association, Kaaterskill, June 24, 1913.

The circumstances in which I find myself remind me of an incident which occurred in Charleston, South Carolina, this winter, when my wife and several other ladies were walking on the street and noticed a little girl hugging in her arms a small, white pet. One of the ladies, attracted by the child's appearance and evident affection for the pet, stopped and said: "Why, my dear, with that lamb in your arms, your name should be Mary." Whereupon the little girl smiled and replied: "My name is not Mary, and this is a goat." Mr. DuBois seems to me to be the little girl; I do not know who the kind lady was who addressed the little girl, but there is no doubt in my mind that I am the goat.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the parent company of the Bell system. Through its subsidiary companies it carries on a telephone business in every state and territory with the exception of Alaska, and thus covers the entire country with a thin blanket. Its interests, therefore, are country-wide. If a fire occurs in Baltimore, an earthquake in San Francisco, a cyclone in Omaha, a flood in the middle west, or a business failure anywhere in the land, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company suffers a loss together with the people of the particular locality affected.

With the opportunity and the privilege of conducting a business throughout this broad territory, the company is charged also with a great civic duty, which I believe it fully appreciates and attempts to fulfill. It must supply facilities for twenty-six million telephone conversations every twenty-four hours. It must replace the facilities destroyed by fire, earthquake, cyclone, and flood. It must give those who are involved in a business failure every possible chance of recouping losses and re-establishing business. In other words, it must to the fullest extent of its ability deserve the patronage of the public, and work towards its ultimate object, which is to so arrange telephone business that everybody in the United States who has a telephone may be able to talk with everybody else in the United States who has a telephone.

It will be understood at once by this audience that in order to fulfill the highest ideal of such a duty, it is necessary to keep fully informed on a great many subjects. Superficial information will not answer such a purpose. The knowledge must be comprehensive, exact, technical. The sources of information must be the best obtainable. The achievements, and records, and writings of the great doers and thinkers of the past must be available, and the last thought and the last word on a multitude of subjects must be constantly studied, analyzed, and where valuable adopted, in order to keep fully up to date. And therefore the main thought which I wish to impress upon you this afternoon is the necessity for a collection of printed records, or, in other words, a library.

The company has no general central library; such an arrangement would not be easily available to a large number of employees and executives, therefore the general theory is that special libraries so selected and located as to be of daily practical use to the several departments and a multitude of persons are more desirable than a single central library could possibly be.

This chain of special libraries comprises the following:

Accounting library;
Foreign statistical library;
Public ownership library;
Engineering library;
Law library;
Commission research library.

Duplication of books is, in the main, automatically avoided by the different character and purpose of the different libraries, but we do not hesitate to allow libraries to overlap to such an extent as this is found useful for the work. For instance, the accounting library has a few—but very few—books on general engineering and legal subjects; the few standard books on the telephone might probably be found in each of the libraries; some standard authorities on general accounting have a place in several of the other libraries.

Let us consider for a moment the necessity, purpose, and extent of these several collections.

The accounting library.—As modern business has expanded and developed and become more and more complicated, so methods of bookkeeping, auditing and accounting have necessarily kept pace with the different lines of business to which they pertain. It was sufficient for the individual proprietor to know

how much he owed, how much was due him, and, in a general way, what his profit was during a given period of time; but such a bare outline would be quite insufficient to satisfy the stockholders of a great corporation, and, indeed, the stockholders have a right to know in detail just what is taking place in the corporation. Furthermore, in the telephone business, the public has a right to know exactly what is taking place, and every attempt to increase rates or to justify existing rates must be backed up by accurate, detailed statements as to the value of the property involved in giving service, cost of operation, depreciation, maintenance, etc.

Accounting, therefore, has become a science, a profession, and attracts men of the very highest intellectual grade.

The accounting library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is so called because it was originated for research and reference work in accounting and auditing subjects, and it is still especially strong along these lines. However, by natural extension to meet the demands made upon it, it now covers other subjects, more or less closely allied with accounting. For instance, while this library comprises some 1200 bound volumes, only about 150 volumes are classified under the general heading "Accounting-Auditing-Bookkeeping."

The general purpose and intent in this part of this library has been to acquire only the modern books on the subject, and as the literature of accounting is not an extensive one, these 150 volumes cover the subject quite completely.

The real students of auditing and accounting have their attention drawn to many subjects which might seem to fall outside the strict lines of their profession, but which, in fact, are more or less closely related to their work. Thus, under the heading "Sociology" are several subjects which must be frequently referred to by real, earnest students of accounting.

Frequent recourse must be had to statistics, and to the recognized authorities on statistical methods, such as Bowley, Davenport, King, and Yule; also the general statistical reference books and the publications of the American Statistical Association are on hand and have come to be considered as necessary equipment for the accounting department.

The standard textbooks and publications on economics form a part of this library and the various publications of the Economic Association. The subjects of "Capital and labor," "Profit sharing," and "Compulsory insurance" are represented by the principal works and those of a general character bearing on these subjects.

Under the title "Bank money credit" there are some fifty volumes, dealing chiefly with the theory and practice of banking and of foreign exchange.

Under the subject of "Insurance" it is, of course, obvious that a large library could be collected, but it has been thought wise to limit the scope of this library to the principal authorities on the general subject, such as Hoffman, Huebner, Young, Walford, Tarn, and others.

Under "Commerce, communication" we believe we have about all the general works pertaining to the telegraph, telephone, and cable, but we do not carry in this particular library the technical works which would in general be classified under the useful arts, and with us are to be found in our engineering library.

Under the heading "Railroads and express" we have limited the books to about forty volumes, which in a general way cover the subjects fairly well, but which, of course, could be largely added to from the general literature on these subjects.

Accounting is, of course, an exact science, and the subject of mathematics, therefore, has a prominent place in an accounting library. This library contains textbooks for reference and quite a comprehensive collection of mathematical tables which are in daily use.

I find that in Dewey's classification the subject of accounting falls under useful arts as a sub-class of a sub-class and without further elucidation than its title "657 Bookkeeping-Accounts." We have retained the number 657, but have changed the title to "Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping," and have sub-classified with reference not only to the present literature on the subject, but also, and more especially, to the development and expansion of that literature in the future, it being our general idea that accounting literature in the near future will be much more extensive and satisfactory than it is at the present time.

This library acquires also the principal books on business management, under which head-

ing a literature is rapidly developing. We hear so much nowadays about "Efficiency" and the so-called "Scientific management" that it is necessary for our people to continually keep abreast of the times and take advantage of the best thought on these important subjects.

This library also contains encyclopædias, dictionaries, atlases, directories, manuals of statistics, and other reference books which must be constantly available.

A trained librarian is in charge of the accounting library, and it is conducted according to modern library methods. This has been found very advantageous, and the activity of the work is indicated by the circulation for 1912, which was 1780 books, 476 papers, 376 pamphlets, but these figures do not include the reference work and the research work which is done in the library without the withdrawal of books.

The real value of the library is, of course, best indicated by its constant use, and this use may be roughly described as being of three kinds:

1. For detailed working purposes; many of the people in the accounting department are engaged in constructive work, such as developing and perfecting accounting systems, clerical methods, or statistical data on general subjects. In such original or research work the library is not merely useful, but is, of course, absolutely necessary.

2. For educational purposes in the training of accountants; it is impossible for us to find thoroughly trained accountants in our line of work; the young men in the department must be trained and developed along special accounting lines, but at the same time, it is desirable from their standpoint as well as from the standpoint of the company that these young men have the opportunity to develop themselves by a broad, general study of accounting and all of its kindred subjects.

3. For general reference and consultation by other departments of the business. This use of the accounting library is steadily increasing, and promises to become more and more important as time goes on. Any person with the company who desires to look up a special matter or to do some general reading along the line of accounting, finance or economics, naturally turns to this library for material and for assistance by the librarian.

A card catalog is kept and a classified catalog of bound volumes is to be printed this year.

Foreign statistical library.—Our foreign statistical library is necessary in order that we may know what is going on in our line of business all over the world.

We claim to have in the United States the largest and best system of telephony in the world. We always want to make good that claim, and in order to do so we must be continually alert, lest the palm be snatched from our hands.

In a broad way our foreign statistical library covers the following classifications:

1. Annual reports of foreign telephone and telegraph administrations and companies.

2. Bound volumes of foreign technical and trade periodicals.

3. All foreign official telephone and telegraph publications other than annual reports. All official and non-official statistical publications dealing incidentally with telephone and telegraph statistics, and all general statistical books, such as census publications, year books, etc.

4. Works of a legal nature, such as legislative or parliamentary hearings, debates, etc.

5. Historical and narrative works on the telephone, telegraph and allied subjects.

6. Foreign trade books, subscribers' directories, etc.

7. Special technical books and dictionaries.

This library at the present time includes something over 1000 volumes. As the above classification shows, these volumes deal not only with foreign telephone and telegraph statistics, but also with many general foreign statistics, such as population and commercial statistics. These books have been gathered from about seventy different countries, and together with a number of general books, including the above classification, represent every country in the world.

We are constantly studying to improve our methods, and have come to know that the most intelligent sort of study looking towards improvement is to know what the other fellow is doing. We constantly are forced to compare our rates with the rates for telephone service in other countries. We are constantly called upon to compare our service with telephone service in other countries, and in the consid-

eration of all these questions lies the value and the necessity of this foreign statistical library.

I might also say that we have to answer questions which our honored president, Mr. Vail, is continually propounding. He is the greatest user of statistics I have ever known, and he doesn't want to wait for an answer when he asks a question. I was amused the other day to hear Mr. Gifford, our statistician, say that Mr. Vail called him up on the telephone from Boston and asked him how many horse-power were developed in the United States annually by steam and water power. Of course, Mr. Vail waited on the telephone until Mr. Gifford told him.

Public ownership library.—There are some questions of broad, general interest which have such a peculiar and particular interest to the company that it has been thought wise to collect special information concerning them. One of these is the subject of public ownership.

In compiling the special information on public ownership an attempt has been made to begin, first, with a complete compilation of all past information of a special character, dating as far back, in some instances, as the middle of the nineteenth century, which, because of its official or semi-official nature, has been deemed worth while collecting, as a substantial foundation upon which to build the compilation of current and future information. First of all, then, an attempt was made to gather all information of an official nature bearing in any way upon the subject of public ownership, irrespective of the public utility involved. All official documents bearing upon the subject of public ownership were gathered, for the twofold purpose of general information as to the status and trend of public ownership, and the possible utilization of information so gathered.

This information, including not only official literature as to the United States, but also as to England, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and other foreign countries, has been used as a foundation for the collection of current official information for the United States and foreign countries. This includes such documents as those of the United States Senate and House reports, English Parliamentary reports, French Senate reports, special reports of official committees, reports of heads of departments where utilities are publicly owned and operated. As a further guide to this class of current official information, current newspaper reports, reviews, the *Congressional Record,* foreign newspaper and periodical information, etc., have been used, together with special lists prepared in connection with such subject matter, such as the price lists issued by the Library of Congress, lists of references furnished in books and treatises on the experience of foreign countries with public ownership, etc. Whenever reference is made in any newspaper, review, digest or list to an official document, specially issued, the matter is taken up with a view to the availability of such official literature for our purpose.

As to information which is not official, such as that which appears in books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, etc., a more general method of collecting information has been adopted. All available book reviews are noted in this library, and such books as are deemed of especial note are purchased for direct use and reference. Those books which appear to be of lesser availability are noted in a general card index. Pamphlets referred to in newspapers, reviews and reports which may in any way be interesting are directly procured for filing in this library, and such others as are of more remote availability are listed in the general card index.

Recourse is had to an extensive clipping bureau, and also to a number of bureaus which give digests of pertinent information, the latter serving not only as a general information guide, but also as an index to original data which may be deemed of value and interest. All magazines and other current periodicals which are, in any way, likely to be interesting for purposes of general information or as a follow-up guide to other information are especially scrutinized. In addition, a large number of foreign periodicals, some two dozen in number, are regularly received by this library, are indexed, and filed for handy reference.

There are, approximately, 200 bound volumes in this library and about 1000 unbound periodicals, pamphlets, reports, etc., together with a considerably larger number of clippings, loose papers, and the like.

This is a very live subject, and books are being added to the library at the rate of about ten a month, and this number does not include the bound official and other regular reports,

but relates only to special works on the general subject of public ownership.

The bound volumes, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., are filed on book shelves, while the loose papers, clippings, etc., are filed in ring binders.

As a cross division for literature, included in bound volumes, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., a rough arrangement is observed as to the regularity or irregularity with which the literature is published; that is, bound volumes and pamphlets which are more or less regular in time and circumstance of publication are kept together on the shelves, so that they may be added to indefinitely, without disturbing the filing arrangement. The arrangement on the shelves is, first, by country, and under country, by group (*i.e.,* Reports of Postmasters-General), and then by year, or other interval of publication. Volumes and pamphlets irregular in time and circumstance of publication are filed together, on the shelves, by country, and, under country, by a straight consecutive-number filing, depending upon the mere accidental sequence of adding to the shelves.

The material consisting of loose papers, clippings, etc., is filed in ring binders, first by country, and under country by date. The file number indicates not only the country of filing, but also the date (down to the month) and exact location within the files.

As a ready index to material available in these different groups of publications, a current file or general index is maintained. This file is triplicate in nature. That is, for every piece of literature thus indexed there are three cards: a card filed alphabetically by author; a card filed alphabetically by the subject involved (*i.e.,* utility concerning which public ownership is discussed, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, lighting and power, etc., with a further indication as to whether the treatment involves public ownership by national or provincial authority, or public ownership by municipal authority); and a card filed alphabetically by country involved. Where a single piece of literature treats of public ownership in more than one of the above phases, such as more than one country, or more than one utility, additional cards are made to cover such duplicate phase of treatment of the subject matter.

Engineering library.—When Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876 he, of course, accomplished the most far-reaching and important work which can ever take place in the art of telephony, but important as that discovery was, it still was but the beginning of hundreds of discoveries and developments which were necessary in order to make the invention of Dr. Bell available for the transmission of human speech.

Ever since that time hundreds of engineers have been busily engaged in study, research, and experiment, which have resulted in the invention of several hundred devices which are now used and necessary in the everyday employment of the telephone. Together with the general science of electricity, the art of telephony has been growing and developing at a tremendous pace, so that a telephone equipment man who might have known all about telephone apparatus five years ago would know little about telephone apparatus as employed to-day in a modern telephone exchange.

This work continues, and refinements in equipment and apparatus, the result of engineering experiments and studies, are being made, and in no branch of the business is there a greater necessity for a library than in the engineering department.

The engineering library contains about 1500 printed volumes, and consists of specially selected works on the following subjects: mathematics, physics, electricity and magnetism, chemistry, materials, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, telegraphy, telephony, and patents, together with a miscellaneous collection on architecture and other allied branches. To this should be added many volumes and bound periodicals. This library contains all of the United States patents for telephony and related subjects. These patents are reviewed by the engineering department as fast as they are issued, are bound, and carefully indexed and placed in the library.

Sixty technical periodicals are subscribed for, and the publications of the leading scientific and technical societies of the world are received.

In addition to these, the engineering library contains over 3000 unprinted volumes, consisting of manuscript reports of the company's engineers and other engineers, and these date from the very beginning of the telephone art. These reports include accounts of important original research work, of the innumerable

technical tests which the engineers are constantly making upon all new devices pertaining to the art of telephony, and exhaustive studies made from time to time upon a great variety of subjects pertaining to the development of telephony. These reports, which are kept up to date, have not merely an historical value, but they are of great practical value, being constantly made use of by the engineers in their work.

One branch of the engineering department's work consists in making what are familiarly called "fundamental plans," which plans provide broadly for the telephonic development of cities and towns for a period of twenty years in advance. These plans necessitate the most careful forecasts of growth, and population, and business development in all of the principal cities and towns of the United States.

If a large business block is to be erected in any city, the telephone company must be ready to serve the subscribers in that business block. The company cannot continually dig up the streets, put in underground cables, string overhead wires, every time a new telephone is required. It must be ready to serve; hence these fundamental plans are absolutely necessary, and form a part of the valuable data filed in the engineering library.

In the patent division of the engineering library is to be found a technical library of, broadly speaking, 5000 volumes. The beginnings of this patent library were coeval with the earliest days of the telephone business. From its inception the aim has been so far as possible to get together substantially everything, or at any rate everything valuable, that has been published concerning the sciences of electricity and magnetism, and indeed the other sciences in so far as they relate to electricity and magnetism, embracing also substantially all the textbooks and manuals dealing with the several industrial arts which are based upon such sciences.

Furthermore, it has been found expedient to collect copies of all the patents that have from the beginnings of the United States patent system been issued upon electrical, magnetical and kindred subjects by the Patent Office, and to bind these with complete indices; so that the library now comprises a full list of the American patents, together with a more specialized list of British, French and German patents.

What has been described might well be called the working or every-day part of the engineering library, but the engineering work touches the affairs of the company at so many different points that recourse must be had from time to time to other libraries.

A few years ago it was our good fortune to secure a very valuable, comprehensive library, which includes substantially all publications relating to electricity since 1865, in all languages. This library we have presented to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is especially strong in periodical publications and is brought down to the year 1910. Pretty nearly everything in the way of periodicals relating to electrical engineering is included in this collection.

In addition to the periodicals, practically all of the recent works on electrical engineering make the collection immensely valuable for working reference.

This library also includes very interesting old, rare volumes. Motley says regarding this library that in many respects it is the best electrical library that has ever been gotten together. In addition to its electrical works it contains much relating to metallurgy, and is said to contain all the publications that have been made relating to aeronautics.

This library is, of course, available to our engineering department, as is also the magnificent library which the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and its allied societies have established.

Law library.—Last but not least is the law library, and also the library of commission research, to which it is closely allied. The library of the legal department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company necessarily comprises a complete set of the statutes and session laws of all of the states and territories of the United States, as well as of the Federal government; the West Publishing Company edition of all the decisions of the highest courts of the states, from about the year 1885. It also includes complete sets of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Appeals of New York State; recent editions of standard textbooks on legal subjects of interest to telephone corporations; general digests of decisions and encyclopedias of laws covering the United States and the state of New York, and many volumes covering the reports of governmental officials, municipal ordinances, state manuals, etc. This

library subscribes to all the principal legal magazines, which tend to keep the legal department abreast of the academic thought on legal subjects.

The library contains a complete subject catalog of books and also a subject index to telephone cases.

It has not been the aim to assemble a complete law library, but to have available those books for which the legal department has constant and immediate use. There are about 5000 volumes in the law library, which constitute what the lawyers term a splendid working library.

Commission research library.—You have all doubtless heard a good deal of late about government by commission, and we are having a good deal of it in this country at this time. The Federal government has the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I believe at the present time all except three of the states—Delaware, Utah, and Wyoming—have state commissions established by the state legislatures, with as many different species of supervision and control over public service corporations as there are commissions.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company welcomes gladly supervision by commission, believing that a body of men specially selected, with time and facility for investigation, performing a quasi-judicial function, is the best sort of a tribunal with which to deal.

It is, of course, necessary for the company to keep in touch with all of these various commissions and to collect all the available literature pertaining to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the different state commissions. This library now numbers about 1000 volumes, and is increasing very rapidly. Logically this library started with the fundamental laws passed by the United States and the various states establishing the commissions and outlining their duties and powers. The library also includes the annual reports, the periodical reports and the special reports of all the supervising state commissions, as well as the decisions, the orders, the opinions, the rulings, the findings, and in many cases the evidence brought out in many of the rate cases which have been decided by the commissions.

The importance of this data may at once be appreciated in considering the fact that so far as administrative functions go the rulings of these commissions are absolutely binding on the public service corporations over which they exercise supervision. There is no appeal from the rulings of the commissions so far as administrative functions go.

All of these reports of the acts of the commissions are carefully filed, indexed and cross-indexed, so as to be immediately available.

Such is a brief outline of the different libraries which are found necessary to the telephone business. Such a library is in large measure a record of the mistakes and the achievements, the successes and the failures, of the past. In thinking of the value—nay, of the necessity—of a modern library to modern business, this question at once arises: What could we do without these records? We know what the ancients did—they groped about in uncertainty and darkness and doubt; they went as far as they could with logic, with philosophy, and then had recourse to various omens and divinations. But if we would decide on a wise course for the future we look to the records of the past; we weigh the successes and the failures of those who have gone before us, and instead of journeying to the oracle of Delphi, we naturally turn to the modern library.

THE WOMAN ON THE FARM*

By Lutie E. Stearns, *Wisconsin Library Commission*

Modern programs of library extension through public libraries as distinguished from traveling library systems are practically confined to an arbitrary line drawn tightly around the city's limits. Charters, laws, or ordinances, under which many libraries operate, are usually interpreted to restrict the use of such institutions to a narrow area, and no great attempt has been made through legislation, save in California and a few isolated examples elsewhere, to extend library privileges to adjacent rural communities. It is a happy omen for the future that the president of the American Library Association, the custodian of a library catering to two million city dwellers with a circulation second in rank to Greater New York, should have seen fit on his own initiative to place

* Read before the Children's Librarians Section of the American Library Association, Kaaterskill Conference, June 25, 1913.

among the topics of this meeting the needs of the woman on the farm, the real founder of the city's citizenship.

"Who's the greatest woman in history?" was the query debated by Kansas school teachers recently. They considered Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth, Semiramis, Cleopatra, Cornelia, Catherine of Russia, Maria Theresa, Grace Darling, Florence Nightingale, Susan B. Anthony and half a hundred others. When they came to deciding, all the names known to fame were ruled out, and to whom do you suppose the judges awarded the palm? Here is the answer: "The wife of the farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, brings up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society and finds time for intellectual improvement."

These teachers knew the woman; they knew the drudgery she faced at four or five o'clock every morning the year 'round. There are twenty millions of her in this country of ours; she makes up nearly one-fourth of the population of the country, and while we are dealing with these most "vital statistics" we may include the tragic fact that 66⅔ per cent. of those committed to insane hospitals are from rural districts, the farm woman constituting the great majority thereof. And yet the needs of this great deserving class of "humans" with minds and hearts even more receptive to ideas than are city women—the needs of such as these are as yet almost wholly unrealized by librarians aside from Commission workers. No committee of the American Library Association has ever had the joy of working out a program of library extension from the great city systems to rural readers. The question put by the then President Roosevelt to his Country Life Commission, "How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier and more attractive?" still awaits solution from the library standpoint.

Though agriculture is our oldest and by far our largest and most important industry, it has only recently occurred to us in the United States that we had a rural problem. It is only within the last decade or so that we have awakened to the fact that there is a rural as well as an urban problem, and the library world is too prone to keep from recognizing it. We are not concerned in this connection with the problem of the retired farmer who moves into a town to spend his last days, which are seemingly all he is willing to spend, nor shall we discuss those restless flat dwellers of our cities who, tempted by such alluring and wholly immoral titles as "The fat of the land," "A self-supporting home," "Three acres and a cow," or "Three acres and liberty," for those to whom "the idea of liberty is more inspiring than that of the cow," attempt to start ginseng, guinea pig, pheasant, and peacock farms, and who soon return to the city as shorn of guineas as the pigs they leave behind them.

In the serious solution of this problem, we may in truth differ as to the sort of farmers we would benefit. As Sir Horace Plunkett has said in his "Rural problem in America," "the New York City idea is probably that of a Long Island home where one might see on Sunday, weather permitting, the horny-handed son of week-day toil in Wall street, rustically attired, inspecting his Jersey cows and aristocratic fowls. These supply a select circle in New York City with butter and eggs at a price which leaves nothing to be desired unless it be some information as to cost of production. Full justice is done to the new country life when the Farmers' Club of New York fulfills its chief function—the annual dinner at Delmonico's. Then agriculture is extolled in fine Virgilian style, the Hudson villa and the Newport cottage being permitted to divide the honors of the rural revival with the Long Island home. But to my bucolic intelligence," concludes Sir Horace, "it would seem that against the back-to-the-land movement of Saturday afternoon the captious critic might set the rural exodus of Monday morning."

To the New England librarian there probably comes the picture of rugged, bean-clad hills with electrics in every valley eager to take the intellectual rustics to the Lowell lectures or the Boston Symphony Orchestra. That books are appreciated in the rural districts even in a state that boasts a library in every town is shown by a letter from one who had received the volumes sent out by the Massachusetts Society to Encourage Studies at Home: "I do not know where I should stop if I tried to tell how much these library books have helped me in my isolated life—I have

craved so much and there seemed no access possible to anything I wanted. I have lived always with a longing for something different; life was a burden to be carried cheerfully, yet I never quite conquered the feeling that the burden was heavy. Books have taken away that feeling, and before I was aware, the load was gone. I have written thus of myself not because my individual experience is of importance enough to interest any one, but because I believe the world is full of people with the same wants that I have, and it may be some satisfaction to know how fully you are supplying them."

To the librarian of New Jersey, the isolated dwellers of the salt marshes would come to mind. Maryland suggests to some librarian-epicures the oyster farm, with its succulent product, but to others comes the vision of the "real thing," supplied as in Washington county with the ideal arrangement of central library, branches, deposit stations, traveling libraries and automobile delivery to the very doors of the Maryland farm homes—the most ideal arrangement of rural extension that exists in America to-day. To the Georgian, the "cracker" presents itself with its "Uneeda book" appeal. The mountain white of Kentucky who comes to Berea in his seventeenth year to learn his letters would surely appreciate an opportunity to go on with them when he gets "back home." In the north middle west, where farms are still surrounded by a fringe of pine and an "Infinite Destiny," a farmer's wife writes as follows:

"For many years I have lived on a farm on the cleared land of northern Wisconsin, and I have made an earnest study of the conditions that surround the lives of the average isolated farmer and his family; I have seen all of the loneliness and desolation of their lives; I have witnessed all the dreariness and poverty of their homes.

"I have been with them when our nearest railroad station meant a 28-mile trip through bottomless mud or over shaking corduroy; where our nearest post-office was eighteen miles away over the same impassable roads, and where we were often without mail for weeks at a time; when the nearest public library was sixty miles away; when the only element of culture or progress we possessed was the little backwoods school, housed in a tumble-down log shack and presided over by careless or incompetent teachers. I have watched civilization come to us, step by step—the railroad, the rural mail delivery, the country telephone, and other modern rural conveniences. But, before any of these, right into the midst of our lonely backwoods life, came the traveling library, for it is characteristic of the traveling library that it is not dependent on modern conveniences for its appearance. I can recall the thrill of joy with which we received our first case of books. I read their titles over and over, handled and caressed them in a perfectly absurd manner. Almost all of the books were old friends of mine, but to our little neighborhood of foreigners they were 'brand new,' and the enthusiasm over that library knew no bounds.

"We had a regular literary revival that winter. We talked books in season and out of season; and from talking about the books in the little library we fell to talking of other books; of books we had read in our younger, happier days. It mattered little if in the course of these conversations books and authors were hopelessly mixed.

"I cannot say that we derived any great amount of knowledge from our first library, but I do know that it brought into our little backwoods settlement that which we needed much more—hope and courage and an interest in life. That was my first introduction to the traveling library, but during the years that have gone since then I have seen much of the work of these little cases of books. While it is true that the traveling library does not always meet with as enthusiastic a reception as our little settlement gave it that winter, yet it always comes to our rural communities as a help and inspiration. My appreciation of the worth of the traveling library has grown with the years.

"Once a library meant nothing but rows of books, and its influence was confined to narrow limits. However, with the establishment of the traveling library these books have become veritable missionaries, penetrating to all sorts of dreary, isolated places, carrying with them a culture and a pleasure that will aid in illuminating the long, dreary path of existence with the color of happiness."

As one farmer's wife has it in another locality, "Good books drive away neighborhood

discussion of the four deadly D's—Diseases, Dress, Descendants, and Domestics."

Olive Schreiner in her wonderful and heart-searching study of "Woman and labor" has pointed out that at first woman hunted with the man rather than *for* him (the italics are ours), and later, when the race settled in one spot, the woman was the tiller of the soil and the man the hunter and warrior. Then when man no longer needed to hunt or fight, the woman moved within the house and the man tilled the fields. The woman became the isolated one. Isolation is the menace of farm life just as congestion is of city life. This isolation has a depressing effect upon the intellectual life of those who require the stimulus of contact with others to keep their minds active. The woman on the farm, as Mr. Bailey has pointed out, is apt to become a fatalist. Floods, drought, storms, tornadoes, untimely frosts, backward seasons, blight, predatory beasts, animal and plant diseases render a season's great labor of no avail or destroy the fruits of it within the hour. Along with these perennial discouragements comes the interminable round of getting up before sunrise and cooking, baking, dishwashing, sewing, mending, washing and ironing clothes from day to day, week to week, month to month and year to year, with additional work peculiar to the seasons, such as at planting times, threshing and harvesting, fruit gathering and preserving, etc., etc., etc. The work of the farm is carried on in direct connection with the home, thus differing from nearly all other large industries, such as manufacturing and the like. The fact that agriculture is still a family industry, where the work and home life are not separated, differentiates it from life in the city with its lack of a common business interest among all the members of the family. This condition tends to make rural life stable. The whole family stay at home evenings and one book is read aloud to the entire family circle. We still find the big family in the country where bridge whist and race-suicide—cause and effect—are as yet unknown. But the big family puts cares and responsibilities upon the mother on the farm, and when one sees the bent form, the tired carriage, the warped fingers, and the thin, wrinkled features of so many farmers' wives, one does not at first see anything but cruelty to animals in urging recreation and reading upon such overburdened women. But a brighter industrial day is at hand. From perpetual motion to hours of reasonable industrial requirements the daily working period of the farmer is coming to be reduced by labor-saving machinery. The modern gasoline engine, to my mind the most important contribution to civilization and culture of recent times, now pumps the water, saws and cuts the wood, runs the lighting plant, the washing machine, the milking machine, the cream separator, the churn, the sewing machine, the bread-mixer, the vacuum cleaner, the lawn mower, the coffee grinder, the ice cream freezer and even the egg-beater. These, with the fireless cooker, have relieved the housewife and made time for reading and other recreation. Good roads, rural free delivery, the interurban trolley car, the automobile and the rural telephone are removing the oldtime isolation and are making possible enjoyment and a culture and refinement equal to that of the business and professional classes of the cities. One thing only is withheld from distinctly rural communities —the opportunity to get good books.

It has been said so often it has become a truism that the rural districts are the seed bed from which the cities are stocked with people. Upon the character of this stock more than upon anything else does the greatness of a nation and the quality of its civilization ultimately depend. The importance of doing something with and for these people is paramount, for the farms furnish the cities not alone with material products, but with men and women. Census returns indicate that cities are gaining on the country all the time. We who wish to stop the rural exodus must coöperate with other agencies to make farm life more attractive, and this we can do by opening our doors to farmers and their wives, the makers of men. It is our city's self-protection that there should come from the farms strong, well-educated minds, and we each should contribute our share to this end. A Chinese philosopher has said: "The well being of a people is like a tree; agriculture is its root, manufacturing and commerce are its branches and its life; if the root is injured the leaves fall, the branches break away and the tree dies." State universities and other free educational agencies are recognizing the fact that not the few but all, farm and city-bred alike, must be

educated for life and through life. Commencement day is no longer the educational day of judgment for the individual. Rural consolidated high schools are being built to supplement the little red school-house. Libraries, through extension of their service, must aid in the great agrarian movement of the day. We cannot all, perhaps, have the ideal arrangement as worked out in Maryland by Miss Titcomb. It may not be possible to cover other states with book wagons as Delaware proposes to do. We may not accomplish the California ideal of the county as the unit. We may not be able to send traveling libraries on their beneficent mission, but we each may try to let down the bars at our own reservoirs, so that whosoever is athirst may come and drink of the waters of life freely.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS—A LIBRARIAN'S VIEW*

By John Boynton Kaiser, *Department Librarian, Economics and Sociology, University of Illinois Library*

Accompanying the great awakening of interest in American municipal affairs in the last two decades, and in some places anticipating it, American public and university libraries have been accumulating collections of the official documents of representative municipalities, a field of literary output long neglected. In addition to the ordinary citizen, the student or city official who may find these documents of use, this "civic awakening" has in the last half dozen years produced both the municipal reference library and the bureau of municipal research, two institutions which have great need for good libraries of this type.

During this same period, however, the improvement in the form of publication, both of individual documents and the collected documents of cities, from the standpoint of reference use, has by no means kept pace with the demand for the documents themselves. Even the problems of distribution and local preservation have not received the attention they deserve, except in a few scattered instances, despite the necessity for at least local preservation and the great desirability of having a responsible and permanent distributing office and exchange for the benefit of officials and libraries in other municipalities.

A study of the manner of publishing and distributing municipal documents and also an examination of the form in which the volumes of collected city documents are published may prove profitable.

First, there is great lack of uniformity among our cities with regard to almost all questions relating to the publication and distribution of both the separate and collected reports of municipal officers. Specific inquiry among the cities themselves reveals this. Take, for example, the question of publishing and financing the separate departmental reports. In New York City this is in the hands of the Board of City Record, consisting of the mayor, corporation counsel and comptroller. The executive officer of the board is termed the supervisor of the city record. The funds by which these department reports are financed are a part of the general fund for city printing appropriated to this board. San Francisco puts the burden of expense on the general fund of the Board of Supervisors, the legislative branch of the city government, which has jurisdiction over all city printing. Similarly, in Cleveland the City Council has control, and departmental printing at city expense must be authorized by it. In Grand Rapids the city clerk handles the publication, also through general funds.

In numerous places, however, departmental printing is paid for out of departmental funds, in some cases from specific printing funds, in others from general maintenance funds. In Chicago and Milwaukee, departments have a specific printing fund. In Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City and Newark general department funds meet the expense.

In most of the above named cities, the separate departments, either by law or by courtesy, control the distribution of their separate reports. A Boston ordinance provides that the city messenger "shall have the care, custody, and distribution of all documents, pamphlets, and books printed for the City Council." But by courtesy, departments control the distribution of any number of copies they desire. The San Francisco situation is similar, the clerk of the Board of Supervisors being legally in control. In the other cities, the departments themselves control this matter except where there is a municipal reference department or a municipal reference library. Where that is the case it usually becomes a central distributing agency and by exchange with other cities acquires a collection of municipal documents for comparative research purposes.

Such is the case with the Kansas City Municipal Reference Library, which is made an exchange agency by the ordinance creating it, and with the Municipal Reference Library of Chicago which came under the jurisdiction of the Public Library of that city by ordinance March 31, 1913. In Milwaukee, apparently, no one is specifically authorized to distribute reports, the departments doing whatever distribution is done, but the Municipal Reference Library expects eventually to acquire this function. When the Municipal Reference Department of the Cleveland Public Library is further developed, it will doubtless be able to assume a similar function for Cleveland.

The bound volumes of collected municipal

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reports, in contrast with the separate departmental reports just discussed, are usually issued by the city clerk, or some equivalent officer, and their publication financed from general funds. In St. Louis, the cost is provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance by the comptroller; in San Francisco by the general fund of the Board of Supervisors; in Cleveland through authorized expenditure by the city clerk, and similarly in Newark and Grand Rapids.

The city messenger distributes them in Boston; while in St. Louis the Municipal Reference Library, by arrangement with the city register's office, performs this duty. In San Francisco the clerk of the Board, and in Cleveland and Newark, the city clerk distributes. In Newark, however, this is actually done by a branch of the city clerk's office which has charge of the Municipal Reference Library, located in the city hall. Again, in Kansas City, the Municipal Reference Library and in Grand Rapids the Public Library are the distributing agencies for the collected documents.

Uniformity in all these matters may not be essential, and general rules suitable to all cities regarding the manner of publishing and financing the publication of city documents cannot be formulated. One thing is certain, however, and that is that there should be a responsible and permanent central distributing agency, preferably one interested in the work and taking advantage of its function as such to acquire by exchange with other cities a library of municipal documents. The Municipal Reference Library is the logical place to locate such responsibility, and has been urged for the place for some time by the National Municipal League.

In cities lacking such an institution, the Public Library should endeavor to acquire the responsibility. Opposition to such an attempt may be expected from departments which feel that some authority over their own property is being taken from them; but this should be overcome by making them understand that simply the physical burden of distributing is being taken from them and that the reports are as much at their disposal as formerly. Department mailing lists will still be maintained. This would be quite in harmony with the suggestions of the President's commission on economy and efficiency concerning the distribution of the reports of the various offices of the United States Government. Its recommendations were that the distribution of federal documents of all kinds be centralized in the office of the superintendent of documents, an office well equipped to assume such a duty.

Turning now to the form of publication of collected city documents what do we find? Let us examine those of four typical cities with a view to suggesting possible improvements in form only. The cities selected are of varying sizes and are selected at random, though a more extended comparative study shows that they may be regarded as indeed typical. The documents of Bangor (Maine), Cambridge (Massachusetts), Boston and Cleveland will serve our purpose.

The collected documents of Bangor (population 24,803 in 1910), for the fiscal year 1911-1912, form a continuously paged octavo volume of 399 pages, bound in dark green cloth and exhibiting a good quality of press work on paper fairly well suited to its task. The title-page signifies that within are the mayor's address, the annual reports of the several departments, and the receipts and expenditures for the municipal year 1911-1912. No table of contents is given. Preceding even the mayor's address is a page showing the Bangor city government 1911-1912 on which appear the names of the mayor, city clerk and clerk of board, aldermen and common councilmen, by wards. The separate reports then follow in no discoverable order and have in no instance individual table of contents or index. Following the last report is a directory of the city government for 1912-1913, complete, including even a table of salaries. A three-page index—single column—closes the volume.

Considering form only, without regard to data presented, several things seem obvious. A table of contents to the whole should certainly be furnished; and the separate reports should be arranged in some definite order. Add a consecutive number to the documents thus arranged and you have a convenient method of citation by merely referring to Doc. 26:1912. Further, each separate report should have its table of contents and index unless the final volume-index is made in sufficient detail to cover each document analytically—which in this particular case it is not. This volume being paged consecutively at the usual place for page number, the paging of each separate report as originally issued should be printed at the bottom so that a given reference may be found no matter which form of paging is cited. An occasional illustration would add value.

Some of the same criticisms apply equally well to the mayor's address at the organization of the city government, April 3, 1911, and the annual reports made to the city council for the year ending March 31, 1911, under which title appears a recent volume of the collected documents of Cambridge, Mass.—a city of 104,839 population at the last census.

In this volume the mayor's address is evidently considered an introductory document, being paged I-XXI. The first report follows that of the school commissioner, a document of 91 pages, with an individual table of contents. This last distinction is attained by none other of the documents forming the total 693 pages of reports.

In an appendix following these reports are printed the ordinances passed between April 1, 1910, and April 1, 1911, and the amendments to the standing regulations of the board of aldermen. Next come lists of the mayors of

Cambridge from 1846 to 1911, the presidents of the board of aldermen and common council, diagrams of the aldermanic and common council chambers, a directory of the aldermen, councilmen, their committees, and the various departments and officials of the city—all presented under the appropriate running title of Municipal register. A table of votes cast at all state and city elections held between November 8, 1910, and March 14, 1911, concludes the appendix. The contents at the end of the volume is virtually an index, covering first, rather minutely, and by specific topics alphabetically arranged, the auditor's report, then presenting in alphabetical order the general subjects of the other documents. There is no real table of contents showing the order of topics either to the whole volume or any of its constitutional parts. Nor does any one of these parts have its separate index, except as the general index furnishes first a specific index to the auditor's report, as just noted.

Turning to our "Sixth city" numbering 560,-663 in 1910, we find that Cleveland's Annual reports of the departments of government of the city of Cleveland for the year ending Dec. 31, 1910, form a bulky and somewhat unsubstantial volume of an unknown number of pages. The separate reports, called "divisions," are separately paged, numbered 1-20, and arranged in numerical order. The beginning of each division in the volume is discoverable by a labeled thumb-mark similar to the A, B, C thumb-marks on the face of a large dictionary. Preliminary pages give a register of municipal officers. The table of contents notes the twenty divisions in 1, 2, 3 order. A detailed index of ten pages precedes the auditor's report and a table of contents is given to the report of the water works department. No general index to the volume as a whole is furnished, and valuable reports of important departments cannot be located where the department reporting happens to be a part only of one of the larger divisions mentioned in the contents. The paper is too heavy; the binding is too weak, strong cloth being preferable to weak leather.

Boston, with a population of 670,585, is a little more successful, though there is still room for improvement. For a number of years its reports have filled two, and sometimes three, thick volumes, called parts, each with separate table of contents. This table shows that Boston documents are arranged alphabetically by the names of the departments reporting, and thus arranged a consecutive number is assigned running through both or all three of the volumes. Moreover, the contents of each volume (or part) is plainly printed on a black label on the back of each volume. The printing and paper are good, the work being done at the municipal printing office. The individual documents are separately paged and, as a rule, like the previous examples, have neither table of contents nor index, though here again the auditor's report of 333 pages is an exception. It has a detailed, double-column index of six and one-quarter pages. Boston documents may be conveniently referred to by number and year, *i.e., Doc.* 2—1907; the year being the year in which the report was made, not the year covered by the report, and not necessarily the year in which the collected documents were published. For example, the reports covering 1906 were presented in 1907, but the volume of collected documents bears the imprint date 1908.

For a number of years the Boston documents included in the final volume, usually three, a brief alphabetical index to all the collected volumes for that year.

Special attention must be called to the general indexes covering the collected documents of Boston for a long series of years, indexes which are almost unique in their field. They have been published as follows and cover the years indicated in the first column:

1834-1874, published in City Docs., 1874, vol. 1.

1834-1880, published in City Docs., 1880, vol. 1.

1834-1886, published in City Docs., 1886, vol. 1.

1834-1891 with an appendix containing a list of publications not included among the numbered documents. Bost. Rockwell & Churchill, 1891. 120 p.

(1834-1891) A list of documents not serially numbered prior to 1891. Appendix to index to documents. Bost. 1894.

1834-1897, with an appendix ... of ... publications not included among the numbered documents. 142 p. Bost. 1897.

Numerous references have been made in recent years to the inadequacy and meaninglessness of the average city document. But, even without the improvement in data which is more and more noticeable, city documents should be viewed as historical records and published and preserved with the care due such records.

Good book-making would seem to demand at least the following points:

Begin with a title-page. Let it indicate the compiler, if any, the place of publication, publisher or printer, and date. Let the title state specifically the period covered by the reports. Follow this with a good table of contents to the whole volume. It should show not only the order in which the reports appear, but also the names of all important subordinate divisions of departments which have reports of division heads published within the full report of the department.

Let the reports be arranged in a definite order by the name of the department reporting and be consecutively numbered as thus arranged. An alphabetical arrangement is the simplest and always a feasible plan; but in many cases a grouping of closely related departments might be more satisfactory. The paging of the separate reports should be preserved and a continuous paging for the volume added.

The separate reports should each have a

table of contents noting all officers reporting therein. For any but the shortest an index should be provided. At the end of the volume should appear an analytical and detailed index to the entire contents. Good index-making requires care, thought and experience. Yet there are printed helps for the guidance of the inexperienced indexer compelled to do this work. Also, there are experts who for a reasonable charge will compile an index satisfactory in every respect.

Good paper should be demanded, not only paper that makes a good appearance at first, but paper that will withstand the ravages of time. Among others a committee of the American Library Association has studied for some time the question of paper suitable to receive the impress of what should be imperishable records. Good press-work should be insisted upon and a substantial cloth binding demanded, for it is more suitable than leather for the preservation of books not subjected to frequent handling. The present binding of the United States Government documents is a choice made after long study of the question by qualified experts and experimenters.

The historian has found public documents a precious heritage. Let those of us who are preparing to-day the heritage of to-morrow bequeath it in a form, if not always in content, such that his faith in our degree of civilization need not be shaken.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE MUNICIPALITY

The following is the full text of the report presented by Dr. Bostwick to the Council of the A. L. A. at the conference, June 24, 1913:

In presenting this final report, your committee finds it necessary to consider and to give expression to two points of view, both of which are represented in its membership and neither of which can be neglected—one that believes that, owing to diversity of local conditions and of constitutional and other requirements in different parts of the Union, it is impossible to frame definitely a model library law or a model library section of a city charter, and the other, that without some such expression as can be given only in the form of a definite body of law of this kind the recommendations of the committee will necessarily be vague and will largely fail of effect.

Your committee has therefore thought it best in the first place to make a statement of the things that a library law or charter section should, in its opinion, aim to do, giving reasons where necessary; and in the second place to present a definite example of the way in which these things may be done, accompanied by a warning that before adopting it as a model in any specific instance, it should be carefully studied by some competent person and modified to suit the necessities of the case. Your committee realizes also that every state library law should contain provisions, such as those regulating the state library and library commission, which do not fall within the duties assigned to this committee and hence are not touched upon in this report.

And first, regarding the aims of a library law:

(a) We reiterate our statement of last year that the library is an educational institution, and that education is a matter of state rather than of local concern. If a state already has a good library law which has worked and is working well and satisfactorily to all concerned, local libraries should be left in operation under the provisions of the law, precisely as the schools should be and generally are left, no matter what changes in the form of municipal government are contemplated or have been carried into effect. If the state law is not entirely satisfactory, it is better to amend it than to try to better matters through the local charter. The charter may well contain, to avoid the possibility of conflict, some such special disclaimer as the following: "Nothing in this charter shall be so construed as to interfere with the operation of the public library under the library laws of the state." If the library law contains provisions seemingly in conflict with new charter provisions, some additional definition may be necessary.

(b) Possibly we are not yet ready for compulsory library establishment throughout a state, but at all events it should be made simple and easy for any public taxing or governing body to establish a free public library and to tax itself for the support of that library, accepting gifts where necessary and obligating itself to fulfil the conditions under which these gifts are made. This would include municipalities, counties, townships, school districts, boards of education, etc.

The library should be assured of reasonable and sufficient financial support, either through the operation of a special tax provision or by the requirement of a minimum appropriation by the authorities. In no case should the existence or value of the library be placed in jeopardy by making possible a capricious withdrawal or lessening of support by the local authorities.

(c) The library should be administered by an independent board of trustees, not by a single commissioner, and, in particular, not by a commissioner who has other matters on his hands. In case such grouping appears necessary, the library should be placed with other educational agencies and in no case treated as a group of buildings or a mere agency of recreation. The board should be a body corporate, distinct from other municipal organizations and departments, with powers of succession, power to sue and be sued, to acquire and hold property, etc. The terms of its members should not expire all at once, so that reasonable continuity in policy will be insured. It should have power to take over and manage other city libraries, school libraries and, by

contract, libraries in other municipalities or communities.

(d) The funds of the library, including those derived from taxation, bequest, gift, and library fines and desk receipts, should be at the board's free disposal for library purposes, including the purchase of land and the erection of buildings. They should be received and held by the municipal authorities, and disbursed on voucher, with the same safeguards and under the same auspices as those required for other public funds.

(e) The library should be operated on the merit system, in the same way that the schools are operated—not by placing the selection and promotion of library employes in the hands of the same board that selects clerks and mechanics for the city departments, but by requiring that the library board establish and carry out an efficient system of service satisfactory to the proper authorities.

The board should have entire control of its own working force, and should initiate its own policies, including selection of sites and planning of buildings, its librarian being regarded both as its executive officer and as its expert adviser, to whom the choice of methods and the management of details are naturally left. He should be present at meetings of the Board and may serve as its secretary.

We regard as satisfactory any body of law that will accomplish the results aimed at in the following sections, which your committee does not regard as couched in legal phraseology. Before being used in any state its provisions should be reworded by a competent person experienced in drafting bills for the legislature of that state:

Section 1.

Any taxing body shall have authority to levy a tax, not less than —— mills on the dollar, for the support of a free public library within its jurisdiction, and such tax sball be levied if so ordered by a majority vote of all voters at a general election, on petition signed by —— voters.

Any governing or taxing body shall have power to provide, by annual appropriation, for the support of a free public library, whether or not a tax is levied as above provided, or to enter into a contract for library service with another governing or taxing body, or with a private corporation already maintaining such a library.

Section 2.

Any library supported as specified in Section 1 shall be governed by a board of not less than five or more than nine trustees (appointed as the legislature may provide), which board shall have the powers of a public corporation and shall perform all acts necessary and convenient for the maintenance and operation of the library.

The board may receive gifts and bequests, acquire and transfer property, real and personal, sue and be sued. It shall manage all libraries owned by the city, and may contract with other public bodies within and without the city to render library service, adding to its number, if mutually so agreed, one or more representatives of such public body. The terms of the members shall not expire coincidentally. Any member may be removed by the appointing or elective power for stated cause.

Section 3.

All moneys collected for the use of the library, whether by taxation or otherwise, shall be in custody of the city treasurer, and shall be paid out by him on vouchers duly attested by the board and audited by the proper city authority.

Section 4.

All employes of the library shall be appointed and promoted for merit only, and the board shall adopt such measures as will in its judgment conduce to this end.

Section 5.

If a gift is offered to the library on conditions involving the performance of certain acts annually, the municipality may obligate itself to perform such acts by ordinance, which shall not be repealed.

Section 6.

The board shall submit an annual report of its work in detail, with its receipts and expenditures, to the tax-levying body

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HISTORY LESSONS IN VACATION

From the *Hartford Courant* comes Miss Caroline Hewins' vacation letter to the children of her library. Miss Hewins describes a pilgrimage to the historic shrines of New England and Canada, and leaves provoking blanks which will send her young readers to the history shelves out of sheer curiosity.

Dear Boys and Girls:

This summer I am not asking you to come to my office for book-talks or to the boys and girls' room for stories. The reason is that I expect to be a long way from here, but you may look for a letter every week, and everyone of you may think that the letter is written especially to you. An old story says that once upon a time a handsome young Hindu god went to a festival where there were a great many girls and no men to dance with them, and by his magic power he turned himself into the form of as many men as there were girls, and every one of them thought that she had the handsomest partner and the best dancer of all. I should like to have every one of you think that the letters are written especially for you, and that they are about the places that you would like best to see.

The first town I expect to go to is not very far away. A little girl I know made a visit there once and did not see the museum that she had read about in "The Bodleys on wheels," or the "House of the seven gables." How many of you remember what town it is? Her big brother is going on the long, far-away trip with me, and the day in—(I had almost written the word) is so that she too may be able to think about her travels and the wonderful things she has seen. The next day we expect to start on our real pilgrimage. We carry an umbrella instead of a pilgrim's staff, and leave our scallop shells and water bottles behind, except hot-water bottles, that were not invented in pilgrim days, but pilgrims we are to places where great and famous men and women have lived and died.

We begin by going from Boston through to Portland, to which we made a little pilgrimage three or four years ago, when Bob was only up to my chin instead of over my head. Who was born there and lived there when he was a boy,

and saw the seafight of the ——— and ——— in the War of 1812, and wrote about it and Deering's Woods in a poem long afterwards? We shall not see the beautiful harbor, because we expect to go through in the night, and we shall have to go through the White Mountains without a glimpse of "The Great Stone Face" that ——— wrote about, or the Wiley House, where the ambitious guest sat with the farmer's family till the noise of a landslide sent them all out into the road to be buried under falling earth and rocks.

When daylight comes, if the train is on time, it will be in Canada, going through a farming country, and by noon we ought to see the ——— River and the shining roofs and towering citadel of ———. There will be so much to see, the old gates and walls, the caleches, the Plains of ———, the Falls of ———, which you can read about in Miss Plummer's "Roy and Ray in Canada," or better yet in Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe"—that we may stay three or four days. Then the steamship *Canada* is due, coming down the river, and the first stage of our journey is over. If we knew just where one of my favorite girls in all history lived when she made cowardly men ashamed of themselves and gallantly defended the block-house where she and her little brother had been left while her father and mother were away, we should certainly not miss a sight of the place. You can read the story for yourselves in Parkman's "Frontenac and New France," or Sweetser's "Ten girls from history," or Agnes Maule Machar's "Stories of New France." Her name was Madeleine Vercheres, and she lived in the time when the Connecticut charter was hidden.

Perhaps some post cards of interesting places will come to the boys and girls' room for the boys and girls who can find, read and tell stories about them. Every one of you from this school year's sixth to ninth grade who would like to belong to a Story-Tellers' Club this summer, and read stories about these places to talk over and tell afterwards, may leave his or her name with Miss Eddy in the boys and girls' room.

CAROLINE M. HEWINS.

JOHN SHAW BILLINGS*

IT is seldom that the death of an individual removes from two professions a unit of singular power in each. But such was the loss in the recent death of John Shaw Billings: a scientist in a department of science intensive and exacting, a librarian rigorously scientific in a profession broadly humane. To the former he made original contributions which constituted him an authority within special fields; but also in his great "Index-catalogue of medical literature," one which assured certainty and promoted advance in *every* field—and left the entire medical profession his debtor. As a librarian, having first brought to preëminence the professional library entrusted to him, he was called to the organization into a single system of isolated funds and institutions, achieved that organization, and lived to see it, under his charge, develop into the largest general library system in the world, with a possible influence upon our greatest metropolis of incalculable importance to it, and, through it, to the welfare of our entire country.

The qualities which enabled him to accomplish all this included not merely certain native abilities—among them penetration, concentration, vigor, tenacity of purpose and directness of method—but others developed by self-denial, self-discipline, and a complete dedication to the work in hand. It was through these that he earned his education and his scientific training, and they hardened into habits which attended him to the end of his days, when he concluded in toil that shirked no detail a life begun in toil and devoted to detail.

Such habits, a keen faculty of analysis, and a scientific training kept him aloof alike from hasty generalizations and from the impulses of mere emotion, while his military training induced in him three characteristics which marked alike his treatment of measures and his dealing with men: incisiveness, a distaste for the superfluous and the redundant, and an insistence upon the suitable subordination of the part to the whole. In this combination, and in the knowledge of, and power over, men which accompanied it, he was unique among librarians; in his complete lack of ostentation he was unusual among men. His mind was ever on the substance, indifferent to the form. A *power* in two professions, to have termed him the "ornament" of either would have affronted him, for he was consistently impatient of the merely ornamental. Any *personal* ostentation was actually repugnant to him; and he avoided it as completely in what he suffered as in what he achieved, bearing, with a reticence that asked no allowances, physical anguish in which most men would have found ample excuse from every care.

If such a combination of traits assured his remarkable efficiency, it might not have seemed calculated to promote warm personal or social attachments. Yet there was in him also a singular capacity for friendship; not indeed for impulsive and indiscriminate intimacies, but for those selective, deep, steady, and lasting friendships which are proof of the fundamental natures of men. And however terse, austere, and even abrupt, his manner in casual relations, where a really human interest was at stake he might be relied upon for sympathies both warm and considerate, and the more effective because consistently just and inevitably sincere.

The testimonies to these qualities in his character, to these powers, and to his varied achievements have already been many and impressive. The American Library Association wishes to add its own, with a special

* Memorial adopted by the American Library Association at its annual conference at Kaaterskill, June 25, 1913.

recognition not merely of the value to the community of the things which he accomplished, but of the value to individuals in the example of a character and abilities so resolutely developed and so resolutely applied to the service of science and the service of men.

CHARLES CARROLL SOULE*

With profound sorrow we record the death of Charles C. Soule, whose services and relation to the American Library Association were in many ways unique. Though himself not a librarian, yet in the early days of the public library he was one of those who foresaw the great force which it might be made to exert in our democratic civilization; and to promote the wise realization of this vision he labored unceasingly as a member of this Association for more than thirty years, and was a constant attendant at the meetings. He served as vice-president in 1890, as member ber of the Institute for six years, as member of the Council for eight years, as trustee of the endowment fund for twelve years, and as a member of the Publishing Board for eighteen years. But his distinctive contribution was in efforts towards the improvement of library architecture; and here by his study and writings, as well as by creating the office of advisory expert in building, he did more than any other man to further the planning of library buildings for library work.

In reciting the tale of his accomplishment, it is impossible to forget the man. Unselfish and high-minded, a good counsellor and a consistent friend, he ever showed eager and affectionate interest in the work of his fellow members, and especially in the success of those beginning their careers. Above all, he possessed a generous faith in his associates and an unfailing good will. These were but a few of the qualities which enabled him to achieve so much for the public library, and which endeared him to hosts of librarians throughout the land.

"Collect and keep everything printed about your own town and county—books, newspapers, pamphlets, program, notices and even hand bills"—was the advice given to the students of the Summer School for Librarians at Earlham College by Professor Harlow Lindley in a lecture on "The preservation and care of local historical material." Professor Lindley pointed out that Indiana has neglected to preserve local historical material in the past, and that now a better history of the state could be written at Madison, Wis., than at Indianapolis. But if the people of the state, particularly librarians, will coöperate with the new department of archives and history of the state library, of which Professor Lindley is the head, amends for their negligence will rapidly be made, he said.

* Memorial adopted by the American Library Association at its annual conference at Kaaterskill, June 25, 1913.

American Library Association

35TH ANNUAL MEETING, KAATERSKILL, N. Y., JUNE 23-28, 1913

The 35th annual conference of the American Library Association met at the Hotel Kaaterskill, June 23. Over nine hundred were present during the week, one-third of whom were claimed by New York state and nearly another third by New England. The South was also well represented, as the Catskill trip offered a pleasing change of climate. Mr. L. Stanley Jast, delegate of the Library Association of Great Britain, was a welcome guest.

The program began with the president's address on Monday evening, and in the next five days general sessions, each in the morning, and about twenty-five special sessions were held. The conference, including, as it did, every phase of library activity, offered to each librarian an opportunity to follow up his special interest or to get in touch with a new field. Almost every meeting was well attended, even when four or five were in session simultaneously, or when momentous affairs like meals or trains were impending.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

President Legler opened the first general session Monday evening with the presidential address, "The world of print, and the world's work," which is included in this number. The address gave a broad outlook on the world of books and reading which has grown out of the invention of the printing press.

President Legler's address was followed with the closest attention, and awarded cordial and continuing applause at its conclusion.

President Legler's happy thought of a symposium by letter, in which men and women prominent in letters or in affairs should give their thought of the work of libraries, was carried out through a series of requests on a general plan, but varying somewhat with the individual addressed, which resulted in the second feature of the session occupying the rest of the evening. The responses were read to the number of a score or more by several librarians, including Mr. Roden and Miss Ahern, some of them proving rather perfunctory pieces of writing, while others had a vital word to say. Among the novelists, the letter of Robert Herrick, in which he defended at length his treatment of fiction, was perhaps the most noteworthy, although it did not command general assent. Arnold Bennett, George W. Cable, Winston Churchill, Hamlin Garland, S. Weir Mitchell, Thomas Nelson Page, and Booth Tarkington were among other writers of fiction who contributed. Mr. George P. Brett, the head of the Macmillan Co., suggested how the libraries might best promote the spread of

good literature; Prof. J. F. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, wrote from the point of view of the historical scholar, and President David Starr Jordan gave the views of a college president. The "golden word," however, was voiced in Mr. Carnegie's letter as follows, sent in his own hand writing and printed in facsimile elsewhere in this issue.

SECOND SESSION

The second general session opened Tuesday morning, President Legler presiding. A delay in opening was due, according to the presiding officer, to the difficulty of reconciling mountain time to the other times present, eastern, middle and western. The first address, "Present conditions and tendencies of library work in Great Britain," by L. Stanley Jast, secretary of and delegate from the Library Association of Great Britain, had been transferred to this session from the evening meeting of Monday. Mr. Jast was received in cordial welcome by a rising vote of the conference, and introduced his subject with some extemporaneous remarks, good humored and tactful, which much pleased his audience. His address was chiefly upon the work and relation of the national library association and the other organizations; and he said that the year past had been perhaps the most important in the history of the association, in that new by-laws had reorganized the Council and assured a larger attendance outside of London than formerly. He referred incidentally to the unfortunate differences hitherto prevalent between provincial and London libraries, which had hindered English library progress. That the cause of the library has had a hard fight for recognition was shown by utterances of prominent public men, especially of Burns, the labor leader, who spoke of the country as "drenched with public libraries," disregarding the fact that he owed his own education largely to such institutions. Mr. Jast brought to the A. L. A. a cordial invitation to attend the L. A. meeting at Oxford in 1914. The second speaker was Mary Antin of "The promised land" fame. Her plea for "The immigrant in the library" contained an impressive arraignment of the American attitude towards the "immigrant."

"I don't know at what moment immigrants began to be immigrants and ceased to be pilgrims," said she. . . . "Our forefathers didn't come over in the steerage because the *Mayflower* wasn't made that way." In our attitude towards immigration we make manifest our true ideals, therefore let librarians witness for the immigrant, to his patience, his love of the classics, his reverence for learning. Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, branch librarian of the New York Public Library system, spoke of "Immigrants as contributors to library progress," supporting Mary Antin's contention that immigrants are good readers and can make valuable suggestions to the librarian. "The man in the yards," by Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Free Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo., emphasized the library's duty towards the "men who carry dinner pails," that the library can and should help them to fuller living. The problem of the negro in the library was discussed by William F. Yust, formerly of the Louisville Library, in a paper entitled "What of the colored races?" Mr. Yust considered separate libraries for colored citizens the only practicable solution.

Reports of officers and committees in print or in summary of which texts or condensations are given elsewhere in this issue concluded the session.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

"Library influence in the home, in the shop, on the farm, and among defectives and dependents" was the theme of the third general session, Wednesday morning. Sarah Louise Arnold, of Simmons College, who was to have spoken on "Special reference collections for housekeepers," was detained in Boston by an imperative meeting of the college corporation. Mr. Edward F. Stevens' paper, "The working library for the artisan and the craftsman," discussed the human relationship of the librarian and the working man, "the further education of men already employed." The library must have and inspire confidence in the workingman. The books furnished such men must be as "true, accurate, precise, simple, efficient, economical, reliable" as his tools are. "Care in selection is of supreme importance in fitting up a toolshop of books," and, next to this, wisdom in the application of books, fitting the tool to the man. Convince men that the library is a utility by making it a utility. "The woman on the farm," Miss Stearns's earnest appeal for the country woman, is printed in full in this number. The last paper, by Julia A. Robinson, librarian of the state institutions of Iowa, took up in some detail the progress made by various states in establishing libraries for "Defectives and dependents, helping those who cannot help themselves."

A special committee on the deaths of Dr. Billings and Charles C. Soule, consisting of Herbert Putnam, R. R. Bowker, and H. G. Wellman, made its report, Dr. Putnam reading his remarkable tribute to Dr. Billings and Mr. Wellman his to Mr. Soule, both of which are reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

This was made a special order for the beginning of the meeting, preceding the regular program, and was followed by the adoption of the constitutional amendment and by-law providing for the representation on the A. L. A. Council of the state associations in the relation with the national body through the president or an accredited alternate.

The text of the amendment was:

Voted, that Sec. 14 of the Constitution be amended by inserting the following clause

after the words "and twenty-five by the Council itself;"

"and one member from each state, provincial and territorial library association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions) which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws."

The text of the by-law was:

"Sec. 3a. Each state, territorial and provincial library association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions) having a membership of not less than fifteen members, may be represented in the Council by the president of such association, or by an alternate elected at the annual meeting of the association. The annual dues shall be $5 for each association having a membership of fifty or less, and ten cents per additional capita where membership is above that number. The privileges and advantages of the A. L. A. conferences shall be available only to those holding personal membership or representing institutional membership in the Association."

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

The fourth session, Thursday morning, heard Dr. Bostwick's report from the committee on cost of administration. The first paper on the topic of the morning, "Children and young people," was given by Miss Faith E. Smith, of Chicago. In discussing "Changing conditions of child life" Miss Smith declared that the city child has no place provided for him. The apartment house is not constructed with the intention of encouraging large families. She told of one little girl who actually *owned* books and who had solved the ever-present problem of the flat-dweller by storing them in a trunk under her bed. Miss Gertrude E. Andrus, of Seattle, described "How the library is meeting these conditions." The methods advocated included the very up-to-date attraction of the "movies," clubs of various sorts, story hours, etc. "Normal schools and their relation to librarianship," Mr. Willis H. Kerr's instructive paper, told of the efforts the normal schools are making to bring their students into practical contact with library work, enabling them to manage their school libraries and introduce pupils to the public library. Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, spoke on "The enlarging scope of library work in high schools." She thought that principals often did not emphasize the high school libraries because they themselves had not used college libraries as tools. Schools are now coming nearer their pupils, including the working class, the class which doesn't go beyond high school. High school libraries are broadening from mere reference collections to include books supplementing the curriculum, museum material, bulletin boards, art departments, and many quite outside interests. Outside all of these, there is opening to-day the opportunity for vocational guidance.

Thursday afternoon was the "free" half day, always enjoyable, and the members of the conference used it in excursions, chiefly pedestrian, in diverse directions, whence they might enjoy such views as the mists permitted as well as the lovely laurel and other delectations nearer by.

FIFTH SESSION

The discussion, at the fifth session, held in conjunction with the Special Libraries Association, of "The library's service to business and legislation" emphasized an increasingly significant aspect of library development. In his paper on the "Present status of the legislative reference movement," Mr. C. B. Lester, of the New York State Library, assigned to legislative collections an informational rather than an educational scope. Within such range come research, bill-drafting, indexing of session laws and amendments and, above all, the drawing off from the general collection of all works of special interest. Mr. D. C. Brown, of the Indiana State Library, described "State wide forces in the state library." Party politics have no place in the state library. The librarian should be a scholar, able to represent the state and to exert a broadening influence through his office. The library should be the bibliographical center, should teach the preservation of state history, collect state documents and files of learned periodicals and of newspapers. M. S. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission pointed out the value of the librarian's service in bill-drafting—"The law that stands the test." Legislators, well-meaning but untrained, pass multitudes of laws which go on the statute books only to be ruled out by the courts as unconstitutional. It is possible, with the proper information at hand, to frame laws which violate no constitutional provision and satisfy economic conditions and social and racial needs. As President McAneny, Borough of Manhattan, who was scheduled as first speaker, was reported as still on his way up the mountain, the meeting then turned to the business value of library service. "Making a library useful to business men" consisted largely, according to Mr. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, in serving employees. Only 50 per cent. of the employers use the library directly, but all can be reached through their men. There should be more attention given to the "art of library salesmanship"—giving the business man the thing he really needs.

Miss Louise B. Krause, of H. M. Byllesby & Company's most successful library, spoke with authority on the expanding function of "Libraries in business organizations." Business libraries are constantly developing from places where people ask for books they want to places that have information ready before people ask for it. The business library not only furnishes information on the factory itself, but covers the business man's outside interests, becoming a central bureau of information, for, after all, it has the same ideal as the public library—the largest use of books in the service of mankind.

After discussion by Miss Ahern and others, and Mr. Bowker's résumé of the trials and tribulations of the conference, and his brief retrospect of Mr. McAneny's services to the community, Mr. McAneny arrived to give

TWO EAST NINETY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

Dear Mr President.

You ask. "What do
you consider the most valuable
accomplishment of the Public
Library Movement in the
last decade" —
answer —

The spread of the truth
that the Public Library, Free
to all the People, gives
nothing for nothing: that
the Reader Must himself climb
the ladder — in climbing
gain Knowledge how to
live this life well

Andrew Carnegie

New York April 7th 1913.

his address on "The municipal reference library as an aid in city administration." More coöperation between librarian and city officials is necessary if the library appropriation is to be made adequate. The library budget should be clearly itemized in order to convince officials of its importance. The municipal reference library ought to supply the answers to to-day's questions, not yesterday's nor next year's. If one city has tried a certain device and found it impractical or dangerous, the municipal reference library should have record of the experiment and prevent officials from going over the same ground.

Immediately after this address the session adjourned, and Mr. McAneny and others were pleasantly entertained by President Legler until the guest of honor made hurried departure for Albany, where he was to make his next address the same evening.

SIXTH GENERAL SESSION

The sixth session opened Saturday morning with a somewhat depleted baggage-ridden audience which was none the less enthusiastic over the two entertaining papers of the morning. Miss Genevieve M. Walton, of the Michigan State Normal School, in her paper on "The friendly book," advised librarians to make friends with books and authors and to resurrect the souls that inhabit the volumes on the shelves. She read several charming quotations from English men of letters who found in books their best, most constant friends. Edmund L. Pearson, of the Boston *Transcript*, spoke in satirical vein on "How to discourage reading." He described the motives of his two friends who bought the five-foot shelf of books, one of whom had intentions of reading them, or it, and the other, naively, bought the lot "to help out President Eliot." Mr. Pearson feels that such sets and collections of great books discourage reading. It is benumbing to take into one's home "six yards of solid culture." The second prize for discouraging reading goes to "complete works," while such drugs as over emphasis of the classics, scholarly editions, and bad book notices aid in the process.

The final feature of the conference program was a book symposium in which though the audience was waning the interest was not. The list of books selected for discussion included Hine's "Modern organization," discussed by Paul Blackwelder; Crispi's "Memoirs," discussed by Bernard C. Steiner; Goldmark's "Fatigue and efficiency," by Katherine T. Wootten; Tarbell's "The business of being a woman," by Pearl I. Field; Antin's "The promised land," by Althea H. Warren; Brieux's "La femme seule," by Corinne Bacon; "The great analysis," by Josephine A. Rathbone; and Weyl's "The new democracy," by Frank K. Walter.

The conference came to an end with the unfinished business, including reports from the Executive Board, and the Council, and approval of their action; the resolutions from the committee appointed to give thanks, and the report of the tellers. This announced the uncontested election of the following officers:

President: Edwin H. Anderson, New York Public Library.

First Vice-President: Hiller C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.

Second Vice-President: Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis Public Library.

Executive Board: Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Harrison W. Craver, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Members of Council (for five years): Mary Eileen Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago; Cornelia Marvin, secretary Oregon Library Commission; Alice S. Tyler, secretary Iowa Library Commission; R. R. Bowker, editor LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York; A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Trustee of Endowment Fund (for three years): E. W. Sheldon, president United States Trust Co., New York.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The third report of the present secretary and the fourth since the establishment of a headquarters office is here submitted to the association. The material conditions of headquarters are practically identical with those reported a year ago; we are still the recipients of the generosity of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, the large room furnished free by them being more and more appreciated as we compare our commodious quarters with those greatly inferior where a rent is charged which would be prohibitive to the funds of the A. L. A. For the continued courtesy and unfailing kindness of the librarian of the Chicago Public Library and his able staff I cannot find adequate words. It is unquestionably a decided advantage for the executive office of the A. L. A. to be in close proximity to a large reference collection and to a competent corps of library experts. In these respects we are fortunate not only in the Chicago Public Library, but also in the John Crerar and Newberry libraries, which so admirably supplement each other in forming reference facilities of a high order.

The routine work of the year has much of it so closely resembled in kind that of last year that the secretary feels it unnecessary to rehearse it again in detail, but respectfully refers inquiry on this point to his report at the Ottawa conference. In quantity it is rapidly increasing; there are more letters to write; there is more proof to read; more personal calls from librarians and others as the establishment of the office becomes known; there are more arrangements to be made for the many-sided interests of the Association. The Publishing Board's work is likewise increasing, and with the removal of the *Booklist* office from Madison to Chicago headquarters, which will be made in the near future, addi-

tional duties will devolve on the general office, even though that periodical has its own special staff. These things, however, are as we desire they should be, and we are pleased to see indications that the funds of the Association are going to permit the enlargement of the work as this is found advisable.

The office as an information bureau.—In no way is this growth quite so noticeable as in the increased correspondence through which the executive office is used as an information bureau on library economy. For a time after the establishment of the office this correspondence was naturally almost entirely with librarians. The letters of the past year, however, have shown that our existence is becoming known to others. We are being told the problems of the library committees of women's clubs; of manufacturers who wish to get their workmen interested in a business library; of business men who are thinking of establishing such a library; of young men and women who are considering librarianship as a vocation and do not know the proper steps to take to get the necessary training and experience; and of publishers and of booksellers who are referring various matters to our office. These things in addition to the steady daily stream of correspondence with librarians in every state of the union. Last year we recorded that our actual correspondence averaged 67 letters a day for a period covering several months. It has been considerably greater the past year. This includes, of course, all correspondence relative to publications, membership matters, and business routine. Several months ago the secretary printed 10,000 little leaflets mentioning some of the ways in which the A. L. A. can assist in library informational lines. About half of these have been distributed, mainly in channels outside of regular library work and among those who perhaps had not previously learned of headquarters and of our publications.

Membership.—Last year it was the privilege of the secretary to report that the membership was larger than ever before in the history of the Association. We are now glad to be able to say that there is a substantial increase in membership over last year. In January, the secretary mailed with the annual membership bills an appeal to members to help again this year as they did last in securing new members. This appeal has been very effectual; many have been instrumental in securing one or more new members, and the secretary desires here to thank all those who have so kindly assisted in this campaign. During the late winter and early spring many personal letters were written to librarians and library boards asking them to have their libraries become institutional members of the A. L. A., and many have responded favorably. Several hundred personal letters were also addressed to those who had recently, according to the news columns in the library periodicals, changed their positions, presumably for the better financially.

When the last handbook was printed, in October, 1912, there were 2365 members of the A. L. A. Since then to June 1, 1913, 192 new individual members and 40 new institutional members have joined, a total of 232. On the other hand, the Association has lost 11 members by death, 35 have resigned, and judging by the experience of previous years about 160 members will probably fail this year to renew their membership and will consequently be dropped from the rolls. It is likely that enough new members will join at the Kaaterskill conference to offset in numbers those whose membership lapses and that the net membership in the 1913 handbook will probably be about 2550, or a gain of about 185 over 1912.

The income from membership dues is in consequence steadily increasing. For the calendar year 1911 the total amount from this source was $5325.46 (including exchange on checks); in 1912, $6236.18; and for 1913 we hope the total amount will not be far short of $7000.

Publicity.—The usual methods to secure as much publicity as possible have been followed. The library periodicals have, of course, been kept informed of what the office was doing that would interest the library public. We have sent news notes from time to time to the *Dial, Nation, New York Times Review of Books, Bookman, Education Review, American City,* and other magazines, and to about 180 of the prominent newspapers of the country. Several articles regarding the conference were given to the Associated Press, and to news syndicates. Before the Ottawa Conference, the Associated Press sent to all their subscribers a multigraphed portion of the president's address. The Association needs more money for this publicity work, and more time should be spent on it than the secretary has been able to spend. Its results at present are far from satisfactory and we hope that with growth of income a more systematic publicity department can be organized, perhaps modelled somewhat after the excellent methods employed by Prof. J. W. Searson, who conducts the publicity work of the National Education Association.

Registration for library positions.—The executive office has from its inception been something of a free employment bureau for librarians and library assistants, who for proper and sufficient reasons desire to change their positions. This year the work has been somewhat more systematized by the use of a printed registration blank, which is sent on request to any member of the Association. The questions asked on this blank are as follows.

Date of this registration.
Name in full.
Address (permanent).
Address (temporary, or until .....).

State fully all schools (above grammar grade) and colleges or universities you have attended, with period of attendance at each.
Degrees, when and where obtained.
Have you traveled abroad? When? Where? How long?
Languages you read easily.
Languages you read with assistance of a dictionary.
Library training and experience.
Positions held, with approximate dates; and salary received.
Nature of appointment desired.
Salary expected.
Part of country preferred.
Physical condition.
References.

Forty-two librarians have thus far registered on these blanks, and five or six of these have been helped to new positions. The secretary has helped in the filling of some fifteen library positions aside from those using the registration blank.

If, however, the service to those seeking positions, and to those seeking capable librarians and assistants is to be as important and far-reaching as we wish to make it, the office must have knowledge of vacancies as well as of persons wanting positions. Library boards and librarians are cordially invited to correspond with the secretary when in need of library workers.

Library plans.—During the year a number of valuable additions have been made to our collection of architects' plans of library buildings. We want more, particularly good plans of buildings costing from $25,000 to $75,000, as these are most in demand. Will librarians and boards who have recently acquired new buildings bear our needs in mind? These plans have from the beginning proved useful, and if a fair number of the latest type of plans could be added the collection would be increasingly useful and used.

Library pension systems.—During the year the secretary has been making efforts to collect information about pension systems in operation in libraries or plans being made for pensions. No great progress has been made, due perhaps to the fact that not many libraries are as yet contemplating a pension system. The secretary will be glad to receive information from any librarian or board who has not yet written him on this subject.

Necrology.—The Association has lost by death eleven members since the conference of a year ago. The list includes an ex-president of the A. L. A., and one of the most prominent librarians of the country; a business man who had for years taken a deep interest in library progress; an eminent churchman who has for many years maintained his connection with the national association; the librarian of a large university; the librarian of a well-known public library; and several others who at their several posts have faithfully performed their duties and rendered their contributions to the work in which they were engaged.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

There has been no change in the investments, and all interest has been promptly paid. The trustees are pleased to call attention to the credit to the General Endowment Fund of nine life memberships, and would recommend that more of such memberships be taken, as they are about the only source of addition to that fund.

Respectully submitted,

W. W. APPLETON,
W. C. KIMBALL,
W. T. PORTER,

Trustees Endowment Fund A. L. A.,
May 1, 1913.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, JAN. 1-MAY 31, 1913

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1913	$3,395.29	
G. B. Utley, Secretary, Headquarters collections	4,555.41	
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest	350.00	
Trustees Carnegie Fund, interest	2,509.90	
A. L. A. Publishing Board, installment on Hdqrs. expense	1,000.00	
Estate of J. L. Whitney	104.34	
Interest, January-May, 1913	28.92	$11,943.86

Expenditures

Checks No. 40-44 (Vouchers No. 615,690, incl.)	$3,379.74	
Distributed as follows:		
Bulletin	$ 246.06	
Conference	20.70	
Committees	23.50	
Headquarters:		
Salaries	2,125.00	
Additional services	213.30	
Supplies	177.91	
Miscellaneous	155.45	
Postage	78.48	
Travel	85.00	
Trustees Endowment Fund (Life Mem.)	150.00	
C. B. Roden, Treas. (J. L. Whitney Fund)	104.34	
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund interest	2,509.90	5,889.64
Balance Union Trust Co.		$6,054.22
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of Republic		250.00
		$6,304.22

C. B. RODEN, *Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board on the afternoon of June 23 was called to order by President Legler. Other members present were Miss Eastman, Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Putnam and Wellman.

Several matters of routine business were transacted, including the reception and adoption of the report of the committee on nominations.

Upon motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Dr. Putnam, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf was elected

member of the Publishing Board to succeed herself for a term of three years.

In behalf of the committee on international relations, Dr. Putnam reported that with such information as it had been able to gather the committee felt unable to make any affirmative recommendation as to participation by the American Library Association in the proposed Exposition of the Book and Graphic Arts at Leipzig in 1914.

At a meeting of the Board on the evening of June 28 President Anderson, Miss Eastman, Messrs. Andrews, Wellman and Craver being present, Mr. Wellman presented his resignation as non-official member in view of his election to the office of first vice-president, which, upon motion of Dr. Andrews, was accepted.

Upon motion of Mr. Craver, it was unanimously voted that Mr. W. N. C. Carlton be elected to the Executive Board to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wellman. Mr. Carlton was called to the meeting and took his place as a member of the Board.

A meeting place for 1914 was next considered. Miss Edith A. Phelps, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Oklahoma City, appeared before the Board and invited the Association to meet in Oklahoma City, her invitation being seconded by the Oklahoma Library Association and other organizations of the state. Invitations were received also by letter from the Convention Bureaus of New Orleans, Nashville, Wilmington, Del., and Milwaukee. After informal discussion it was voted that the secretary be instructed to investigate facilities for holding the conference at Madison, Wis., and if, in the opinion of the president and secretary, conditions at Madison are not favorable for a meeting, that Mackinac and Ottawa Beach be investigated in the order here named.

Invitations from the authorities of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to hold the conference at San Francisco in 1915 were read, and from the California Library Association to the same effect, Mr. Everitt R. Perry, of Los Angeles, bearing the invitation from the latter association. Invitations were also received from the library authorities of Seattle, seconded by the business organizations of the city and by the convention bureaus of other cities of the Pacific Northwest. It was voted to refer this information to the next Executive Board.

Upon motion of Dr. Andrews, it was voted that members joining the Association after the annual conference shall only be required to pay one-half year's dues, together with the usual initiation fee of $1.

Consideration of the question of issuing the annual handbook in biographical section form was postponed until the next meeting of the Executive Board.

A letter was read from Dr. Frank P. Hill, suggesting that a special committee be appointed to consider the matter of participating in the proposed Leipzig Exposition and to ascertain the cost of such participation as well as the possibility of securing a creditable exhibit from American libraries. It was voted that a special committee of three on this subject be appointed by the president, which committee shall make the report to the committee on international relations. The president appointed as this committee Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman, with power to name the other two members.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

The meeting of the American Library Association Council on the evening of June 24 was called to order by President Legler with 45 members present.

The chair announced the death since the last meeting of the Council of Dr. John Shaw Billings and Mr. Charles Carroll Soule, and by a unanimous vote of the Council the chair appointed Dr. Herbert Putnam, Mr. R. R. Bowker and Mr. H. C. Wellman a committee to draft resolutions to be presented to the Association at large.

Dr. Bostwick as chairman presented the following report:

The chairman called attention to the vote of the Council which was passed at the Asheville meeting in 1907, providing that privilege be given to members of the Council to reserve hotel rooms at the annual conference in advance of the membership at large, and stated that a number of members of the Association considered this action as undemocratic and as undesirable for the Council to continue. Upon the motion of Mr. Thomson it was unanimously voted that this ruling be rescinded.

The following persons were appointed by the chair as a committee on nominations to nominate five members for the Council, to be elected by the Council for a term of five years each: Mr. H. G. Wadlin, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Miss Edith Tobitt, Mr. W. O. Carson.

At the second meeting of the Council, held on the evening of June 26, the nominating committee presented the names of Willis H. Kerr, Mary W. Plummer, Mary E. Robbins, John Thomson and Samuel H. Ranck for members of the Council for a term of five years each. They were unanimously elected.

The remainder of the session (which was practically a session of the Association, filling the large ball-room, members generally having been invited) was devoted to a discussion of the question "The cost of fiction," discussion being led by Mr. Horace G. Wadlin and Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick.

A third meeting of the Council was held on the afternoon of June 28, the meeting being called to order by President Anderson.

It was voted that a committee consisting of Eliza G. Browning, Electra C. Doren and J. I. Wyer, Jr., be appointed to draft expressions of sympathy for the libraries in Dayton, Ohio, and other towns in Ohio and Indiana at the severe loss sustained by them in the recent

floods which devastated those states, and that the report of this committee be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting.

The following communication was received from the Governments Documents round table, was read and the resolution enclosed adopted unanimously:

"The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the adjourned meeting of the Documents round table Friday, 12.15 p.m., when the special committee on resolutions, consisting of Miss E. E. Clarke, of Syracuse University; Mr. H. J. Carr, of Scranton, and Mr. H. O. Brigham, of Rhode Island, appointed at the regular meeting on Thursday, reported as follows:

Whereas, The American Library Association desires to express the appreciation of its members respecting the efficient work that has been and is being done for libraries by the office of the Superintendent of Documents, nevertheless it recognizes the many hampering features that still control the issue and distribution of public documents. Believing that these features can be materially lessened, therefore

Be it resolved, That this Association approve and urge the early enactment of Senate Bill 825, entitled "An Act to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and distribution of government publications," now pending before the Sixty-third Congress, strongly recommending, however, that the parenthetical exception now included in the first proviso of Section 45 of said bill be stricken out, so that the annual reports of departments shall not be treated as Congressional documents.

Be it also resolved, That this Association repeat its former recommendation urging that the text of all public bills upon which committee reports are made shall be printed with the report thereon.

GEORGE S. GODARD,
Chairman Documents Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

The following report was made to the Council by Dr. Andrews in behalf of the committee on affiliation with other than local, state and provincial library associations:

Your committee on affiliated societies respectfully report that they have proceeded in the way proposed and approved by the Council at its meeting in January. They regret that circumstances have prevented them from presenting a final report, but they believe that substantial progress has been made.

In May the committee sent to the presidents of the four affiliated societies the following letter:

The Council of the A. L. A. has appointed a committee to formulate the relations which should exist between the Association and affiliated associations other than state, provincial, etc., in return for the privileges accorded them. The committee understand that this action was taken largely because one or two of the societies had expressed a desire to contribute toward the expenses of the Association. This desire was duly appreciated by the Council, who felt that it would be well to take definite and formal action. The committee propose that hereafter these privileges shall not be extended to other than affiliated societies without formal vote of the Council, except that the program committee will be authorized to do so for the first meeting of any newly-formed society. They propose to recommend also that the present provision shall be continued, namely, that each affiliated society shall meet with the Association at least once every three years. They also expect to recommend that some contribution towards expenses be required, but wish that the manner and the amount of the assessment be determined after consultation with the societies, and have asked that I secure an expression of your opinion on these points. They would consider the amount suggested by one of the societies, namely, $25 as a maximum. The grounds for such a contribution are evident, but it may be well to state them as follows:

1. Participation in the special railway accommodations.
2. Provision for rooms and meals at reduced rates.
3. Provision of rooms and time for meetings.
4. Participation in the activities of the meeting.
5. Printing programs, announcements in the *Bulletin,* and assignment of 15 pages in the Proceedings.

The cost of preparing for and holding a convention is about $500, that of the *Bulletin* and Proceedings, including editing and distributing, about $1500. Provision of hotel rooms and travel facilities is not a matter of money, but frequently involves disappointment to individual members who apply too late.

As stated already, the committee have not agreed on any amount or method. They have considered a flat amount of $15 to $25, one dependent on the number of members in the society who are not members of the Association, and one dependent on the number of such members who attend.

Personally, I think the logical method would be a combination of the first and third, and suggest that there be an initial amount of $10 or $15 and an additional charge of 50 c. or 25 c. for each member attending who is not a member of the Association. Of course, this additional charge will not be asked for official delegates of libraries who are members.

Kindly let me have an expression of your opinion on this subject at your earliest convenience, and oblige

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. W. ANDREWS.

They have just now received replies from all and formal action has been taken by two. All, though perhaps with varying degrees of cordiality and readiness, recognize the justice of the proposed arrangement. There is quite naturally some variance in their suggestions as to the proper amount of the contribution to be made and the method by which it is to be computed. The committee desire to consider carefully these suggestions, and to reconcile their variations as nearly as possible. They would like to discuss them in a personal meeting of the whole committee, as well as by correspondence, and hope that the winter meeting of the Council will afford them an opportunity to do so, and to formulate a by-law for the consideration of Council.

They therefore submit the foregoing as a report of progress.

For the committee,
C. W. ANDREWS.

It was voted that this report be received as a report of progress, and further consideration be referred to the mid-winter meeting in January, 1914.

COMMITTEE ON BOOK BUYING

The Committee on Book Buying submitted an extended report, reviewing in detail the negotiations regarding book discounts to libraries carried on for two years past with the Library Committee of the American Booksellers' Association. The negotiations were, however, inconclusive. The report was printed in full in the *Publishers' Weekly* for July 12.

BOOKBINDING COMMITTEE

In last year's report it was stated that a special collection, showing the kind of work done by library binders, had been started by this committee. During the past year this collection has been materially increased by samples submitted by different binders; it now includes work from 34 binders covering the entire country from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific. The collection was formed so that when librarians write to ask about the work of specific binders, the work itself can be examined and intelligent answers given.

Notices of the collection were printed in the various library periodicals, and a certain number of requests for information have been received; a smaller number than the committee hoped for, but sufficient to warrant keeping the collection up-to-date.

In view of certain criticisms of this collection, it may be well to state that it is not the purpose to print criticisms of the work of different binders, or to grade them in any way. When asked for information the committee will not compare the work of one binder with another, neither will librarians be advised to desert one binder and employ another. All that will be done will be to send suggestions as to ways in which the work of the binder in question can be improved. In order to do this the work of the binder must be available for examination. The committee fails to see how any binder can take offense at this method, or claim that other binders are being officially recognized by the A. L. A.

The announcement of the publishers of the Encyclopædia Britannica that they were about to issue a yearbook which would be printed only on India paper called forth a protest from this committee against the use of this paper—a protest which had no effect whatever until letters protesting against its use had been sent to the publishers by 50 librarians of the larger libraries. Even then the sole concession that the publishers made was to agree to bind 750 copies on ordinary paper, provided that we could guarantee a sale of that number. For this reason the committee asks that those who wish to purchase a thick paper edition of the Yearbook register their orders with the committee. If the total number by July 1 amounts to 750 copies, the publishers will be notified to that effect. Many librarians have refused to buy the India paper edition, and it is evident that if all librarians would refuse to get it, the publishers would realize that the demands of librarians in this respect should be heeded.

There have been comparatively few reference books published or announced during the year which the committee felt would need to be bound especially for library use. It was thought advisable, however, to submit our specification for binding the new editions of the Standard Dictionary and Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography. The publishers of the Standard Dictionary adopted practically all of the specifications, and the publishers of the Cyclopædia of American Biography now have them under consideration.

In this connection it is worthy of notice that the publishers of reference books are not only giving studied attention to binding processes, but they also realize more fully than they did a few years ago the necessity of using leather which is free from acid. Until within the last two or three years it has been difficult to get leathers tanned according to the specifications of the Society of Arts. Recently, however, several firms in this country have begun to specialize in leathers free from acid; and in addition to this, the Government Printing Office insists on having a certain amount of such leather and calls for it in its proposals or bids. These are encouraging signs that in the future we may hope to get leather which will not disintegrate so rapidly as that which we have been obliged to use for many years past.

With assured standards of book cloths and leathers, which manufacturers, publishers, binders and librarians each year are recognizing more and more as vital to the proper construction of a serviceable book, there remains only paper to be carefully standardized. Some efforts are being made by private companies and by the government to discover which papers are best for certain uses, but at present the librarian at least knows little of the subject and is practically at the mercy of the publisher.

ARTHUR L. BAILEY,
ROSE G. MURRAY,
J. RITCHIE PATTERSON.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

The committee reports that its chief activity throughout the year has been the endeavor to secure a cheaper postal rate upon books, in which effort it has been unsuccessful. Attempts were made to have books included in the parcel post bill of 1912, and also to have the rate on books made the same as the second class rate on magazines when sent by individuals. At the regular and extra sessions of Congress, the chairmen of the committees of Congress on Post Offices and Post Roads were interviewed, and the Postmaster-General was urged to give the favorable influence of his department toward the end desired. There seems to be no probability of an immediate alteration in the rate upon books, unless a complete revision of the parcel post section of the postal laws be made, and there is some question as to whether it is desirable for books to be included in the parcel post, with the present zone system, inasmuch as under it the postage upon books within certain zones would be actually greater than under the existing law. The activity of those desiring a one-cent postage upon letters

also causes members of Congress to hesitate in making any reduction such as we desire.

When the new tariff bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, the committee addressed a communication to the Committee on Ways and Means, so as to secure the retention of the privilege of free entry for books imported by public libraries. The Treasury Department on April 19 decided "that small importations through the mails for colleges or other institutions entitled to import books free of duty under Par. 519 of the Tarff Act will be passed without requiring an affidavit in each instance, provided such institutions will file with the Collector of Customs a copy of its charter or article of association showing it to be entitled to pass such importations free of duty." Libraries desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward this information promptly to the Collector of Customs at the port where they receive books.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LIBRARY FIRE INSURANCE RATES

Mr. Ranck made an informal statement regarding the irregular and unsatisfactory fire insurance rates which he had found many libraries of the United States were securing, and recommended that this subject be investigated by the Council.

It was voted, upon motion by Mr. Thomson, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to investigate the subject of fire insurance for libraries. The chair appointed as this committee M. S. Dudgeon, Chalmers Hadley and S. H. Ranck.

COMMITTEE ON COST AND METHOD OF CATALOGING

A report was submitted from the committee on cost and method of cataloging, but owing to the lack of time for proper consideration the secretary was instructed to have the report typewritten and copies sent to the respective members of the Executive Board. At the request of the committee that two other members be added to the committee, one of them to be located in Chicago, the other to be the head cataloger of one of the public libraries taking part in the investigation, the president appointed the following persons: J. C. M. Hanson and Margaret Mann.

The request of the committee for an appropriation of not to exceed $50 was referred to the January meeting of the Executive Board.

A request was read from the Catalog Section: first, that the Executive Board be asked to appoint a permanent cataloging committee to which the questions in cataloging may be referred for recommendations; second, that the Executive Board be asked to send a request to the librarian of Congress for the publication of the code of alphabeting used in the Library of Congress.

Voted, on motion by Dr. Andrews, that the president and secretary be instructed to appoint a committee for this year to whom questions of cataloging may be referred, and that the chairman of the Catalog Section be consulted as to the proper form of a by-law providing for a permanent committee.

Upon motion by Dr. Andrews, voted that the secretary be instructed to ask the opinion of the committee on code for classifiers as to the desirability of a permanent committee to consider specific questions of classification and as to the proper form of a by-law to provide for such committee.

COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND LIGHTING OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Mr. Ranck presented a report of progress in behalf of his committee on ventilation and lighting of library buildings, and recommended that the committee be continued, which recommendation, upon motion of Dr. Putnam, was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CODE FOR CLASSIFIERS

Mr. William Stetson Merrill presented the following report in behalf of the committee on code for classifiers, which upon motion was accepted as a report of progress:

The committee on code for classifiers begs to present a report of progress. During the past year no general meeting of the committee has been held, but the chairman has been in correspondence with several members of the committee, and considerable data have been collected for the purposed Manual for classifiers. Messrs. Bay and Merrill are more immediately concerned with this section of the work, and over three hundred points have been assembled for future consideration.

WM. STETSON MERRILL, *Chairman.*

MEETINGS OF SECTIONS

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was acting chairman of the meeting, which was an informal one without a regular program. The subjects for discussion were (1) Catalog cards for agricultural experiment stations publications, and (2) the Indexing of agricultural periodicals.

Mr. C. H. Hastings first spoke briefly in regard to the printing of cards by the Library of Congress for the publications of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Cards have already been issued for the Illinois and Indiana stations, the copy being supplied by the university libraries. Before going on with the work for the other stations, he thought it desirable to consult with the Office of Experiment Stations in regard to coöperation by which the same card might be used both for the Library of Congress cards and for the "Card index of experiment station literature" issued by the office. It would be much more economical to have only the one card printed,

if possible. Miss E. B. Hawks expressed doubt as to whether such an arrangement could be made, inasmuch as the form and purpose of the Office of Experiment Stations card index differs so widely from those of a dictionary catalog. Mr. Hastings thought that it would do no harm to make the attempt, and said that he would consult with the librarian of the Department of Agriculture and the director of the Office of Experiment Stations in regard to it. If such an arrangement cannot be made he thought the Library of Congress would be willing to print separate cards, having the copy supplied by the station or college libraries, if they are willing and able to do the cataloging.

Mr. H. W. Wilson then spoke in regard to the publication of an index to agricultural periodicals. He has had a good many demands for such an index, and has delayed adding any agricultural titles to the *Industrial Arts Index*, because it may be better to have a separate one. Those who have written to him about it have always expressed a preference for a separate index. Miss Hawks asked whether some titles might not be included in the *Industrial Arts Index* now and then removed if a separate agricultural one were begun. Mr. Wilson replied that there was some likelihood of the *Agricultural Index* being begun next year, in which case it would hardly pay to do anything with the agricultural literature before this. There was some discussion as to the scope of the index. Mr. Wilson said they would wish to include only journals of national standing. Mr. C. R. Green thought that there were not more than about six of these. Mr. H. O. Severance thought there would be many more than this, including papers devoted to special phases as poultry, beekeeping and stock raising. Mr. C. R. Andrews doubted whether the farm papers were worth indexing. He thought that the matter is rarely original, but that the articles of value are worked up from Station and Department of Agriculture publications. Mr. Wilson said he had had more demands for an agricultural index lately than for an index on any other subject.

Inquiry was made as to how many subscriptions would be needed to justify the starting of a separate index. Mr. Wilson could not say definitely. There might be two plans—one, the division of subscriptions among subscribers. The basis for *Industrial Arts Index* was 20 cents a title—40 cents for a weekly. Their other plan is a sliding scale of charges by which a library having a great many of the periodicals indexed pays a higher price, thus enabling the smaller ones to pay *something*, but not a higher price than they can afford for the service rendered. Mr. Wilson stated that he was willing to go to the expense of a referendum to find out the wishes of libraries on this subject, with a view either to the starting of a separate index or the incorporation of some agricultural journals in the *Agricultural Arts Index*. If the idea of a separate index is abandoned, he would almost certainly add some titles to the *Industrial Arts Index*. Mr. Green thought that he might count on active support of the Department of Agriculture Library and all the agricultural experiment stations. He was not sure what further support there would be. Mr. Wilson thought the demand would probably be an increasing one.

Meeting adjourned.

EMMA B. HAWKS,
Acting Secretary.

CATALOG SECTION

The first session of the Catalog Section met Wednesday afternoon, to discuss the "Administration of the catalog department." F. F. Hopper, of Tacoma, spoke "from the librarian's standpoint" of the relation between the librarian and the catalog department. It is true that the cataloging room is often *terra incognita* to the librarian. The work is so minutely technical that he has to trust his department head absolutely, making this department, therefore, more isolated than any other. The head cataloger should devote herself to managing the department and not be obliged to do special work. Miss Van Valkenburgh read Miss Beatrice Winser's paper on the "Relation of departments," the problem of humanizing the cataloger without wasting her specialized ability. Miss Laura Smith, of Cincinnati, where reference and catalog departments are closely related, spoke of the value of catalogers as reference assistants. After devoting the quiet morning hours to cataloging, assistants are gradually called into the reference room as the demand there increases. This uses the cataloger's knowledge of books and keeps her from "drying up" at her rather bloodless task. The second catalog session comprised a discussion of catalog entries and forms of cards from Library of Congress fullness to the simple cataloging of the small library, matters of detail of which it is difficult to give a summarized report.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SECTION

The Children's Library Section held two sessions, one on Tuesday afternoon and one on Friday afternoon, both in the ball room, the main meeting room, and with the largest attendance of any section, in addition to the conference itself Thursday morning given to the work with children. The main topic of the first special session was "Values of library work with children," introduced by Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library; and that of the second session "School work," introduced by a paper from Miss Martha Wilson, librarian, Minnesota State Board of Education, and including a round table of school librarians led by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, and president of the Library Section of the N. E. A. The summarized report of these meetings has not come to hand in time for inclusion in this issue.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The main session of the College and Reference section took place on Tuesday afternoon, June 24, at the Hotel Kaaterskill. The chairman of the section, Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian of Yale University, presided. The program was the work of Miss Sarah Askew, New Jersey Public Library Commission, and of Mr. N. L. Goodrich, librarian of Dartmouth College. In order to secure pointed discussion, Mr. Goodrich had caused brief summaries of the papers to be printed and distributed to members of the section two weeks before the meeting.

Miss Lucy M. Salmon, professor of history at Vassar College, read the first paper, entitled "Bibliographic instruction in colleges and universities." Accepting as wholly natural the fact that students come to college usually quite ignorant of the resources of a large library and of how to get at them, Miss Salmon gave it as her opinion that the teacher is the proper person to give instruction in the use of the library. In the first place, such instruction, being training in a method of work, can be most economically presented in connection with material already required in the curriculum, instead of with new and unrelated material. In the second place, it is the business of the teacher to individualize his students, and to keep track of the rate of progress of each one, as the reference librarian, overwhelmed by numbers, can scarcely do. In such a plan, the part of the college reference librarian, as distinguished from the reference librarian of a public library, is not to find the facts for her public, but to indicate ways yet untried for arriving at the facts. The students, introduced to her in the first few weeks of college life, learn to consult her fully not only in connection with class work, but also in their extra-class activities, such as debating.

Discussion of the paper was led by Mr. J. T. Gerould, librarian of the University of Minnesota. He believed that most college teachers had neither the knowledge nor the enthusiasm necessary to give systematic bibliographic instruction. Training in the use of the library should, he thought, be given by a member of the library staff, from a general point of view, introducing the student to reference books not simply in one field, but in all. The time had come for the university libraries to define their position as a distinct educational integer, not a mere adjunct to the academic departments. Of course, to take such a position the library staff must be thoroughly equipped, and must include trained bibliographers in adequate numbers. Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, called attention to the fact that the principle of unrestricted access to the shelves required hearty coöperation between the college public and the library staff. It should be recognized that the librarian is not responsible for the correct placing of every book on an "open shelf." Mr. John D. Wolcott, librarian of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., spoke of the questionnaire on the subject under discussion sent out in October, 1912, by the A. L. A. to two hundred colleges and universities. A summary of the results, entitled "Recent aspects of library development," by John D. Wolcott, forms a part of the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1912. Reprints may be obtained from the commissioner. Mr. H. C. Prince, librarian of the Maine State Library, called attention to the courses in legal bibliography which were being given at various law schools. Those at the University of Chicago, though without credit, were eagerly attended by law students. Mr. Goodrich reiterated his belief that the libraries should take a definite stand in insisting that college students must be taught how to use library resources to the full. They must learn the many "tricks of the trade," which in his opinion were better known at present to the librarian than to the teacher. Miss Salmon replied that she thought it less a question of learning the "tricks of the trade" than of adapting the desired knowledge to the individual need and capacity of the student; hence her belief in the teacher as the proper medium of instruction. The discussion could not be pursued for lack of time.

Mr. H. E. Bliss, librarian of the College of the City of New York, read a paper on "Some practical considerations regarding classification for libraries." It was almost too technical for adequate summary and should be read in full to be appreciated. The author pointed out that the progress of science has been so rapid, and the interrelations of the various sciences have been so thoroughly discussed, that a good, broad classification on a logical plan ought now to be possible. He illustrated some of the practical difficulties and absurdities into which catalogers now fall in using the minutiæ of existing systems which have some fundamental weakness in the broad classification. Despite the expense involved, libraries ought to be willing to modify their classifications so as to bring them up to date twice or thrice in a century. The DC, the EC, and even the LC he thought would all perish in time, giving place to more scientific systems.

In the subsequent discussion, opened by Dr. Richardson, and by a paper written by Mr. U. S. Merrill, chief classifier of the Newberry Library, Chicago, exception was taken to many of Mr. Bliss's criticisms of present classifications. It was pointed out that the DC, with all its faults, was still eminently practical, as evidenced by its widespread use. Mr. W. P. Cutter stated that the EC classification for zoology, which Mr. Bliss had specially criticised, had been made in just the way Mr. Bliss himself regarded as the soundest, *i.e.*, it had been condensed from material furnished by an eminent scientist; as to its being over minute, it was subdivided only half as much as

the scientist had proposed. Mr. Charles Martel, chief of the catalog division in the Library of Congress, Mr. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, and others also expressed their belief in close classification as a safeguard against confusion and unscientific grouping.

Only a few minutes remained for a very interesting paper, full of practical suggestions, on "Art in the college library," by Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the art department, New York Public Library. He asserted the real susceptibility of college students to art influences, and showed how much can be done to affect their taste by the careful placing of well chosen prints, casts, pottery and textiles in public places. The entrance hall of a library, which must be daily traversed, is a better place for objects of art than is the art museum, so seldom visited. Many students may be led to buy good photographs and prints and to furnish their rooms in good taste. Mr. Goodrich spoke of the extreme care with which Mr. Koch had planned the furnishings of the University of Michigan Library, so that a beautiful effect was given even by the shelf labels; also of the beautiful window curtains in the Brown University Library, which were nevertheless inexpensive. He read a letter from Mr. M. G. Wyer, librarian of Iowa State University, showing that in his library exhibitions he had had in mind informal art instruction rather than connection with class work. Further discussion was prevented by lack of time.

At the end of the session Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, was elected to the committee on arrangements for three years to succeed Mr. Keogh, whose term expired. The other members of the committee, Miss Askew and Mr. Goodrich, remain the same as this year.

Amy L. Reed,
Librarian of Vassar College.

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

The College Round Table met Friday evening, Frederick C. Hicks, of Columbia, presiding. Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, speaking of "What college librarians can do for the library schools," urged that college students should be turned towards library schools whenever possible. Miss Minnie E. Sears discussed "Cataloging for department libraries," bringing out in detail methods and difficulties of treating such catalogs. R. S. Fletcher's paper on "The college library and research work," postponed from the main session, was read by N. L. Goodrich, and discussed by G. T. Little. Mr. Fletcher maintained that the *college* library need not buy the sort of material required for Ph.D. research. The research material needed by the colleges, as distinct from the universities, is simply that which is called for by faculty members doing mature synthetic research.

Dr. W. D. Johnston submitted a proposition for a catalog of university serial publications. After discussion the matter was referred to the executive committee of the section.

REFERENCE LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The meeting of the Round Table for Reference Librarians was called to order on the evening of June 27 by Edwin H. Anderson, who turned the meeting over to Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, chairman for the evening. The first speaker was Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, of the Goodwyn Institute Library of Memphis, Tenn., whose subject was "Scientific management; and the reference department as a bureau of information." Miss Freeman spoke of the advantage which the reference department of the small library has in that the department has charge of all reference work which is subdivided and specialized in the large library. She emphasized the fact that this variety of work made it more necessary to apply scientific management to the department. One of the means toward scientific management suggested was a pad of paper dated and kept on the desk upon which to record daily the questions asked and the material furnished. From this deductions can be made as to the class of people using the department, the lines on which the department needs to build up its resources, and what class of people the library is not reaching. This is also a great aid in compiling the yearly report, and will make much more effective an appeal than any amount of statistics. A card index of material found under each question looked up was advocated as a means of saving time and preventing duplication and repetition of work. In this connection the value of making use of work done by other libraries was brought out, several of the best of such bibliographies easily obtainable being discussed. The use and value of pamphlet material was emphasized, and a system for filing and caring for such material was outlined and various bibliographies of such material were noted. Methods of bringing the library before the public were suggested, after a brief appeal to librarians to remember that the library is an institution to serve all of the people in all lines of work and along all lines of inquiry. Among the advertising methods cited was that adopted in the city of Memphis of inserting a card in the street cars. Miss Freeman's paper was a most able presentation of how an up-to-date reference department can serve all of the people all of the time.

Miss Sarah B. Ball, director of the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, was the next speaker. Miss Ball's subject was "What any library can do for the business interests of the town," and showed the large amount of work that could be done in this direction by even the smallest library. She dwelt upon the value of advertising, contend-

ing that it was the library's duty to let citizens know that it is there to serve the people who seek knowledge of city affairs and management, industries and activities, as well as those people who are seeking general culture. She brought out the fact that many people now go to the newspapers and other agencies with questions that can be much better answered by the public library, and that it is the duty of the library to get in touch with these people. She told of the show window as a new feature in library advertising, the idea being that a window display of a variety of books and maps not usually supposed to be in a library will attract the passer-by and broaden his idea of the resources of a library. She presented many new ideas in the way of library signs, all of them being a wide departure from the usual stilted library sign. The speaker favored most one reading simply "Our business is answering questions," as conveying to the public the fact that the library is something beyond a medium for circulating books. She then gave a list of material which could be had at small cost, and which could be used to advantage in meeting business inquiries of a general order. She also told how this material could be obtained. A library serving the people in the manner advocated by Miss Ball would not have difficulty in convincing the city government that the library is giving full value for the cost of its maintenance.

Miss Edith Kammerling, head of the Civics Room of the Chicago Public Library, presented most ably the work which can be done by libraries in the civic line under the title "A civics room in a medium size town." She described the work done in the civics room of the Chicago Public Library, much of which could be adapted to the use of the small library. The speaker considered that a prime requisite to the success of this work was an interest in and familiarity with the issues of the day on the part of the person in charge of the department, so that she (he) can anticipate requests and gather material in advance of the demand. Little of the material in the civics room is in the form of books, most of it being pamphlets, magazine articles and newspaper clippings. The necessity of knowing where material can be obtained on short notice was brought out and an index of institutions and societies interested in this form of work advocated as a means to this end. The nature of the material used in this department necessitates special care and method in arranging and making it accessible. In Chicago all of the material on a subject is kept filed in one or more pamphlet boxes, classified and arranged by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau's expansion of the 300's, the articles being clipped from the magazines and made into "separates."

A complete file of the bills introduced in the current legislature is kept for the use of the patrons. These are carefully indexed so that they are readily available. The civics room is of assistance to the members of the City Council, women's clubs, newspaper men, and students. Miss Kammerling suggested that the small libraries too small to collect such material for themselves might apply to the state library for material of the nature outlined when the need arose, thus making it possible for the smallest library to take part in the great movement for civic betterment. Miss Kammerling's intimate knowledge of her subject and her euthusiasm for it made her paper a most valuable addition to the program.

Dr. William H. Allen, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, made the closing talk of the evening. He was, as usual, most original and inspiring. To many the title of his talk, "What a city should expect and receive from a library," had foretold a paper with the use of emphasis on research and activity within the walls of the library. Dr. Allen instead made a plea that librarians should be individuals, and not sink themselves in their work. He advocated every librarian standing for something beside library work in the community, and taking their places as persons in the affairs of the day as well as seeing that their institutions served the people as a whole. He plead individual thinking on the part of librarians in the administration of their libraries, the doing of the thing that is the best for their communities irrespective of its being in line with general library thought, claiming that individuality and independence of thought and action made for a stronger and better administration even if such individuality occasionally led to adverse criticism.

He also laid emphasis on the need of publicity being given to the work of libraries, claiming that a very small portion of the general public knows of the work that is being done by libraries or the work that could be done by them, and that such work should be discussed in the general magazines and newspapers as well as in library magazines.

The meeting then adjourned.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Under the auspices of the N. E. A. Library Committee, a round table for high school librarians was held for the first time at the meeting of the A. L. A. at Kaaterskill, N. Y. Miss Anna Hadley, chairman of the N. E. A. Committee High School Librarians, presided at the session, and Miss Fanny Ball acted as secretary. The high school librarians greatly appreciated the opportunity of discussing their special problems, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one.

Miss Annett of the Washington Irving High School, New York City, gave an interesting paper on "Planning and equipping a high school library." Miss Grasty, of the Eastern High School, Baltimore, told of many ways to interest girls in good reading. Miss Houghton,

of the Albany (N. Y.) High School, gave excellent suggestions on "What mothers may expect librarians to do for pupils in the four years of high school." Miss Wait, of Peddie Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., gave hints on guiding boys in their reading. Miss McKnight, of the Barringer High School, N. J., gave a very complete discussion of the topic "How can we encourage the best use of the library by the different departments of the high school?"

Then came a discussion of "The training of high school pupils in the use of books." This was participated in by Miss Smith, of the Cleveland Library; Miss Hill, William Penn High School, Philadelphia; Miss Mann, High School, Washington, D. C.; Miss McClelland, Passaic, N. J.; Miss Ball, Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., had on exhibition a very complete collection of book lists, pamphlets on vocational guidance, illustrated books, and outlines for training high school pupils in the use of the library.

The session was closed by a valuable paper from Miss Nunn, of the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington, on "The work and needs of the high school library."

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

A meeting of Normal School Librarians and of others interested was held in connection with the American Library Association, June 26, 1913, at 2.30 p.m. Twenty people attended, eight of whom were engaged in normal school work, the others being connected with high school libraries, library training schools, state library commissions, and public libraries.

Informal discussion on the teaching of the use of the library brought out the following points: This instruction should be made an integral part of classroom work in the grades; training in the use of simple reference books should start as early as the fourth year; each year's work should fit in with that already given. In this connection the need for a manual for normal school students was felt, and it was suggested that perhaps a coöperative work could be prepared, tested out in actual practice, and later printed. Attention was called to the revised pamphlet on the teaching of reference books by Miss Delia Ovitz, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis., price ten cents, and to an article in a recent number of the *Southern Educational Review*, by Miss Faye, on "Instruction in the use of the library in the normal schools of the South."

Courses in children's literature are needed and have proved their worth. Teachers do not know this literature. A list of books to fit in with the supplementary readers used in schools was suggested, this list to be prepared by someone with wide outlook on both educational and library needs.

It was felt that greater publicity of the work of the school library should be sought, especially in national, state and county meetings of teachers, institutes, associations of special teachers, state fairs and in educational journals.

Plans for a national meeting of school librarians each year in connection with the A. L. A. were made and the following committee was appointed to plan for the meeting in 1914: Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, Tomkins Cove, N. Y.; Miss Anna Hadley, Winsted, Conn.; Miss Mary J. Booth, Charleston, Ill. Sectional meetings in the east, middle west and far west for school librarians unable to attend the national meeting were urged, as the meeting in Chicago in January, 1913, had proved so helpful. MARY J. BOOTH, *Secretary.*

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The meeting of the Professional Training section was held on Wednesday evening, June 25, Mr. Frank K. Walter, chairman, presiding. After the report of the committee on methods of publicity, a paper was read by Miss Mary W. Plummer on "Specialization in curriculums and grading in library schools."

Miss Plummer called attention to the increasing demand for specialization of training, since even such a basic subject as cataloging seemed gradually becoming the province of the few. Grading of students according to age, experience, and general culture would help the school, especially in training competent administrators—a field in which maturity counts for much. Miss Plummer felt that there was not yet sufficient demand to justify schools in giving courses in engineering, law, and applied science for "special libraries" work, but that resources and teaching facilities might well lead a school to specialize in legislative reference or work with children. As long as positions remained more or less interchangeable so that the cataloger and reference assistant might wish to change places general training would be worth while.

Miss Corinne Bacon, librarian of Drexel Institute and director of its Library School, spoke on the "Coöperation of libraries with library schools."

After thanking the libraries that are already coöperating with the schools in a way that taxes severely their time and patience, by allowing students to go to them for practice work, Miss Bacon said there are three things that the schools might properly ask of the libraries: (1) Advance practice work, that is, work in libraries prior to any study of library science. Though the difficulties in the way are great, this would to a certain extent test the student, and would clarify her ideas about library work. (2) Direct criticism of library school methods and students. Librarians would be doing a kindness by writing to the school from which they had a trained assistant who was lacking in ways that reflected on her training, and stating plainly what the defects

were. Under this head Miss Bacon answered a few of the criticisms brought against the schools. In reply to the accusation that "the schools almost inevitably tend to exalt technique and routine," she said: "I do not think that we mean to do this. We know that culture and gumption are more important than any amount of knowledge of technique and routine, but we expect our students to finish their cultural studies (so far as such studies can be finished) before coming to us, and we cannot teach gumption. It is heaven-born. We exist largely for the purpose of teaching technique and routine, but never for one moment do we mean to exalt them over the weightier matters of the law."

(3) A living wage. It is getting to be a serious question as to whether women of ability can afford to go into library work. The salaries of many librarians and library assistants are barely sufficient for board and washing. Travel, even to attend library meetings, book-buying and recreation are impossible. Many salaries compare unfavorably with that of the average cook.

The working-woman of to-day asks equal pay with men for equally good work. Both men and women in libraries, if efficient, should be paid that living wage without which the best work is impossible.

Discussion on both papers followed, showing plainly the interest awakened on each topic.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: chairman, Miss Corinne Bacon; secretary, Miss Julia A. Hopkins; program committee, Miss Mary W. Plummer, Miss Alice Tyler, Mr. Frank K. Walter.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES' SECTION

There were present at the conference a number of trustees, especially noteworthy being the representatives from Canada, whose interest in A. L. A. affairs had been awakened at the Ottawa conference, and a meeting of the Trustees Section was scheduled for Thursday evening, June 26. It was called to meet in the second dining room, an obscure and ill-lighted part of the hotel, which discouraged attendance, and so few trustees found their way there that no formal meeting was held. Other section meetings of special interest to trustees held simultaneously also had their effect in preventing full attendance. There was some personal discussion among the few present on two topics of especial interest to trustees, the application of Civil Service rules to libraries, and library budgets, especially in connection with commission government of cities. The general sentiment expressed here and in many conversations on these subjects was that Civil Service reform methods should be applied to libraries, library people being in fact prominent among Civil Service reformers, but that the rules should have regard to the special needs of libraries and not be merely a conventional application of municipal Civil Service methods.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE first session was held June 24, 1913, at 8.30 p.m., in the parlor of the Hotel Kaaterskill. The meeting was called to order by President Poole, 28 members being present. The address of welcome, which was to have been delivered by Mr. Frank B. Gilbert, of the Department of Education of New York State, and one of the charter members of the Association, was given in the form of a telegram from him, as official business prevented his leaving Albany at that time.

The president's address, which followed, outlined the work to be taken up by the Association during the coming year.

The report of the treasurer, E. L. Whitney, was read by Mr. Redstone, of the Social Law Library of Boston. Then followed the reports of the Executive Committee, the report of the Committee on Legal Bibliography, by Mr. A. J. Small, of the Iowa State Library; the report of the Committee on Reprinting Session Laws, by Dr. G. E. Wire, of Worcester Co. (Mass.) Law Library; and the report of the Committee on Latin American Laws, by Mr. O. J. Field, of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

The first round table was held on Wednesday, June 25, at 9.30 a.m. The report of the committee to confer with the Library of Congress on subject headings was given by Mr. L. E. Hewit, of the Philadelphia Bar Library. A symposium on Architectural plans and furnishings for law libraries was participated in by Messrs. F. D. Colson, New York State Law Library; Godard, Connecticut State Library; Poole, Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Hicks, of Columbia University Law Library; Schenk, of University of Chicago Law Library; and Hewit, of Philadelphia Bar Association Law Library.

At the second session, Wednesday, June 25, at 2.30 p.m., Mr. F. D. Colson gave an account of the destruction and rebuilding of the New York State Library. Mr. F. G. Hicks, of Columbia University Law Library, read a paper on "Law libraries and the public," which was followed by a short talk on the "Massachusetts system of county law libraries" by Dr. G. E. Wire, of Worcester County Law Library. In the absence of Mr. A. C. Pulling, his paper on "Work in the law library of the University of Minnesota" was not read, but will appear in a future number of the *Law Library Journal.*

At the final meeting on Thursday a.m., resolutions on the death of Mr. Charles J. Babbitt, of Boston, were read and ordered spread on the minutes.

The report of the Committee on Shelf Classification of Law Text-books was given by Miss Gertrude E. Woodard. Remarks on cataloging and classifying law text-books in the Library of Congress were made by Mr. Martel, of the Library of Congress. Messrs. Schenk

and Butler spoke on "Increasing the efficiency of the *Index to Periodicals* and *Law Library Journal*." The session closed with a resolution by Mr. A. J. Small, thanking each and every officer and member of the Association for contributions to its work, and with a final word from Mr. Butler urging all to work for the success of the *Index* and *Journal* during the coming year.

The following are the officers of the Law Libraries Association for 1913-14: president, Franklin O. Poole, Association of the Bar of the City of New York; first vice-president, Frederick W. Schenk, Law Library University of Chicago; second vice-president, O. J. Field, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Miss Gertrude Elstner Woodard, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: treasurer, E. Lee Whitney, Vermont State Library, Montpelier.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The program prepared for the annual meeting of the American Library Institute provided for two sessions, one on Tuesday afternoon at 2.45, and one on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. On the first mentioned day President Frank P. Hill was absent owing to the wedding of his daughter on that day, and it was decided to consolidate both sessions into that scheduled for Wednesday evening. About thirty members of the Institute gathered in the small parlor, and by special vote Mr. Jast, delegate of Great Britain, was invited to take part in the meeting and contribute to the discussions.

The first subject was the "Cost of library administration," which was opened by a somewhat informal report from Dr. Bostwick for the committee appointed to consider that question. Dr. Bostwick reiterated his views that by combining several significant elements of cost in an algebraic equation, a standard of test might be reached which, however provisional and indefinite, would give a better method of comparison of results than is practicable from the single standard systems more or less used. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Mr. Wadlin, himself a veteran statistician, threw doubt on the value of statistics as usually made the basis of comparison in library work. Mr. Henry J. Carr mentioned the conclusions he had reached from comparing statistics as to the relative expense of salaries, other services, books, and so forth. Mr. Bowker referred to the fact that years ago an A. L. A. committee had presented a report on uniform statistics, and suggested that a decimal classification of library expense might be worked out which would serve the purposes both of large libraries and of small libraries and afford better basis for comparison, the large libraries working out details, and the small libraries confining themselves to general statistics.

On the second topic, scheduled as "Physical efficiency," meaning health condition in library staffs, Dr. Hill gave a résumé of the methods and results in the Brooklyn Public Library system, referring to the course of health talks recently given by a sanitary authority to the members of the staff, and to the forty hours system for the working week, now adopted in Brooklyn as well as in Manhattan with promising results.

The third topic, the "Need of specialization in library service," was introduced by a paper from Prof. W. D. Johnston, who dwelt upon the importance of correlation among the libraries in any particular locality as well as among librarians in general. His paper emphasized the value of associated and correlated effort and the waste of efficiency in the contrary system. Mr. Jast made brief contribution to the discussion, emphasizing chiefly the differences between English and American administration, in statistics and in correlation.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

10TH ANNUAL MEETING

THE first session of the League, June 25, was devoted to a round table on organizing small libraries. The meeting was called to order by the president, and the discussion was led by Miss Zaidee Brown, of Massachusetts. Sixteen states were represented. Following is the outline of the discussion:

1. Methods suggested by state organizer for accessioning, classification, shelf-listing, cataloging (should it be attempted, should L. C. cards be used?), loan system, and mechanical preparation of books.
2. Average time required for above processes, and average cost per 1000 volumes.
3. Help from local sources: volunteers, paid workers, trustees, and neighboring librarians.
4. Kinds of supplies and cost.
5. How the organizer may interest the people of the town in the library.
6. Board meeting: budget and other administrative problems.

For this discussion, "small library" meant any library with less than 5000 volumes.

The second session, in the evening of June 25, was given to a discussion of library work in state institutions, particularly in prisons and reformatories. Miss Julia A. Robinson, supervising librarian of state institutions in Iowa, made a plea for better reading and more of it for the inmates of state institutions. She stated that the supervision of the institutions libraries should be under an official appointed by the board of control, as this gave more authority than when it was done by an outside agency, such as the state library commission. The library commissions can help by bringing the matter to the attention of the heads of the institutions and the board of control. Miss Florence Curtis, of Illinois, spoke most convincingly of the bad influences operating in the prisons, and of the need of education and

suitable reading matter, if only for the protection of society, to which most of the men are to return. She gave the result of an examination of thirty prison library catalogs. Miss Templeton, of Nebraska, followed with an interesting paper on libraries in reformatories, and what they should contain. Miss Kathleen Jones, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the beneficial effect of libraries in institutions for the insane, a field where she has had practical experience. Miss Clark, of Auburn, N. Y., told of the unsatisfactory condition of the prison libraries in that state, and Mr. Wynkoop described an effort to bring about better conditions by devoting *New York Libraries*, February, 1913, to the subject of libraries in state institutions. Over 700 copies of this were sent to trustees and officials of institutions, and other persons of influence. Miss Curtis said that in working for better conditions, it was wisest to try to rouse the interest and secure the coöperation of those in authority, rather than to publish anything in the newspapers that would call attention to specific bad conditions and thus antagonize the authorities. Miss Flexner, of the Louisville Public Library, told of the success of a deposit station in the county jail there.

At the third session, held June 27, reports of the following committees were read and approved: Establishment of new commissions, Charter provisions for public libraries, Library post, Study outlines, Publications. These reports will be printed in the A. L. A. Proceedings. Miss Martha Wilson, of Minnesota, spoke on coöperation with the State Board of Education, and was followed by others.

The secretary reported on the League exhibit at the N. E. A. at Salt Lake City, consisting of charts illustrating the value of commission work. These were prepared under the direction of Mr. Milam, of Indiana. It was suggested that the incoming officers deposit them at the A. L. A. headquarters, that they might be readily available for use elsewhere.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri; first vice-president, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin; second vice-president, Charles F. D. Belden, Massachusetts; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Clarke, Budlong, North Dakota.

ZAIDEE BROWN, *Ex-secretary.*

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

In looking back at the fifth annual conference of the Special Libraries Association, which has just taken place, a few things stand out preëminently as the significant results of that meeting. Three papers, perhaps, created the most important impressions of the sessions, one of which was the paper, reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, by Mr. N. C. Kingsbury, vice-president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, upon "The library—a necessity of modern business." Few people realize, who have had any connection with the library movement, that specialization has come to mean what it has. Almost no one would have supposed that even a large public service corporation was maintaining five distinct library collections, two at least of which are in charge of trained librarians. Those who are interested to learn the details connected with the management and handling of these various collections may do so by consulting other pages of this JOURNAL, where this paper is published in full.

This conference is significant in that this Association has begun to discuss problems which are more or less unique in special libraries. Few public libraries are forced to consider seriously in any large way the handling of that obnoxious (to some) class of material known as clippings, yet we fancy there can hardly be found a special library where more or less data of this character does not form a very important feature of its work. The second session took up in detail the clipping question. The matter was presented both from the viewpoint of the clipping bureau and the library. Hon. Robert Luce in a very carefully prepared address discussed, under the title "The clipping bureau and the library," the internal working of the clipping bureau which bears his name. Probably few librarians have realized the enormous volume of detail handled by the large clipping bureau in the course of a day's work. Mr. Luce in his paper carefully brought home that fact, and urged that many users of material from clipping bureaus, and among them librarians, had never learned how to correctly judge results of clipping bureau service. This judgment should be based upon the mass result rather than upon detail. An interesting description of the method of caring for a collection of 20,000 or more articles of his own proved an important part of the paper. A discussion of the "scrap book" and its function in the library was also handled. An earnest plea was made for coöperation on the part of the librarians ordering material from the clipping bureau. The employment of the clipping bureau is a step in the line of efficiency. "No man accustomed to business methods can fail to be struck with the waste therein due to the employment of high grade minds on low grade work. When some part of the working time of a public servant, for instance, possessing intellectual acumen is put into manual labor that can be as well performed by a youth without special training, there is economic loss. When your subordinates handle the scissors and the paste-brush, you are paying them for work that can more quickly and much more cheaply be done in our cutting rooms."

An interesting and illuminating discussion followed Mr. Luce's paper, allowing ample opportunity for questions to be asked which were very graciously answered.

Following and supplementing Mr. Luce's paper, Mr. Jesse Cunningham, of the School of

Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo., reported as the clipping committee his investigation of the use and methods of handling and filing newspaper clippings. A very careful digest of a questionnaire sent to over thirty selected libraries discussed the matters of obtaining clippings by these various libraries, the arrangement of the material for clipping, the service rendered by the clipping bureaus, classification and methods of filing as well as the indexing and eliminating of dead material, closing the report with a discussion of the use and value of clippings, their disadvantages, the purchasing of clippings on special subjects, and the several conclusions arrived at by the committee. On the whole a most excellent report was rendered. A further investigation will undoubtedly confirm the several conclusions reached.

The third feature of importance as the result of this convention was contained in a paper by Miss Marie F. Lindholm, which was entitled "A review of the chief sources of special library collections." While the author has been for some time connected with a prominent public service commission, the very careful and painstaking enumeration of sources of material can but prove of unusual value to almost any special library in the country. Under thirteen main headings the paper treated of a general reference foundation, reference sources of particular value to public service commission or corporation libraries, chief reference sources for a financial library, those for a municipal reference library, current books and special reports, periodicals, government and state reports, society publications, company and trade publications, legislation, legal decisions in brief, manuscripts, original records, blue-prints, maps, etc., and finally coöperation in special library work. Should one about to form a library of almost any character have before him this paper he would without serious effort gather about himself, without other help, a splendid foundation upon which to build his immediate specialty.

The report of the secretary-treasurer discussed the widening aspects of the Association, the growth of its membership, both in numbers and in distribution, the financial condition of the society, the large number of inquiries which had been received by the secretary's office, indicating the spread of the special library idea, the methods for advertising the Association and its activities which are of interest to the members, the results obtained in the past year through the responsibility districts established at the beginning of Mr. Handy's administration, the value and possibilities of the Employment Exchange operated through the secretary's office, and the contemplated brochure advocated by the Executive Board for placing before interested parties the important facts, such as the Association's growth, scope, purpose, constitution, membership, committees, printed literature available, etc.

Certain features of the conference have commended themselves to those attending, such as the concentration of the program within a given number of days, thus allowing the members to attend for a limited time without being compelled to spend a week away from busy offices and pressing work. The very helpful and constructive value of bringing before our members those who are not directly connected with the profession, but who are contributors from the outside world to its success, has marked a distinct advance in program formation. It may perhaps be an open question whether shorter programs with longer time spent upon discussion of a few leading papers might not prove to give more interesting discussions which would offer a wider range of ideas.

In this brief résumé of the conference only the leading papers have been touched upon. Many other interesting papers were presented, but these will be readily found in the official organ of the Association, copies of which may be obtained by applying to the secretary's office. The titles of these several papers have already appeared in print in several different places, hence the justification for omitting them here.

THE POST CONFERENCE TRIP

Saturday afternoon, June 28, the post conference party reached Albany, the first stage of the trip, and found pleasant quarters at Hotel Ten Eyck. That evening and the next day were spent by most of the party at the State Library, where Mr. Wyer and other members of the staff extended a hearty welcome. There was much beauty and utility to admire in the new Education Building. The great reference room was the special feature that attracted attention, and particularly its arrangement of reading desks, which were planned to give convenience and privacy to each student. The Library School in its new spacious quarters was exhibited with pride by the staff and viewed by those of the visitors who were old Library School students with equal pride.

Monday morning an early start was made by a New York Central train, which brought the party to the steamer landing at Old Forge on the first of the Fulton Chain of lakes in the western part of the Adirondacks. The ride through the Fulton Chain to Eagle Bay, our headquarters for several days, was a delightful change from the dusty train. After dinner we explored the beautiful shore at Eagle Bay, or just rested and enjoyed the cool, bracing air. The next day we went by train to Raquette Lake and thence by steamer to the head of Blue Mountain Lake, where a good dinner awaited us at the Blue Mountain Inn. Some of the party climbed Blue Mountain, a rather warm feat, as the thermometer stood in the nineties. We retraced our way to Eagle Bay in the cool of the evening, enjoying especially the trip on Marion River through the

forest and on the primitive little railroad train at the carry.

Wednesday noon we started for Lake Placid over a road that ran through the primeval forest and along beautiful lakes and streams, a paradise for sportsmen and tourists. A delay in train connections allowed us time to explore Saranac, famous as a health resort. Stevenson once spent a winter here in search of health.

At Lake Placid Club we had a cordial welcome from Mr. Dewey and Miss Sharp, who devoted themselves to our comfort and entertainment for the next four days. They had planned many delightful events for us, including tours to the most interesting places in the Adirondacks. On Thursday several automobile trips were taken through the mountains. The best were those to Wilmington High Falls and Ausable Chasm and thence down the shore of Lake Champlain to dinner at the Westport Inn. The ride home was through Elizabethtown, the Keene Valley and the Cascade Lakes region. This was through a wild part of the mountains, and several accidents to tires lent a variety to the trip not on the schedule. A council fire in Iroquois woods that night was a novelty to most of us. The Fourth was celebrated by a competitive prize fire drill by the club fire brigade, by sports both in and on Mirror Lake by some of the party, and by a tour of the club property. Among the most interesting parts of the plant were the laundry and the kitchens. The tour ended at the Larches, where Miss Sharp, assisted by Mrs. Frederick M. Crunden, dispensed good cheer. That night there was a banquet for us at Lakeside and a bonfire on the lake viewed through a curtain of water from a fire hydrant, an unusual and beautiful spectacle. On Saturday short automobile trips were taken to interesting places around Lake Placid, including the home and grave of John Brown, of Ossawattomie, now state property and a shrine for historic pilgrimages. That afternoon we had a trip on Lake Placid and a picnic lunch at Moose Island in a typical Adirondack shelter fragrant with fir balsam boughs. On the trip home in the rain many beauties in the landscape were unfolded as the mists thickened and cleared, and just before we landed a double rainbow crowned the scene with radiance. Several of the party climbed Whiteface that day and, owing to the rain, found it a rough trip. A special dinner was served that night at Iroquois Lodge, graced with the presence of Mrs. Dewey. The tables were lighted wholly by the soft glow of candles in rustic candlesticks of white birch, which were used to light our way home through the woods, and then treasured as souvenirs of a happy evening. After dinner we gathered in the Iroquois council chamber and listened to a graphic story by Mr. Dewey of the origin and growth of the Lake Placid Club. Before the party broke up, the thanks and appreciation of all for the gloriously good time we had enjoyed at Lake Placid as Mr. Dewey's guests were voiced by Mr. Hill, Mr. Thwaites and Miss Ahern. Mr. Jast brought a message of appreciation from over seas where, he said, Dewey was a household word in the library world. All spoke in a reminiscent vein, and expressed the hope that Mr. Dewey might again take active part in library work.

On Sunday automobiles carried the party through Saranac to beautiful Loon Lake, one of the famous old-time Adirondack resorts, where we stopped for a few minutes, and then went on to Paul Smith's, on Lower St. Regis Lake, perhaps the oldest and best known Adirondack hotel. Here, as at the Westport Inn, we were guests of the proprietor at a fine dinner. The hotel also arranged a boat trip for us through the Lower St. Regis, Spitfire, and Upper St. Regis Lakes, where we saw some of the finest of the Adirondack camps. On our way home we visited two famous sanitariums for the cure of tuberculosis, the state institution at Ray Brook and Trudeau's Sanitarium, a private, endowed hospital.

This day, which was perfect in its sunshine and cool, bracing air, was the climax of the trip. With keen regret we gathered to bid good-bye to our hosts at Mrs. Dewey's afternoon tea. This post conference will long be remembered as one of the best of them all.

The party broke up that night. A few stayed on for a rest at Lake Placid and the others took their ways homeward. Some journeyed down Lake Champlain and Lake George, and one stopped at Saratoga to be lost in wonder at the huge hotels, where all the A. L. A. might easily be housed in comfort and elegance should that body ever meet there.

J. G. MOULTON.

MEMBERS OF THE A. L. A. POST CONFERENCE PARTY, 1913

*Ahern, Miss M. E., Chicago.
Andrews, Mr. Clement W., Chicago.
*Bascom, Miss Elva L., Madison, Wis.
Blunt, Miss Florence T., Haverhill, Mass.
*Brooks, Miss.
[2] Brown, Mr. Charles H., Brooklyn.
Casamajor, Miss Mary, Brooklyn.
[1] Crunden, Mrs. Frederick M., St. Louis.
Dickey, Miss Helene L., Chicago.
Dougherty, Miss Anna R., Philadelphia.
Dougherty, Mr. Harold T., Pawtucket, R. I.
Dougherty, Mrs. Harold T., Pawtucket, R. I.
*Dudgeon, Mr. Matthew S., Madison, Wis.
Faxon, Mrs. Augusta C., Boston.
Faxon, Mr. Frederick W., Boston.
Faxon, Mrs. Frederick W., Boston.
Haynes, Miss Frances E., South Hadley, Mass.
Haynes, Miss Harriet T., South Hadley, Mass.
*Hill, Mr. Frank P., Brooklyn.
*Hill, Mrs. Frank P., Brooklyn.

* Went directly to Lake Placid from the Catskills.
[1] Staying at Lake Placid.
[2] Went as far as Eagle Bay only.

*Horton, Miss Mabel, Brooklyn.
Howe, Miss Harriet E., Minneapolis.
Jast, Mr. L. Stanley, Croydon, England.
Mann, Mr. B. Pickmann, Washington.
Mann, Mrs. B. Pickmann, Washington.
[1] Matthews, Miss Mary E., Brooklyn.
*Morris, Miss Louise R., Summit, N. J.
Moulton, Mr. John G., Haverhill, Mass.
Munroe, Miss E. F., Cambridge, Mass.
Ogden, Miss E. Jane, Philadelphia.
Osborn, Mr. Lyman P., Peabody, Mass.
Osborn, Mrs. Lyman P., Peabody, Mass.
*Peters, Miss Mary G., Bayonne, N. J.
*Robinson, Miss Sylvia, Brooklyn.
Selden, Miss Elizabeth C., Brooklyn.
Stevenson, Miss Luella M., Braddock, Pa.
Stewart, Miss Rose G., Philadelphia.
*Thwaites, Mr. Reuben G., Madison, Wis.
*Thwaites, Mrs. Reuben G., Madison, Wis.
Tolman, Miss Mary M., Manchester, N. H.
[1] Tweedell, Mr. Edward D., Chicago.
[1] Tweedell, Mrs. Edward D., Chicago.
Wilson, Mr. Halsey W., Minneapolis.
Wilson, Mrs. Halsey W., Minneapolis.

MISS PANSY PATTERSON ATTENDS THE KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE

As a bird's-eye view of the Kaaterskill conference, Mr. Edmund T. Pearson, of the *Boston Transcript*, recounts Miss Pansy Patterson's experiences thereat and, more especially, her journey thereto. Many a librarian will admit, as she reads the narrative, that fiction is less strange than fact.

"The selection of Miss Pansy Patterson to attend the national meeting of librarians in the Catskills last week was generally approved by her associates in the Ezra Beesly Free Public Library. The trustees voted to give her and Miss Bixby, the reference librarian, leave of absence to go to the convention. Mr. Vanhoff, the librarian (together with Mrs. Vanhoff), would go, as a matter of course, to represent the Ezra Beesly 'officially' at the meeting. The difference between going officially and not going that way is that when you go officially you have to invent an excuse whenever you miss a session, and any of the speech-making. But when you go unofficially you can do just as you like. Which is much pleasanter.

"Of course, when the lucky lot fell upon Miss Patterson, who is children's librarian, and Miss Bixby, there was not an entire absence of comment amongst the library staff. Miss Carey, the head cataloger, and Miss Burr, of the circulation department, met (in the stack) and lifted their eyebrows a few times, and exchanged some acidulous remarks on the general subject of favoritism, pull and politics in library affairs. But Miss Carey and Miss Burr, as everyone knows, are on the other side of the historic feud which divides the Ezra Beesly staff like a yawning chasm, and which dates back so far that only one or two know how it began. Some of the older ones think that it had to do with an uncatalogd book which somehow got upon the shelves in the winter of 1899, the discovery of which by Miss Bennett (then head of the circulation department), caused Miss Manter (at that time head cataloger) to go home in tears. Miss Manter has long since left the Ezra Beesly (to teach classification at the Philander University Library School), but sides were taken long before she left, and the division of the staff into pro-Manters and anti-Manters is rigorously maintained even to this day.

"So Miss Carey's and Miss Burr's private and perfunctory objections had little weight. They had no right to complain, as a matter of fact, for both of them had been given similar privileges in the past—Miss Carey went to the Ottawa meeting last year, and Miss Burr to the one at Mackinac, still earlier. Most of the staff were pleased that Miss Patterson should have the chance. It was no new thing to Miss Bixby, who has attended half a dozen meetings, but the children's librarian was in a flutter.

"She read and reread the complicated directions issued by the association on how to get to the place of meeting, and had only committed one method to memory to find at the end that this method was unadvisable. The whole thing seemed very confused to her, but she relied on Mr. Vanhoff. Then the librarian was detained, by illness in his family, so she and Miss Bixby set out by themselves. Miss Bixby was a rather irresolute traveler, but she had a kind of faith that they would get there somehow. Both of them trustfully accepted the assurances of those in power that it is only on lonely mountain peaks or in deserts vast that the American Library Association can meet evermore. It is desirable, it seems, for the librarians to have a hotel to themselves, and it must be a big hotel, ready to hold five to twelve hundred people. Such are not to be found in the haunts of men, so each year the mere feat of getting to the meeting promises to become one requiring greater hardihood, one approaching nearer and nearer to the voyages of Captain Cook—or, perhaps, of Dr. Cook.

"Well, they toiled and suffered, they changed from boat to train, and from train to other kinds of train, and from them to what the folk of Switzerland call 'funiculars,' and the New Yorkers term 'escalators,' they experienced curious sensations in the eardrums as in a balloon ascent, when they were pulled up the side of a promising young mountain, and then they changed again to omnibuses, horse or motor propelled, and traversed a road rich in 'thank-you-ma'ams,' and finally landed before a vast edifice which Daniel Webster declared to be the most architecturally classic and up-to-date hotel in America. The view, they were told, would be immense, when the clouds had rolled away.

"Here they found many librarians, who had

strange tales to tell. Some gathered around the snapping and crackling fires (in the gas-jets) and whispered in frightened voices of other librarians who had spent fearful hours sitting in the peristyle (and some in the hypostile) waiting for the hotel to open. Others spoke of famous librarians reduced to living upon corned beef and cabbage, of which the cabbage was good, but the corned beef only indifferent. Some breathed bitter curses against things in general, declaring that the clouds which now and then drifted in at the open door had come to rest in the medulla oblongata of the management. Others thought that everything was as well as could be expected, and reminded their impatient colleagues that it is not always easy to satisfy the crowd in the opening days of a library.

"Miss Patterson began by going to the meetings with regularity . . . After a day or two she found that one meeting a day was enough to keep her well informed and inspired. So she explored the limited area in which there was level walking, learned the customs of the country, and learned to pronounce the place Korterskill. She investigated the curious brick-red flowers which grew nearby, and which looked like arnica with a sun burn. She picked so much mountain laurel that it became a drug. She gazed with awe upon half a dozen men whose names she had heard many times. When she was actually introduced to one or two of them she found that they usually had some semblance of humanity, and that they did not ask her how she would catalog the Kalevala, or what was the best bibliography of electrical engineering. Of course she attended faithfully the meetings of those especially interested in juvenile library work.

"Mr. Gooch told her that it was a pretty fair library meeting, and that about nine hundred people were there at one time or another, in spite of the inconvenience of the situation. He said that there was nothing about the program to set the river on fire, but that there was an increased amount of attention paid to special libraries, municipal reference libraries, legislative reference libraries, collections of books for business men, and other things of the sort, which showed that librarians are waking up.

"The clouds did roll away at last, on Saturday, June 28, the last day of the meeting, and Miss Patterson had to admit that the view was all that the most exacting could desire. She got home last Monday, and some time next winter she will doubtless give the local library club her impressions of the meeting."

State Library Commissions

MARYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Through the courtesy of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City, the Maryland Public Library Commission held its first round table at that library on June 12, 1913, for the librarians of the small libraries of the state. Eleven libraries were represented, seven of them from outside the city of Baltimore. The representative of each library gave a report of the progress of the library. One library at Elk Ridge reported that it owed its establishment to the demand for reading created by one of the commission's traveling libraries. This library was opened the middle of May 1913, by the young lady who had acted as librarian for the traveling library. She and her brother have fitted up a room in their own house as a reading room, and have gathered from their friends one hundred and fifty volumes. The room is well patronized already, and the young people who used to frequent the railroad platform now may be found in the reading room interested in the books and magazines. The boys of the town are now gathering wood for next winter's use in heating the room.

The small libraries in Maryland have been established by private individuals, who have given and are still giving time, efforts and money toward the support of the libraries. It was interesting and encouraging to hear of the progress the libraries have made and the good they are doing with limited means. The small libraries of the state are all young, not many more than five years old, and yet two of the youngest (one at Princess Anne, three years old, and another at Prince Frederick, only six months old) are each contemplating the purchase of a building.

MARY P. FARR,
Field Secretary and Library Organizer.

State Library Associations

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, held in Tacoma, Wash., June 12-14, was attended by a gratifying number of librarians from all parts of the Northwest, two even making the long trip from the province of Alberta. With the exception of brief sectional conferences held by the representatives of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, respectively, the sessions were all general.

The Association was formally welcomed to Tacoma on the evening of the 12th by the Rt. Rev. F. W. Keator. After the response by the president, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, the speaker of the evening was introduced—Prof. Walter G. Beach, of the Department of Sociology of the University of Washington. In a thoughtful and inspiring address on "Opportunity and social action" Prof. Beach showed how the conditions of modern life demanded social as opposed to individual effort, and emphasized the fact that librarianship, more than most professions, offered the opportunity for right social action.

On the following day two general sessions were held, the state conferences took place, and visiting librarians were given a delightful auto

trip by the citizens of Tacoma. The general topic at the morning session was "Library extension work." Miss Cornelia Marvin, of the Oregon Library Commission, acted as leader, and outlined briefly the various forms of library extension work now being carried on through state, county, and township systems. She then called in turn upon three Oregon county librarians to outline the work in their localities. Miss Corinne Metz spoke for Wasco county, Miss Della Northey for Hood River, and Miss Nelly Fox for Multnomah. Their reports were listened to with great interest by all present. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Herbert Killam, head of the Traveling Library Department of British Columbia, spoke of the extreme difficulty of doing successful work in western Canada, owing to the scattered population and poor transportation. It was also brought out that the legislature of the state of Washington had passed a county library law at its last session, thus making possible an extension of work in many localities. Miss Annabel Porter, head of the loan department of the Tacoma Library, closed the session with a paper on deposit stations.

Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of education for Washington, who was to have taken up the problem of rural school libraries at this session, was unable to be present until the following day, when she spoke earnestly of the need of better library management for the rural schools, and invited the coöperation of all present in plans which the state department of education was making for the betterment of rural school conditions.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the library and the municipality. In taking the chair, Mr. Judson T. Jennings, of the Seattle Library, spoke of the work of the A. L. A. committee on municipal relations, and called on Mr. Hopper, of Tacoma, for an abstract of a former paper on library finance. The status of the library in a commission form of government was ably presented by Mr. George W. Fuller, of the Spokane Library. Mr. Dubois Mitchell, of the Seattle Library, spoke thoughtfully and wittily on municipal reference work, and Miss Mary Frances Isom, of Portland, in a delightfully written paper, showed how conditions in western cities demanded the development of the social center idea in libraries.

The last session was held on Saturday morning with the small library as the general topic. It was conducted by Miss Eliza E. Townsend, of the Spokane Library. Two trustees from the Hoquiam (Wash.) Public Library, Mrs. J. S. McKee and Mr. Frank Lamb, kept their audience in a gale of merriment with their descriptions of the duties of the trustee. Mr. Lamb emphasized the point that the library should avoid being a literary censor. Miss Grace E. Switzer, of Bellingham, presented the problem of the budget in an illuminating manner. Mr. William D. Wilson, manager of the book department of the Lowman and Hanford Co., spoke of book-buying from the bookman's point of view, and Mr. Charles H. Compton, of the Seattle Library, urged the use of free publications on the part of small libraries.

The Association went on record as favoring a revision in the parcel post law. It also passed a resolution calling to the attention of library boards the advisability of making possible the attendance of their librarians at future conferences.

Among the visitors who took part in the discussions were representatives from the Washington State University and the state department of education, and Mr. John H. Williams, author of "The mountain that was God."

The following officers were elected: president, Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.; first vice-president, Mr. George W. Fuller, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, Wash.; second vice-president, Mr. Herbert Killam, Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C.; secretary, Miss Della Northey, County Library, Hood River, Ore.; treasurer, Mr. M. H. Douglass, State University Library, Eugene, Ore. LUCILE F. FARGO, *Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held June 19, as the guests of the Westerly Public Library.

Mr. Joseph L. Peacock, librarian, met the guests and escorted them to the library building through the beautiful Wilcox Park, which adjoins the library.

The morning session was called to order at 10.30 by the president, Mr. Harold T. Dougherty.

Mr. Charles Perry, president of the board of trustees, graciously welcomed the members, and gave a brief sketch of the development of the town and library since a previous visit of the association in June, 1905.

The first speaker was Dr. Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of public schools, who spoke upon "The relation between the library and the school." Dr. Ranger said the library stands distinctively for education, and is the chief factor in education as far as adults are concerned. He expressed great esteem for the work of the librarians in the state, and in closing said that Rhode Island people as a state had assumed the responsibility for the uplift and betterment of the coming generations, morally, intellectually, spiritually and socially.

Mr. Frank O. Draper, superintendent of schools in Pawtucket, spoke on "The public library an integral part of education." Mr. Draper suggested that Rhode Island librarians exert themselves to copy the extension work carried on by the larger libraries in the larger cities, quoting the wide field covered by the Chicago Public Library.

The business of the association closed the

morning session. The annual report of the secretary was read, and the treasurer's report showed $8.47 on hand. The report of the nominating committee resulted in the election of the following officers and committees: president, Harold T. Dougherty, Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket; first vice-president, William D. Goddard, Naval War College, Newport; second vice-president, Joseph L. Peacock, Westerly Public Library; secretary, Miss Edna D. Rice, Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket; recorder, Miss Margaret B. Stilwell, John Carter Brown Library, Providence; treasurer, Laurence M. Shaw, Providence Public Library. Executive committee: Miss Bertha H. Lyman, Providence Public Library; Miss Grace F. Leonard, Providence Athenæum; Miss Ida F. Bridgham, East Providence Centre Public Library. Committee on relations with the State Board of Education: Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Providence; Harry L. Koopman, John Hay Library, Providence; Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, Providence Public Library.

Mention was made of the work done in Washington county by the late John F. Kelly, and Mr. Ethan Wilcox brought forward the following resolution, which was acted upon:

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Library Association desires to express its sincere appreciation and gratitude for the work of the late John F. Kelly, and Resolved, that the Rhode Island Library Association recognizes the value of the work accomplished by the late Mrs. Ruth M. Smith, of North Scituate, and Resolved, that this action be placed on record.

After announcements concerning the day's outing by Mr. Peacock the morning session was dismissed.

A special electric conveyed the party to Weekapaug Inn, where a tempting dinner was served by Mr. F. C. Buffum, proprietor. Mrs. Buffum presented the company with a souvenir menu and program, which was much appreciated by the members.

In an after dinner address Mrs. A. V. Phelps, of Westerly, entertained with a reading on "The influence of the modern novel." From Hawthorne to the author of "Queed" the writer sketched with light but firm touch a series of illuminated silhouettes of fiction writers of our country, and placed them with unfailing discrimination in proper light. Her judgment hung the portraits of Hawthorne, Howells, Norris, Mrs. Deland, Sara Jewett, and Henry Sydnor Harrison on "the line" which time would not displace.

The afternoon was spent in a delightful trip to Watch Hill, returning to Westerly about 5.30. Supper was served at the Calvary Baptist Church, and at 7 o'clock the meeting was again called to order, when Mr. Ethan Wilcox, librarian emeritus of the Westerly Public Library, gave an interesting historical sketch of the library from 1700, when it was a parochial institution located in Newport, to the present day, now housed in the beautiful memorial building with a most enviable future.

Miss Alice Lee Tolman, of the Deborah Cook Sayles Library, Pawtucket, next gave a brief but interesting outline of the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Club, held at Williamstown May 23-26. She reviewed the scholarly address of Dr. Philip Moxon, of Springfield, on "The educated man."

The principal address of the evening was given by Mr. George S. Godard, librarian of the Connecticut State Library, on "The functions of a library." Mr. Godard said that life means three things: occupation, education and recreation, and that when growth ceases decay begins. To the library we look for a complete education, and it is man's school room.

Seventy members of the association enjoyed the day's outing and program.

EDNA D. RICE, *Secretary.*

Library Clubs

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in Leicester Public Library, June 12.

After a business meeting Rev. Frederick Kenyon Brown (Al Priddy), of Southwick, spoke on "The human interest factors in Massachusett's industrial situation." He told of the deplorable conditions in nearly all mill towns, particularly among textile workers, and how these conditions affected the American people. A discussion of new books followed, conducted by Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, librarian, Hudson.

The subject of the afternoon was "The library and school as mutual helpers." The speakers were Mr. George Rugg, principal, Quinsigamond School, Worcester, and Miss Florence Wheeler, librarian, Leominster. Mr. Rugg gave some useful suggestions to librarians, and Miss Wheeler described her work with the Leominster schools. A discussion followed, conducted by Dr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian, Clark University.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford; hon. vice-president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Miss Emily M. Haynes, Worcester; Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester; secretary, Miss Winnifred S. Farrell, Brookfield; treasurer, Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

WINNIFRED S. FARRELL, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN TIER LIBRARY CLUB

The eighth annual meeting of the Southern Tier Library Club was held with the Public Library at Bainbridge, N. Y., Wednesday and Thursday, May 21-22, 1913.

The first session convened on Wednesday morning at 11.15 o'clock, the president, Miss

Kate S. Peck, of the Binghamton Public Library, presiding. The address of welcome was given by Dr. Danforth, of Bainbridge, and the response by the president. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented and adopted; committees on the nomination of officers and on resolutions were appointed and some minor matters of business transacted, after which the meeting adjourned until 2 p.m.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock, the president in the chair.

The first topic was "The story hour," by Mrs. Kate D. Andrew, librarian of Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y. Mrs. Andrew told, in a very interesting and impressive manner, two stories to a grade of 30 children from the Bainbridge Public School, and held their close attention throughout the period. After the stories she spoke for a few moments upon the value of story telling in library work.

The next topic was an address, "The formative influence of books," by Ivan T. Smith, director of School of Letters in the Elmira Reformatory. Mr. Smith demonstrated very clearly, by letters which he read from the pupils in the school in reply to questions which had been asked them along the line of the topic, the importance of the library as an educational factor in the work of the reformatory. The discussion which followed this topic was led by W. F. Seward, of Binghamton, and was participated in by a number of others.

Wednesday evening session convened at 8 o'clock in the Town Hall, where a large audience assembled and listened to a very instructive and entertaining address upon the topic "Helping young people to help themselves," by William F. Seward, librarian of the Public Library, Binghamton, N. Y. After the address a reception was tendered the visitors by the Bainbridge Library, where light refreshments were served and a very pleasant social hour was enjoyed.

The Thursday morning session was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by the president.

Address, "Public documents," Frank K. Walter, M.A., vice-director New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y. Mr. Walter gave a very interesting and instructive address, and suggested many practical ways in which public documents may be made more useful to the small library.

"Library problems," conducted by Miss N. Louise Ruckteshler, librarian of the Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich, N. Y., was a very instructive and profitable discussion of some of the problems which confront the small library, and was participated in by all the librarians present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, J. W. Livingston, Peck Memorial Library, Marathon; vice-president, Miss Helen M. Johnston, Public Library, Binghamton; secretary, Miss N. Louise Ruckteshler, Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich; treasurer, Ivan T. Smith, director School of Letters, Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y.

There were 30 representatives from 17 libraries present. This was, without doubt, the best meeting in point of attendance, interest and enthusiasm which the club has ever held.

J. W. Livingston, *President.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Scheduled work for the regular school closed Saturday, June 21, to permit students to attend the annual conference of the A. L. A. Summer school work was also suspended June 26-27 for the same reason.

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

May 21. Miss Jane H. Crissey, Book repairing.
May 23. Mr. Royal B. Farnum, Artistic bulletins.
June 4-20. The course in Work with children, under the general direction of Miss Clara W. Hunt, assisted by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott and Miss Ethel P. Underhill.
June 7. Mr. A. W. Abrams, Visual instruction.
June 13. Mr. A. L. Bailey, Binding of fiction and juveniles.
June 21. Miss Mary G. Peters, A library in an industrial town.

The junior students have been completing their practice work by serving as substitute evening assistants in the general reading room of the State Library.

Venice A. Adkins, '12-'13, will begin work as assistant in the New York Public Library, July 1.

Clara V. Barber, '12-'13, goes to the Utica Public Library July 23 as general executive assistant.

Bolette L. Christiansen, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the New York Public Library, and will begin her work there Oct. 1.

William N. Daniells, '13, has been appointed assistant in the government documents room of the New York Public Library.

Alice M. Dougan, '12, will leave the cataloging staff of the New York State Library July 1 to become head cataloger at Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind.

Edith N. Grout, '13, has been appointed desk assistant at Vassar College Library, and will begin her work in the fall.

D. Ashley Hooker, B.L.S. '12, has been appointed assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Annabel A. Hulburd, '06-'07, resigned her position with the North Dakota University Library and is now engaged as temporary cataloger at the University of Illinois Library.

Martha C. Kessel, '12-'13, has been engaged as reference assistant at the Grinnell College Library, and will begin her work in September.

Zulema Kostomlatsky, '12-'13, has taken a position in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, and during the summer will have charge of the Mt. Washington branch library.

Helen Proudfoot, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the Des Moines Public Library.

Bessie B. Scripture, '12-'13, goes to Columbia University Library Aug. 1 as assistant in the catalog department.

Bertha E. Wood, '11-'12, has resigned her position at Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn., and will go to Middlebury College Sept. 1 as cataloger.

The following juniors have taken temporary positions for the summer: Verne Bowles, Mabel Clark, Lucretia Vaile and Rollin A. Sawyer, Jr., at the New York Public Library; Amy Cowley and Povl F. V. Slomann, at the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library; Elizabeth Lowry, at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg; Mary U. Rothrock, at the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

George G. Champlin, B.L.S. '95, assistant reference librarian, New York State Library, delivered an address on "The place of the library in the community" at the dedicatory exercises of the new Carnegie Library of Alfred University, June 5.

The degree of Bachelor of Library Science has been conferred on the following fourteen present and former students during the past school year. In several cases the conferring of the degree has been delayed because of the non-completion of the required bibliography or community study. George Edward Wire, '89; Anne Elizabeth Draper, '03; Mary Herbert Davis, '09; Martha Winkley Suter, '10; Georgia Benedict, '12; and the following members of the class of 1913: Leslie Edgar Bliss, William Nathaniel Daniells, Eva Wing Graves, Edith Nellie Grout, Willard Potter Lewis, Charles Flowers McCombs, Mary Prescott Parsons, Raymond Lowrey Walkley, and Harold Leslie Wheeler.

More than 150 present and former students attended the Kaaterskill meeting of the A. L. A. Every class was represented at the annual dinner. The New York State Library School Association elected the following officers for the year 1913-14: president, Bessie Sargeant Smith; 1st vice-president, Lois Antoinette Reed; 2d vice-president, George Franklin Story; secretary-treasurer, Harriet R. Peck; executive committee: Margaret A. McVety, William F. Yust, Jesse Cunningham; member of advisory committee, 1913-16, Robert K. Shaw.

ALUMNI NOTES

Allen, Amy, B.L.S. '12, will leave the Cleveland Public Library to become head cataloger of the library of the University of West Virginia.

Dougan, Alice M., '12, of the New York State Library, has been appointed head cataloger of the Purdue University Library, and will begin work in her new position Aug. 1.

Edwards, Eleanor, 1911-12, will go to the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn., as cataloger, Oct. 1.

Gilbert, G. Winifred, 1912-13, will spend a year as assistant in the Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.

Holmes, Florence I., B.L.S. '12, has been obliged, for family reasons, to resign as assistant in the New York State Library.

Marquand, Fanny E., B.L.S. '10, is principal instructor in the McGill University summer school.

Matthews, Gertrude, 1910-11, was married June 10 to Charles S. Motisher, of Albany, N. Y.

Willard, Ruth, 1911-12, has been appointed cataloger to the Iowa State Library Commission. Miss Willard will also assist in the library organization work.

SUMMER SCHOOL

After an interruption of two years, due primarily to the Capitol fire of 1911, the annual summer course was resumed this year (June 4-July 18). For several administrative reasons, no extensive advertising was done, as conditions would have made the admission of a large class impracticable. Twenty students in all were admitted.

The course was general, the more important subjects extending over the entire six weeks. The special feature was an arrangement by which the regular school course in Work with children, given by Miss Clara W. Hunt, Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott and Miss Ethel P. Underhill, was open to the summer school students as well. In spite of several obvious disadvantages of such an arrangement, there were also marked advantages.

A summary of the course with the number of lectures in each subject follows:

Classification (11). Miss Hawkins.
Subject headings (7). Miss Hawkins.
Cataloging (12). Miss Fellows.
Reference (8). Mr. Walter.
Public documents (3). Mr. Wyer.
Bibliography (6). Mr. Biscoe, Mr. Walter.
Work with schools (5). Miss Mary E. Hall, Miss Ida Mendenhall, Dr. Sherman Williams.
Selection of books (11). Miss Eastwood, Mr. Walter.
Work with children (13). Miss Hunt, Mrs. Scott, Miss Ethel P. Underhill.
Miscellaneous subjects: (1 lecture each) Accession (Miss Fellows); Loan (Miss Hawkins); Shelf work (Miss Fellows); Book-buying (Miss Elizabeth M. Smith); Book-binding (A. L. Bailey); Book repairing (Miss Jane Crissey); The library in an industrial town (Miss Mary G. Peters); Making the library count, Local history for the small library (Miss Caroline Webster); Visual instruction (A. W. Abrams); The educational extension division (W. R. Watson); Study clubs and traveling libraries (Miss Betteridge).

A list of those in attendance, with their libraries, follows:

LIST OF STUDENTS

Benham, Mrs. Margaret E., Niagara Falls, N. Y., assistant, Niagara Falls Public Library.
Darrow, Helen W., Greenfield Center, N. Y., assistant librarian, Skidmore School, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dean, Florence M., Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.
Dwyer, Winifred G., Bayonne, N. J., assistant Bayonne Free Public Library.
Franke, Helena C, Bound Brook, N. J., librarian, Bound Brook Free Public Library.
Goeppinger, Eva C., South Norwalk, Conn., assistant, South Norwalk Public Library.
Grant, Agnes M., Detroit, Mich., assistant, Detroit Public Library.
Gunter, Lillian, Gainesville, Tex., librarian, Gainesville Public Library.
Hatfield, Addie E., Oneonta, N. Y., principal and librarian, Center St. Training Department, State Normal School, Oneonta.
Herber, Elizabeth R., Bayonne, N. J., chief, Children's and Bindery Departments, Bayonne Free Public Library.
Hutchenrider, Rose. Waco, Tex., assistant, Waco Public Library.
Knodel, Emma, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., librarian (elect), Guiteau Library, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Loring, Nano G., Owego, N. Y., assistant librarian, Coburn Free Library, Owego.
Lowenstein, Nina H., Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.
Masterson, F. Adele, Goshen, N. Y., librarian, Goshen Library and Historical Society.
Miller, Louise V., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., librarian, Dobbs Ferry Free Library.
Robinson, Louise V., Naples, Me., librarian (partial work only), Naples Public Library.
Royall. Rebecca, Cleburne, Tex., librarian, Carnegie Library, Cleburne.
Sill, Mary Gertrude, Cohoes, N. Y., substitute, Troy (N. Y.) Public Library.
Wood, Grace I., Cleburne, Tex., first assistant, Carnegie Library, Cleburne.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

A new course of three lectures on the "Social institutions of the community" was given to the class in June by Miss Hopkins, of the school faculty. Two lectures were given by Miss Anna Tyler, of the Children's Department of the New York Public Library, on "Bulletin making" and "Story-telling."

This year for the first time the Library School has taken part in the annual exhibition of the Institute, its exhibition taking the form of the visual presentation of the course and of the technical processes of library work. The exhibition proved to be so unusual and of such interest that many librarians from the three boroughs came to see it. Believing that an account of the exhibition might be of interest to a wider audience than the readers of these Library School notes, an account of it has been prepared for publication in the regular columns of the JOURNAL.

The alumni supper was held in the Art Gallery of the library this year. About eighty graduates were present, and it was strictly a family affair. Addresses were made by the members of the school faculty and by representatives of the classes of 1891 and 1892, also of 1893 and 1903, who celebrated their tenth and twentieth anniversaries. These talks were interspersed by songs which were adapted for the Library School from the Pratt song-book by Miss Homans, the secretary of the library.

The class of 1913 graduated 23 members at the Institute commencement on June 16. Members of the class have received the following positions:

Florence A. Adams, librarian of the Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn.
Mabel E. Balston, substitute, Pratt Institute Free Library, summer 1913.
Mabel Bogardus, assistant, New York Public Library.
Marguerite Burnett, cataloger, Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C.
Sarah Caldwell, student children's librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.
Adeline M. Cartwright, instructor in reference work, Ontario Summer School; student children's librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.
Harriet S. Dutcher, substitute, reference department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., July to October.
Margaret Hickman, librarian, Public Library, Red Wing, Minn.
Mary E. Hoover, student children's librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mabel E. Jettinghoff, first assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Caroline L. Jones, assistant, Y. W. C. A. Library, Brooklyn.
Elin Lindgren, assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library.
Olive Mayes, children's librarian, Public Library, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Jacqueline Noël, librarian, Public Library, La Grande, Ore.
Mary A. Randall, student children's librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.
Helen V. Stelle, librarian, Botanical Garden Library, Brooklyn Institute Museum.
Margrete Thunbo, cataloger, Yale University Library.
Lena G. Towsley, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library.
Edith K. Van Eman, assistant, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pratt Institute Library School announces the following appointments from the class of 1913:

Miss Marguerite Burnett goes to Victoria, B. C., as cataloger in the Provincial Library.

Miss Margaret Hickman is to be librarian of the Public Library at her home in Red Wing, Minn.

Miss Mabel E. Jettinghoff is to be first assistant in a branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library.

Miss Caroline L. Jones is to be assistant in the library of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn.

Miss Jacqueline Noël has been appointed to the librarianship of the Public Library at La Grande, Ore., succeeding Miss Marion L. Cowell, class of 1908.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-director.

SUMMER SESSION, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The third summer session opened June 16 and ended July 25, 1913. The principal instructors were Miss Ethel Bond and Mr. E. J. Reece, members of the Library School faculty. Miss Edith H. Ford, B.L.S., 1913, was reviser. Miss Louise Bateman, children's librarian of the Oak Park Public Library, conducted the course in library work for children, giving nine lectures. Miss Eugenia Allin, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, gave three lectures, and had personal conferences with the students.

Special lectures were given as follows: Books on community and rural life, by Miss Florence Curtis; Local history material, by Dr. Solon J. Buck; Literature of sociology, by Dr. A. J. Todd; Bibliography of political science, by Dr. J. A. Fairlie; Books on nature study and out-door life, by Dr. Ruth Marshall: Literature of comparative religion and modern religious movements, by Rev. Albert R. Vail; Standard English fiction, by Dr. Daniel Dodge; Contemporary fiction, by Dr. Daniel Dodge; Books for teachers and parents, by Dr. L. D. Coffman; and Books on food and sanitation, by Dr. Otto Rahn.

Of the 21 students registered, twelve were from Illinois libraries; the other nine came from five other states. The names follow:

Elizabeth Ballard, librarian, Ida Public Library, Belvidere, Ill.
Mary L. Blackwell, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
Mrs. Lucy Burleson, librarian, South West Texas State Normal School, San Marcos, Texas.
Alice G. Estill, Public Library, Clyde, Ohio.
Pearl E. Feddersen, branch librarian, Chicago, Ill.
Jessie L. Ferguson, Lake Forest, Ill.
Ida L. Gehrig, assistant librarian, Public Library, Pekin, Ill.
Mrs. Pearl Hedges, Vanderbilt University Medical Library, Nashville, Tenn.
Irene M. Henderson, librarian, University Library, Ottawa, Kansas.
Elizabeth Hester, Ohio Wesleyan University Library, Delaware, Ohio.
Mary E. Hewes, assistant librarian, Public Library, Winnetka, Ill.
Mary W. James, librarian, Allerton Library, Monticello, Ill.
Lillian Kent, assistant librarian, Clinton Public Library, Clinton, Ill.
Jane Kitchell, Public Library, Vincennes, Ind.
Helen A. Means, Public Library, Lebanon, Ind.
Leota Price, Public Library, Lebanon, Ind.
Minnie J. Simons, librarian, Flagg Township Public Library, Rochelle, Ill.
Beulah Sites, Mt. Carmel Public Library, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Mabel Sprague, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Nora K. Weems, librarian, Public Library, Sherman, Texas.
Lucy E. Willard, Cairo Public Library, Cairo, Ill.

Visits were made to the Champaign Public Library and to a printing shop and bindery. The students attended a number of the public general lectures given in connection with the Summer Session of the University.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The closing weeks of the school were busy ones, with important courses to finish. Examinations followed the completion of each course. The following additional lectures have been given before the school since the last report:

Rural extension in Indiana, Mr. Carl H. Milam.
Publicity for support, Mr. Milam.
Library and school, Mrs. Mary Bradford, superintendent of schools, Kenosha, and former president of Wisconsin State Teachers' Association.
Some unemphasized phases of library work, Dr. A. S. Root.
Coöperative marketing, Mr. Charles J. Brand, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Work of a publishing house, Mr. J. D. Phillips, head of the Educational Department, Houghton Mifflin Co.
Criticism of picture bulletins, Miss Ida M. Cravath, supervisor of drawing, Madison public schools.
School duplicate collections, Miss Mary A. Smith, librarian, Madison Free Library.

The closing exercises took place Thursday evening, June 12. President Van Hise made a brief address recognizing the students as a part of the graduating class of the University of Wisconsin. The commencement address was given by Richard Lloyd-Jones, editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal.* He spoke in an illuminating way from his experience with a variety of libraries and of his conclusions regarding them. He urged the students to realize their opportunity for usefulness, to make their libraries a source of inspiration to all whom they serve; to seek at all times to give help and to avoid checking their activities with an over-abundance of method and library "red tape." Miss Hazeltine presented the class to Mr. Dudgeon, who as director of the school gave the charge, emphasizing the need of knowing people as well as books to be successful in the library profession.

The rooms had been decorated by the junior class with wild roses, ferns and peonies. Following the presentation of diplomas an in-

formal reception was held in the foyer and school rooms for the students and several hundred invited guests.

Of the 32 graduates, 21 have positions at commencement and others are pending The list follows:

Susan G. Akers, librarian, Department of Physical Education, Wellesley College.
Nora Beust, Training course for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
Lura E. Brubaker, assistant cataloger, Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library.
Kathleen Calhoun, assistant, Edmonton (Alberta, Canada) Public Library.
Mrs. Louise R. Craig, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.
Agnes W. Dickerson, head of Legislative Reference Bureau, Historical Library, Helena, Mont.
Frances C. Dukes, assistant, Cataloging and Reference Department, Cincinnati Public Library.
Mary A. Egan, librarian, Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library.
Florence M. Fisher, assistant, Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library.
Freda M. Glover, children's librarian, Boise (Idaho) Public Library.
Helen D. Graves, assistant, Cataloging and Reference Department, Cincinnati Public Library.
Winnifred Hardy, librarian, Raymond (Wash.) Public Library.
Marion Humble, instructor and field assistant, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.
Mrs. Jessie L. Luther, librarian, Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.
Lynne Malmquist, librarian, Two Harbors (Minn.) Public Library.
Edith L. Mattson, assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.
Mary B. Nethercut, librarian, Rockford (Ill.) College Library.
Anna I. Rowe, assistant, Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library.
Lavina Stewart, assistant, Library of the University of North Dakota.
Lucy E. Thatcher, acting librarian for summer session, Whitewater (Wis.) State Normal School.
Gladys E. Turner, assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

Miss Van Buren, connected with the school and field visitor for the Commission during the last two years, has resigned her position to take up civic work with the American Civic Association. The best wishes of the faculty and students are expressed for her success in this new work, but with regret that she is to sever her connections with the school.

Miss Bascom's election to the staff of the Commission makes her a member of the instructional department. In connection with her supervision of the book selection work of the state, she will conduct the course in this subject in the school.

Miss Imhoff's resignation as assistant librarian of the Legislative Reference Library affects the school, since she was instructor in public documents. She will be greatly missed.

SCHOOL NOTES

A number of social pleasures made the last few weeks memorable.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon entertained the faculty and students at their home on the evening of May 13. A dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the man" was given by some of the students with the assistance of Mr. Ewing, Dr. Thwaites and Prof. Beatty.

On Memorial day Miss Imhoff and Mrs. Campbell invited the class to spend the day at their summer cottage on Lake Mendota. Following the inspection of the Traveling Library Department, Miss Stearns conducted her annual "Field exercises" with the class, an event which is eagerly awaited. On Saturday, June 7, Miss Turvill entertained the faculty and students at a picnic supper at her country home. Miss Frederickson, a Madison member of the class, very pleasantly entertained the faculty, alumni and her classmates at a tea the afternoon preceding the commencement exercises.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mary F. Sheriff, '08, was married May 7 to Mr. Charles M. McCoy, of Butte, Mont. Her position in the Historical Library at Helena will be filled by Agnes Dickerson, '13.

Lilly M. E. Borresen, '10, resigned as librarian of the Two Harbors (Minn.) Public Library to become field librarian for the South Dakota Library Commission. She is succeeded by Lynne Malmquist, '13.

Anna B. Skinner, '10, has been elected librarian of the Boise (Idaho) Public Library, and will resign her position in the Rockford (Ill.) College Library at the close of the school year. The latter position will be filled by Mary B. Nethercut, '13.

Blanch Unterkircher, '10, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library. Her former position as librarian of the Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library has been offered to Mary A. Egan, '13.

Nell Fawcett, '12, has been elected librarian of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Public Library. Since her graduation she has been cataloger in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

Gertrude Richardson, '12, was married June 14 to Mr. Austin Angell, of Wheaton, Ill.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In the cataloging course an innovation will be made in 1913-14 which, it is thought, will keep the instruction in very close touch with the most modern practice.

One of the ideas in planning the curriculum for several years past has been to have enough full time instructors to insure the necessary continuity and coördination in the work, but

beyond that to try to attach to the staff, not for occasional lectures, but for extended courses, specialists who are in active work in well-known libraries, "exchange professors," as it were.

The course in documents, for instance, is given by the state librarian, history of libraries by the librarian of one of the most historic libraries in America, children's work by the head of that department in the Boston Public Library, while the Cutter classification is taught by a librarian who uses it daily in her own library.

This year the same plan will be extended to the cataloging course. The college counts itself most fortunate to have been able to secure the services of Miss Theresa Hitchler for this work. Through the courtesy of the Brooklyn Public Library, she will be on leave of absence from her position as head of the catalog department in the Brooklyn Public Library for the second term of the college year, during which period cataloging will be made a major in most of the classes.

While cataloging is less a fetish than in the early days of library schools, a proper knowledge of it is likely to remain a necessary backbone of an adequate course in library science, essential alike to those who become catalogers and to those whose work falls in other departments.

With Miss Hitchler's authoritative knowledge of theoretic cataloging and her experience in adapting it to a great library system, a course will be planned which will emphasize accuracy, consistency and flexibility, with the object of producing women capable of doing very full cataloging, and discriminating enough to understand when *not* to do it.

The department regrets the loss of Miss Isabella Cooper, who has accepted an offer from the Brooklyn Public Library.

The courses in reference and book selection will be carried in part by Miss Donnelly. Announcement will be made later of further additions to the staff.

The department, in bidding farewell to the director who developed it, feels its obligation to continue a sturdy growth, and the new chairman feels that it will be a source of strength to the administration that she had the pleasure of serving under Miss Robbins.

On June 11, 1913, Simmons College gave the B.L.S. degree to the following young women from the Department of Library Science: Ida Elizabeth Adams, Helen Almy, Edith Ashmore, A.B., Mabel Flora Barnum, A.B., Frances Henrietta Bickford, A.B., Clara Perry Briggs, A.B., Edith May Burrage, A.B., Florence Hattie Butterick, A.B., Esther Susan Chapin, Alice Ward Chase, A.B., Hilda Annie Combe, Mabel Eaton, A. B., Helen Jaques Elliot, A.B., Margery Winnifred Feighner, A.B., Annie Elizabeth Harwood, Caira Douglass Hawkes, A.B., Alice Lucile Hopkins, A.B., Frances Nelda Huelster, Effie Almira Keith, A.B., Jessie Louise Knowlton, A.B., Helen Luitwieler, A.B., Georgiana Lunt, A.B., Isabel Helen MacCarthy, Eva Earnshaw Malone, Louise Betty Nissen, Florence May Osborne, A.B., Annabel Porter, Sadie St. Clair, Rose Sherman, A.B., Blanche Howard Smith, A.B., Mildred Hope Starrett, Laura Margaret Stealey, A.B., Vera Stiebel, A.B., Elizabeth Thurston, Madge Florence Trow, Edna Adella Wells, Florence Archer Wescott, A.B., Doris Eleanor Wilber.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The third term of the school opened on Monday, March 26. Mrs. Scott's course of lectures on Children's work and story telling, which was scheduled to begin on that day, had to be postponed until the end of the week, as Mrs. Scott was on a train detained by the floods in Indiana. The course, however, was given as planned, Mrs. Scott staying in Atlanta for two weeks.

The class as a whole attended the four meetings of the Georgia Library Association, which were held in Atlanta from April 28 to 30. The illustrated lecture by Mr. Bostwick, explaining the St. Louis Public Library system, was given in the assembly room of the Carnegie Library. The morning sessions were held in the library school room, while the College and Reference session was held in the library of the Georgia School of Technology.

Mr. Bostwick came to the association meeting at the request of the school, and the pleasure the class derived from his two able addresses, "The St. Louis Public Library" and the "Re-reading of books," was shared by the visiting Georgia and Alabama librarians.

On May 29 Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, gave a talk to the class on "Commission work in Wisconsin." On the 30th of May she followed this with "The library as a social center," and on the morning of May 31 at the graduation exercises she made the graduation address. The exercises were short, and following Miss Stearns' talk Mr. Willis Everett, president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, presented the certificates to the graduating class.

NOTES

The Graduates' Association held its annual meeting in the class room on the afternoon of May 28. The resident alumni served tea informally, and the election of officers resulted as follows: president, Frances Newman, Atlanta; vice-president, Constance Kerschner, Washington, D. C.; secretary and treasurer, Maude McIver, Atlanta; member of Executive Board, Helen Brewer, Cordele, Ga.

It was decided that the association should join the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs and the Atlanta City Federation.

The school entertained at luncheon in the class room for Mrs. Scott during her stay in

Atlanta, and at the same time in honor of Fanny Cook, whose marriage will take place on June 11.

Mary Thornton, '13, won the prize of $50 for the cover design for the Woman's Edition of the Atlanta *Constitution*, issued on June 4 by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. The competition was open to the state, and the competitors were both amateur and professional.

ALUMNI NOTES

Helen Brewer, '13, will take charge of the Cordele Public Library as librarian in June. Miss Brewer will succeed Jane Brown, '12, who will enter the service of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library in September.

Isabel Davidson, '13, will take charge of the library of the Woman's College of Florida, in Tallahassee, at the opening of the September term, succeeding Miss Frances Newman, who will become an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Mary Thornton, '13, accepted a position as cataloger in the library of the University of Georgia. Mildred Mell, '08, and Eunice Coston, '12, of the library of the University of Georgia, have obtained a year's leave of absence, which they will spend in study in New York.

Isabel Stevens, '13, and Catherine Walker, '13, have been appointed as assistants in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Alberta Malone, '08, will resign her position with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta in September, to return to her former position as librarian of Furman University Library, Greenville, South Carolina.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Principal.*

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual commencement of Syracuse University was held June 11. The degree of Bachelor of Library Economy was conferred on:

Florence Marie Lamb, Auburn, N. Y. Bibliography: Plant diseases.

Helen Catherine MacVean, Leroy, N. Y. Bibliography: Baseball, Basketball, and Football.

Aimee Marguerite Peters, Elmira, N. Y. Bibliography: Child labor, 1906-date.

The following received certificates for completing the two years' technical course:

Marian Allen, Syracuse, N. Y. Bibliography: Raphael.

Florence Emily Booth, Newark, N. Y. Bibliography: Protection of birds.

Julia Quay Clush, Sunbury, Pa. Bibliography: Teachers' pensions.

Marguerite Annette Geer, Cortland, N. Y. Bibliography: Manners and customs of the 17th and 18th centuries in America.

Gladys Shaw, Wichita Falls, Texas. Bibliographies: The Chinese Republic; The Progressive party.

Rosalie Mary Slocum, Wilmington, Del. Bibliography: Syracuse University

Mary Lillian Wilcox, Whitney Point, N. Y. Bibliography: Finland.

Miss Geer, having received the highest general average of the class for scholarship, was appointed marshal.

Miss Lamb and Miss Geer have accepted positions as assistants in the Children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Shaw has accepted a position in the Free Public Library of Elizabeth, N. J.

The Library School dinner at the A. L. A. conference will be held Friday, June 27.

The school will resume its work Sept. 16.

MARY J. SIBLEY.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SUMMER SCHOOL

The fourth annual institute for librarians conducted by the Connecticut public library committee and the Connecticut Library Association, opened Tuesday p.m., July 8, at Room 60 in the Capitol. The sessions continued until July 18. The morning sessions were generally devoted to practice work and the afternoons to lectures by authorities on library work. The work was in charge of Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, who is state visitor and inspector of libraries for the state library committee. She was assisted by Miss Anna Hadley, librarian of the Gilbert School at Winsted. The tuition and materials were free. Heretofore the institute has been held at the Danbury Normal School.

IOWA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

The twelfth annual session of the Iowa University Summer Library School had a capacity enrollment of 24 students, all but two of whom came from the state of Iowa. M. G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Iowa, was the director.

Periodical and other Literature

Public Libraries, June, contains the third instalment of "The librarian and public taste," by E. L. Shuman; "Bailment in the library," by A. E. Bostwick; "A few brickbats from a layman," "Print collections in small libraries," by J. C. Dana, and "Staff meetings in a reference department," by C. H. Compton.

New York Libraries, May, is a "School libraries number," containing "What the district superintendent can do for school libraries," by Walter S. Clark; "Training school children in the art and taste of reading," "The librarian's share in vocational guidance through the high school library," by Fanny D. Ball, and "A suggestive list of references on high school libraries," by Mary E. Hall.

News Notes of California Libraries, April, prints a list of all California libraries, except elementary school, church, and private collec-

tions, with statistics and, in some cases, news notes.

Special Libraries, June, contains the Proceedings of the Special Libraries Association meeting, Manhattan district, May 15, with summary of addresses and discussions, "American municipal documents," by John Boynton Kaiser, and a "Select list of references on train crew legislation."

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, March-April, includes "Charging country borrowers," by M. S. Dudgeon; "Selection of fiction," by Elva L. Bascom, and reports of the papers read at the meeting of the Wisconsn Library Association, March 5-7.

FOREIGN

The Library Assistant, July, is largely devoted to the report from the 18th annual meeting, June 17, at Nottingham. Two papers from the May meeting of the association are reprinted in this number, "Library schools in the United States," by Dorothy Ballen, and "The library schools of the continent," by Miss O. Mühlenfeld, of the Hilversum Public Library, Holland.

Library Association Record, June, includes "Modern fine printing since the Kelmscott Press," by Ethel S. Fegan, and "The classification of biography," by F. W. C. Pepper.

The Library World, June, contains "Reviewing from a bookman's standpoint," by Robert D. Macleod; "Methods of book illustration," by W. Bramley Coupland; "Some great printers and their work; John Day," by A. Cecil Piper, and "The popularizing of public libraries," by Henry A. Sharp.

La Coltura Popolare, June 15, contains "Per un più chiaro concetto di biblioteca popolare," by Ettore Fabietti.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekwesen, June, prints "Die Bedeutung der Jenaer Universitätsbibliothek für die reformations-geschichtliche Forschung," by B. Willkomm; and "Neue Donatfragmente in Gutenbergtypen," by P. Schwenke.

Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwezen, June 20, prints "Om een benoeming," by H. E. Greve, and "Het tijdschrift in de Bibliotheek," by J. D. C. Van Dokkum.

Notes and News

THE City of New York has completed the purchase of a plot 100 by 120 feet on the southeast corner of Eastern Parkway and Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn. A Carnegie library building will be erected on the site from plans by R. F. Almirall.

EVANSTON'S public library closed for a month on July 14 because of the lack of funds on account of the Juul law. All of the employes took an enforced vacation without pay. Although Evanstonians cannot get books for a month they were allowed to take ten books each. The library fund for the suburb is $4000 short. None of the departments, including the reading rooms, will be open until Aug. 15.

DEPARTMENT store comment on the move of the large department store in Taconia, Wash., that made space for a branch of the city's public library, so that its customers can now turn in library books and take out new ones without visiting the library building itself has been various. About 300 or 400 volumes of the most-in-demand literature are kept at the store. If a shopper turns in a book at 10 o'clock in the morning and requests another book which does not happen to be in the store, a boy is sent to the library and has the required volume waiting when the customer is ready to leave. One Boston department store buyer said: "While a branch of the public library would attract the public to a store, it would decrease the sales of the book department. Such a step would not meet with my approval." This same buyer estimated that if a branch were placed in the store, the sales of books would probably drop about 15 or 20 per cent. The book department chief of another store seemed to think well of the branch library idea, as a means of attracting customers, but ventured the guess that the Tacoma store had no book department of its own.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—An investigation of high school libraries, especially in Chicago, was published in the *Educational Bi-Monthly*, October, 1912, to June, 1913. The articles show the growth, present scope, and wide possibilities of such libraries—from an unabridged dictionary and a few lexicons on a window sill to a well-organized library of thousands of volumes in charge of a trained librarian who can teach pupils how to *use* books.

BECAUSE Congress failed to give the National Library for the Blind its proper title when it included in the District of Columbia appropriation act an item of $5000 for its aid during the present fiscal year, managers of the institution may be prevented from collecting the money. The item as carried in the appropriation act is as follows: "Library for the Blind; for aid for one year only of the Library for the Blind, located at 1729 H street northwest, $5000."

THE Toledo library board will not be dependent upon bond buyers for a market for $25,000 4½ per cent. bonds which will be issued soon to provide funds for an addition to the rear of the library. If bond brokers who have refused to bid recently upon several issues of Toledo bonds do not make sufficiently attractive proposals for the library bonds, the library board will bid them in.

RESULTS FROM READING.—*New York Libraries*, May, comments thus on a pointed text: "Speaking of his aim in establishing libraries in the prison schools, Dr. Hill, inspector of

state prison schools, says: 'Our object is not to get books read, but to get *results* from reading.' This sentence goes to the very root of the problem in school library work and indeed in all library effort, and puts before us the final test by which all such efforts must be tried. Surely it is a hard saying. It puts on us a duty far harder than the securing of a large circulation, a large registry of borrowers, the stimulating of the reading habit or the stocking of our shelves with the best books. To get books read, to get even good books read, may be and often is a mere waste of effort on the part of teacher, librarian and pupil alike. Often indeed, in both school and home, it is worse than a waste; it creates a positive distaste for reading or for the class of books read. To secure desirable results from reading there must always be two things in combination, the book with a positive contribution to life, thought or imagination and the mind needing and ready to assimilate that contribution. Where this combination is not brought about, neither compulsion nor the application of extraneous motives will be more than superficially effective. The reading can thereby be secured, but its proper results will be lacking. The librarian or the teacher who will get the desired results from reading is the one, and the only one, who has both that intimate knowledge of books and that sympathy with and understanding of his readers whereby he is able to bring to each 'the books which belong to him.'"

SUMMER CARDS.—Besides the ordinary "vacation card," the Chicago Public Library is issuing to those of its readers who remain in the city through the summer a "summer card." On this card five books in any department, fiction or non-fiction, may be drawn at once and retained a calendar month without renewal. Seven-day books only are omitted from this privilege.

LIBRARIES IN SUMMER SCHOOLS.—The Rochester Public Library is providing "library rooms" for two of the city's summer schools. To these rooms the pupils of each class will go one hour each day for reading and story-telling.

THE last Legislature of Minnesota appropriated $450,000 for a building for the state Supreme Court, state law library and historical society library, to be placed on the present Capitol grounds or land adjoining it.

THROUGH the efforts of Henry E. Legler and Frederick Rex, a Municipal Reference Library has been installed in conjunction with the Chicago Public Library.

THE committee on finance of the Dayton, Ohio, Public Library, reports that all the large publishing houses are allowing them half prices to aid in the rehabilitation of the library.

H. W. WILSON COMPANY.—The New York office of the H. W. Wilson Co. has moved to 141 East 25th Street, in association with the offices of the *Publishers' Weekly*.

Beverly, Mass. The new public library was dedicated June 27, with an address by Prof. George Edward Woodberry. It was built by a commission outside the city government and was kept within the appropriation.

Brockton, Mass. The new public library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, was dedicated June 10. Horace G. Wadlin, of the Boston Public Library, gave the principal address on "An everyday library." Horace Richmond, chairman of the board of trustees, presented the keys of the building to Mayor Hickey, who returned them to Mr. Richmond with a speech of congratulation. Letters were read from Andrew Carnegie, and from Rev Julian S. Wadsworth, who had been instrumental in securing the gift.

Brown University, Providence, R. I. The Corthell Engineering Library was dedicated June 10. The collection with an endowment was given the university last year, and forms a unique library of more than 7000 volumes. President Faunce, Professor G. F. Swain, of Harvard, and Professor Koopman, of the John Hay Library, were the speakers at the ceremony.

Cleveland, Ohio. The Central Public Library is to move to the fifth and sixth floors of the Kinney and Levan Co. building about the end of July. This building was chosen for "supporting power" of the floors, height of ceilings, and abundance of sunlight.

Colton, N. Y. The Hepburn Library was dedicated June 14 with exercises, including addresses by Dr. Almon Gunnison and A. Barton Hepburn, who gave the library.

Harvard University. The laying of the cornerstone of the Harry E. Widener Memorial Library by Mrs. George Widener was an impressive part of Harvard's commencement exercises. The inscription enclosed in a copper box to be placed within the cornerstone read: "On the sixteenth day of June, 1913, this cornerstone of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library was laid by Mrs. George Dunton Widener, who gave the building as a memorial to her son, Harry Elkins Widener, born January 3, 1885, graduated from Harvard College in 1907, lost in the wreck of the steamship Titanic, April 15, 1912. The books gathered, read and loved by him will here, in fulfillment of his desire, be permanently preserved."

Lansing, Mich. On July 12 the free public library was opened with interesting ceremonies.

Los Angeles, Cal. The Public Library's new home, the three upper floors of the Metropolitan block, is to have many advantages of space, lighting, and convenience. Express elevators will carry patrons directly to the library floors of the building. Half the circulating

books, with the card catalog, information desk, and reference room will be on the eighth floor. The seventh floor will contain storage stacks, periodical room, children's room, and catalog department. The ninth, a mezzanine floor, is to provide quarters for the special collections, music, civics, science, etc. A bindery, carpenter shop, and lecture hall on the roof will form practically a tenth floor.

Manchester, N. H. The cornerstone of the Carpenter Memorial Library was laid June 11 with an appropriate ceremony, including an address by Senator Henry E. Burnham.

Milwaukee, Wis. Plans for the construction of a three-story addition to the public library, costing about $50,000, were approved at a meeting of the library board on July 8. The proposed addition will mean an increase in the capacity of the library of 200,000 volumes and provide two more public reading rooms.

Osborne, Ohio. The Carnegie library building was formally opened and dedicated on July 12 with appropriate ceremonies. The library association was organized in the year 1885, and has been managed by prominent women of Osborne, whose efforts have resulted in the erection of a beautiful building, well equipped, and containing more than two thousand volumes.

Napoleon, Ohio. On July 14 the fine new Carnegie library building was opened. The library is an outgrowth of a movement started in 1907 by a few women, the W. C. T. U. members furnishing the nucleus. Money from subscriptions was put into new books until two years ago, when Mayor Mullen and the city council became interested. A beautiful site was purchased and Mr. Carnegie gave $10,000 for the erection of the building.

WORK is soon to begin on the new Pratt Memorial Library at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

West Hartford, Conn. Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, D. A. R., has completed the fund of $25,000 for the Noah Webster Memorial Library. The building is to be of simple colonial style, gray brick with finish of white limestone.

Librarians

ANGLAND, Jane, librarian of the children's department of the Paterson Public Library, has been given a leave of absence on account of ill health.

BAILEY, John Jay, for twelve years, 1865-77, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, died June 11, in Monroe, La. Through his efforts the library acquired the polytechnic department and the whole collection grew to number 70,000 volumes.

BELL, E. J., late senior assistant in the Fulham, Eng., Public Libraries, has been appointed chief librarian of the Public Library, Christchurch, New Zealand.

BRIGGS, Walter B., librarian of Trinity College, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University.

BUMPUS, Amelia L., for 30 years librarian of the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass., died June 28, after an illness of more than a year.

CLARKE, Edith M., of the library of the University of Kansas, has been appointed librarian of Baker University Library, Baldwin, Kan.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., for the past eight years librarian of the Public Library of Dayton, Ohio, has resigned, asking that her resignation take effect in the early fall, as soon as the Central Library, devastated by the flood of March 25, is again in working order and the Carnegie branches ready for occupancy. Miss Clatworthy will enjoy a vacation in her own bungalow at Estes Park, Colorado, before entering a new field of library work.

COLEAN, Olive, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Jerseyville, Mo.

COPITHORNE, Matthew B., has been chosen librarian of the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library.

CORCORAN, Anna, who has been librarian of the Odell (Ill.) Public Library for the past few years, has been engaged for the coming year by the Sterling (Ill.) Public Library.

CRAIN, Lucy B., branch librarian at West Somerville, Mass., has been chosen supervisor of children's work for the Somerville library system.

DAVIS, Mary H., has been appointed librarian of the new Owensboro (Ky.) Carnegie Public Library.

GANUNG, Harriet, has been appointed librarian of the new branch of the Rochester Public Library, which was opened in the Y. W. C. A. building in Franklin street.

GILMORE, Lucian B., for 35 years first assistant in the Detroit Public Library, died June 17 at his home in Detroit.

IMHOFF, Miss Ono M., N. Y. State Library School, '96-'98, resigned her position as assistant librarian of the legislative reference room of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission to go to New York City June 1 as assistant director of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the National Progressive Service.

KELLER, Helen Rex, for four years reviser in the catalog department of Columbia University Library, has been appointed librarian of the School of Journalism of that university. At the commencement in June Miss Keller received the degree of A.M. from the Faculty of Politics and History. For several years she has been in charge of the courses in Library Economy given during the summer session of Columbia University.

LINK, Ruth, was recently chosen librarian of the Paris (Ill.) Public Library.

LOVI, Henrietta, head of the book order department of the Chicago Public Library, has resigned after 21 years of service.

MCCARTHY, Charles, legislative librarian of Wisconsin, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by Brown University, from which he graduated in 1896.

MARCHAND, P. Alfred, for over 30 years librarian of the Cincinnati, Ohio, City Hospital, was reported discharged on July 17 by Superintendent Summersgill on the ground of insubordination. For some time Marchand has been engaged in cataloging the library of the hospital, valued at over $50,000. Dr. Summersgill ordered Marchand to expedite the work and have it finished at a certain time. Marchand not having completed the work when ordered, Dr. Summersgill took this action. Marchand, who is a colored man, started to work at the City Hospital over 35 years ago as a messenger. Showing a particular aptitude for the work he was placed in charge of the library, which from a modest collection of books grew with the years into the large library it is. During that time Marchand also mastered the languages, was able at a moment's notice to lay his hand on any volume that might be needed, and his services were of particular and great value to the staff. "I did not dismiss Marchand for insubordination, but because he did not get his work out," was the explanation given by Superintendent H. T. Summersgill when interviewed.

MATTHEWS, Etta L., librarian at Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., has resigned to become head cataloger at Northwestern University.

PARKER, John, for several years assistant librarian of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, has been appointed librarian to succeed Dr. Philip R. Uhler, who resigned July 1.

REED, Lois Antoinette, assistant librarian at the University of Rochester, has accepted the position of librarian at Bryn Mawr College.

ROOT, Mrs. G. F., has been appointed librarian of the West Somerville (Mass.) branch library.

SHEFFIELD, Ora, is librarian of the new Carnegie library at Napoleon, Ohio.

STELLE, Miss Helen V., is to be librarian of the Botanical Garden Library of the Brooklyn Institute Museum.

STROHM, Adam, acting librarian of the Detroit Public Library since Nov. 1, 1912, has been appointed librarian.

STUTZ, Laura C., Pratt, '10, has resigned her position as assistant and reviser in the New York State Library School.

THOMPSON, Nancy Isabella, of Mendham, a graduate of Pratt, who has been employed in a branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been engaged to succeed Miss Phillips as librarian of the Bernardsville, N. J., Public Library.

WIGGINGTON, May Wood, has been appointed chief cataloger in the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library.

THURNBO, Margaret, goes to the Library of Yale University as cataloger next year.

VAN EMAN, Edith K., is to be assistant in the lending department of the Pittsburgh Public Library.

WOOD, Frederick C., has been appointed librarian of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

WYER, Malcolm G., librarian of the State University of Iowa, has been elected librarian of the University of Nebraska, to succeed the late Dr. Walter K. Jewett. Mr. Wyer was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1899, gained the master's degree at the same institution in 1901, and the degree of bachelor of library science at the New York State Library School in 1903. His professional record includes a year's service as librarian of Colorado College and nine years as librarian of the State University of Iowa. Mr. Wyer has also been actively connected with the Iowa Library Commission, having served as instructor in the summer school for library training since 1905 and as resident director since 1906. In 1907-8, and again in 1911-12, he was president of the Iowa City Library Club, and in '10-'11, president of the Iowa Library Association.

Gifts and Bequests

Fort Plain (N. Y.) P. L. According to the will of the late Hon. Homer N. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., the library receives $2000.

Great Barrington, Mass. The new Mason Memorial Library, made possible for Great Barrington by the generous bequest of $50,000 by Mrs. Mary H. Mason, was formally opened on July 24 with addresses by Professor W. P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, and others.

Lenox, Mass. The most important gift to the Lenox Library in the past year was a collection of 600 photographs of Berkshire wild flowers by Edwin Hale Lincoln, presented by F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

North Anson, Me. The Foster Public Library has received $1500 from D. D. Stewart, of St. Albans, making it possible for the association to purchase the Carrabassett office for a library building.

Rahway, N. J. $25,000 was left in trust by the late Mrs. William C. Squier to the Rahway library, the income to be used for running expenses.

Saranac Lake (N. Y.) F. L. has received from Mrs. George V. W. Duryee $500 as a

book fund in memory of her husband, to which was added $100 from Miss Mary O. Duryee, of Summit, N. J. The library also received a contribution of $100 from Miss Mary R. Prescott.

Seymour, Conn., by the will of Charles B. Wooster, is to receive $50,000 for a public library.

Waltham, Mass. By the will of the late Lowell Clark, the Waltham Public Library receives $5000.

Waterbury, Vt., has just received two handsome public bequests, provided for in the will of its townsman, M. C. Canerdy. According to the provisions of the will, the residuary estate of $20,046 was divided equally between the Waterbury Public Library and the Congregational Church.

Zanesfield, Ohio. The village observed a home-coming celebration Aug. 14. Dr. Earl Sloan, of Boston, a millionaire, who was born and reared in the village, has promised $50,000 for a library for the village.

Library Reports

Boston (Mass.) American Congregation Assoc. L. Rev. W. H. Cobb, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to My., '13.) Accessions 1044 books, 1348 pams., 3588 unbound periods., and 44 mss.; total 61,180 books, 57,616 pams., and 66,770 unbound periods.

Bradford (Pa.) Carnegie P. L. Susan L. Sherman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 1313; total 18,636. Circulation 98,858. New registration 898; total 6408. Receipts $6148.82; expenditures $5728.32.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Society. Ellen M. FitzSimons, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 888; total 35,996. Circulation 44,927. Membership 705. Receipts $2776.29; expenditures $2637.45.

Chelsea (Mass.) P. L. Medora J. Simpson, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 2710; total 13,918. Circulation 86,913. New registration 2081.

Decatur (Ill.) P. L. Mrs. Alice G. Evans, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending My. 31, '13.) Accessions 2375; total 33,905. New registration 1870; total 7353. Circulation 114,384.

The Municipal Art League held two exhibitions of paintings in the library building. Several picture and book displays were made during the year, the principal one on James Whitcomb Riley.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. Mary B. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending My. 31, '13.) Accessions 1788; total 49,638. Circulation 117,421. New registration 2341; total 10,004. Receipts $18,543.70; expenditures $14,923.07.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. George W. Rankin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2171; total 87,496. Circulation 207,729. New registration 2276; total 8896.

Sixty-one volumes of musical works were given the library as the beginning of a collection. Branch libraries are needed for the outlying districts. The collection of French, German, and Yiddish books is growing rapidly.

Flint (Mich.) P. L. Mrs. Lena Caldwell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to July 1, 1913.) Accessions 1140; total 13,049. Circulation about 50,000. New registration 1468; total 10,921.

Greenport (N. Y.) P. L. Elizabeth Deale, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 272; total 1750. Circulation 6516. Receipts $748.87; expenditures $527.83.

Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L. Thomas Hatfield, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 7868. Circulation 216,603. New registration 2096; total 10,000.

The Edward Russ Memorial Law Library opened with 2500 volumes. A Saturday morning story telling hour has been held. Reading and reference rooms have reopened on Sundays.

Kenosha (Wis.) Gilbert M. Simmons L. Cora M. Frantz, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to June 1.) Accessions 1640; total 26,580. Circulation 109,143. New registrations 1352; total 6312. Receipts $48,730.77; expenditures $37,246.51.

The school duplicate collection, which consists of 1660 books, was distributed as usual in the schools. Instruction in the use of the library was again given to the freshman class at high school. A collection of 360 supplementary readers is sent out to teachers upon application. Thirty-two teachers used the books this year.

Lewiston (Me.) P. L. Evelyn L. Gilmore, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 1987; total 19,337. Circulation 56,193. New registration 673. Receipts $5500; expenditures $5500.

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. Lulu Horne, lbn. (Rpt—yr. to June 1.) Accessions 2575; total 35,200. Circulation 193,401. New registration 2652; total 12,113. Receipts $11,464.51; expenditures $11,689.14.

Manchester (N. H.) City L. F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2558; total 68,837. Circulation 119,501. New registration 1029; total 8335.

Business men are making increasing use of the library's reference collection, especially by means of the telephone service. There has been a 70 per cent. gain in the number of volumes sent to schools. A delivery station has been established in East Manchester. The new library building given by Frank P. Carpenter is in process of construction.

Menominee (Mich.) Spies P. L. Lois A. Spencer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 874; total 10,694. Circulation 34,409. New registration 791; total 2593. Receipts $5185.10; expenditures $3967.56.

New York City. Queens Borough P. L. J. F. Hume, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 22,974; total 164,067. New registration 21,692;

total 61,143. Circulation 1,068,658. Receipts $159,745.81.

The circulation has for the first time exceeded 1,000,000, and the library now stands thirteenth in the United States. 72 per cent. of the library members live within a half mile of a branch, and the members constitute 26 per cent. of the population.

Neighborhood maps were made with the membership indicated on them. Publicity work was extended by reading lists distributed in pay envelopes, schools, etc., and by the exhibition of slides at the moving picture shows. 125 visits were paid to schools. Classes to teach the use of the library were held in many branches. More than 200 story hours were held.

Norwich University L., Northfield, Vt. Helen A. Cramton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending M. 31, '13.) Accessions 413; total 14,949.

Penn Yan (N. Y.) P. L. Henrietta H. Kimball, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 262; total 8157. Circulation 18,429. Receipts $1227.74; expenditures $1160.67.

The trustees' report showed that the receipts of the library were as follows: From local tax, $1000; from the state of New York, $100; from fines, $82.06; from other sources, $45.68. Payments have been made as follows: For books, $299.04; for binding $45.55; for salaries of librarian and assistants, $410.25; for salary of janitor, $120; for heat and light, $159.47; for permanent improvements, $293.38; for other expenses, $32.98.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L. Harrison W. Craver, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 43,158; total 400,142. Circulation 1,318,183. New registrations 46,405; total 150,349. Receipts $356,317.57; expenditures $351,449.79.

The noticeable features of the year's work have been the increase of the use of the children's rooms and the decrease in the percentage of circulation of fiction, which is particularly noticeable in the circulation of juvenile books. Both of these results are in large measure due to the stimulation of the library interest by the schools of the city. The demands for material which would supplement the school curricula have taxed our resources to the utmost limit. The decreased fiction percentage has not been due to an actual loss of circulation in that class, but to an increased use of works in other classes.

Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire Athenæum and Museum. Harlan H. Ballard, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to June 1.) Accessions 2011; total 61,679. Circulation 109,014. New registration 1940. Receipts $21,243.88. Expenditures $13,970.98.

San Francisco (Cal.) Mechanics' Inst. L. F. B. Graves, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 5466; total 44,527. Circulation 118,998.

Saranac Lake (N. Y.) F. P. L. W. D. McNeil, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 351; total 5129. Circulation 21,241. Receipts $1813.

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. Judson T. Jennings, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 24,761; total 175,352. New registration 24,004; total 46,857. Circulation 852,126. Receipts $168,924.56; expenditures $167,952.45.

The library has 479 agencies for the distribution of books, central library, branches, drugstore deposit stations, engine houses, schoolrooms, playgrounds, and special deposit stations. The efficiency investigation of city departments found the library more efficient than any department under civil service rules. Three new branches are to be built and several more deposit stations started. A collection of Lithuanian books was presented to the library. The new fine arts and technology room has been well used, often to its capacity. Lessons in the use of the library have been given in the schools with marked success. An increase of interest among mothers and teachers has been noted through the invitations to speak before their meetings. Club work with children in the branches and the establishment of a collection of books in the central library for children over fourteen are the most pressing needs.

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. Ella E. Miersch, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 554; total 23,588. Circulation 38,971. New registration 402; total 5690. Receipts $3219.20; expenditures $3009.58.

Williamsport (Pa.) James V. Brown L. O. R. Howard Thomson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to June 30, 1913.) Accessions 2119; total 22,900. Circulation 100,813. Receipts $9998.64; expenditures $5128.34.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. Arthur L. Bailey, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending F. 28, '13.) Accessions 4549; total 77,661. Circulation 247,664. New registration 5399; total 15,267.

Over 500 books were sent in July to nine playgrounds. An exhibit of art work from the public schools aroused much interest. Items in local papers relating to the official transactions of municipal bodies have been clipped and kept in classified order. Slides have been displayed in two of the moving picture theaters and various lists and letters sent out. In addition, the librarian has given talks before several trade unions and before the Debating Society of the Y. M. C. A.—a method of advertising that is most prolific of results.

Library Calendar

Sept. 22-27. N. Y. S. L. A., annual meeting, the Sagamore, Lake George.

Oct. 1-2 (?). Vt. L. A., Woodstock.

8-10 (?). Minn. L. A., annual meeting, State University, Minneapolis.

22-24. Mo. and Kan. L. A., St. Joseph. Mo.



BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY—A VIEW OF THE STACKS



BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY—KING'S LIBRARY



THE BRITISH MUSEUM

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THE step taken at the Kaaterskill Conference to provide for direct representation on the A. L. A. Council of state associations should do much to knit the library organizations together into a unified system. As the membership of the A. L. A., already exceeding 3,000, increases to the 5,000 and thence toward the 10,000 mark, and the annual conference attains the proportions of the N. E. A. meetings, the value of the Council as a selective and representative body of librarians of large responsibility and long experience, gathering in a compact body for systematic, practical and effective discussion, will be of increasing importance. Now that geographical representation is added to the representation of experience, the functions of the Council should be exercised to great advantage. Moreover, state organizations should be stimulated by these closer relations in a national bond; and in turn the state organizations may well take up the method indicated and provide for the wider organization and direct representation of local clubs. We have often pointed out that too many organizations and too frequent meetings are a danger before the library profession, but such unification as we have indicated should systematize rather than differentiate, and give opportunity for reasonably frequent meetings, which are of great good in reaching many librarians who cannot come to the larger meetings, in making the state meetings, though perhaps less frequent, more effective, and finally in adding to the effectiveness as a public stimulus of the national conference. The other library organizations of special classes should fit into this scheme in integrated or affiliated relations with the A. L. A., and the plan of having certain of the conference sessions worked out in relation to these associations is an excellent method of bringing these into touch with the general body.

IT is not too much to say that Mr. Carnegie's letter to President Legler was "the golden word" of the Kaaterskill Conference. It *is* the truth that "the public library, free to all the people, gives nothing for nothing; that the reader must himself climb the ladder and in climbing, gain knowledge how to live this life well." That this word should come from the man who has given over fifty million dollars for the building of free libraries adds greatly to its significance. It is evidently Mr. Carnegie's own view of the life lesson of his personal career. Though his colossal fortune has been amassed in later years through the play of those immense industrial, economic and social forces, fostered by governmental methods of the past which it is now the general disposition to direct toward the common good rather than to personal aggrandizement, the foundations of that fortune were laid in the hardest kind of work, as indeed Mr. Carnegie, contrary to the proverbial practice of the *nouveau riche,* is fond of boasting. Application, frugality and persistence were the keynotes of those early days of toil and self-denial. He is, therefore, dead set against any use of money which will foster pauperism, and for this reason, in giving library buildings he has insisted always that the community provide the library and guarantee its maintenance.

IN these days of free libraries, free education and free entertainment, it is most necessary that the promoters of the public welfare, such as public libraries, should at every point of contact, especially with young people, emphasize the truth which Mr. Carnegie lays down. The sons of a city or of a state who obtain their education from city common schools and other educational institutions or state universities, are under especial obligations to return the free gift by responsive devotion to the public service of their communities quite as much in private life as in public office. So also the user of a public library should feel it to be his first duty to make use of those advantages to good purpose and thus to develop himself in the interests of the common good. This, of course, emphasizes the ethical function, rather than the entertainment feature of the public library—and we believe this always should be emphasized. Mr. Carnegie's letter should help in this emphasis and should be publicly utilized on the walls of every Carnegie building. For this purpose we are preparing a print of the facsimile given in our last issue, which we shall be glad to send freely to any Carnegie Library making postcard application. We shall also be glad to receive from librarians who are moved to comment on

Mr. Carnegie's text in the direction of practical application brief statements of their views for inclusion in a symposium on the subject of "nothing for nothing."

It is none too early to begin an effective campaign for bringing books into the advantages of the parcels post system, which singularly enough, as the result of the postal classification has made printed matter the single exclusion from parcels post advantages. If, as seems to be the case under the law, a printed catalog with an insert of a sample of cloth, for instance, is included under the fourth class and therefore mailable at parcels post rates, while the printed catalog without such addition must pay the higher rate, the *reductio ad absurdum* is evident. There is, of course, the disadvantage that under the zone system, books for distant parts of the country would be at higher rates than at present; and the best solution would be that the parcels post should be extended to cover books and other printed matter, at the option of the sender. But if this is not acceptable to the powers that be, the advantages of the parcels post rates in general would far outweigh this single disadvantage. Especially the local library in rural communities should benefit by a rate which enables small parcels of books to be sent on rural free delivery routes at a minimum cost; and the system is also of great advantage for inter-library loans within a state or in neighboring states. The wording of the law is construed as preventing the Postmaster General from including books and other printed matter under the parcels post, so that action by Congress seems to be necessary. Our suggestion is that libraries unite in a memorial to be addressed to the chairmen of the Senate and House postal committees, setting forth the injustice of the present exclusion and the advantages of the inclusion of such material in the parcels post system. It is not improbable that publishers and booksellers will join in a similar memorial for their respective fields, and by a strong pull all together, it should not be difficult to accomplish the desired result. Whether a special library post can be obtained, is more of a question; and the wise policy would seem to be to make the first step as suggested.

It is not only special libraries, but general libraries, that should utilize the many publications of commercial houses and commercial organizations which give information as to industries and industrial affairs. An example is the publication of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, with its headquarters in Philadelphia, with which Mr. Purd B. Wright has been in communication, to the result that this association is willing to place upon its mailing list the name of any library which desires to shelve its publications. This is only one of many organizations which issue publications of like industrial scope, and the fact that these are primarily advertising publications in the interest of a general industry should not prevent libraries from availing themselves of their undoubted usefulness. We shall be glad from time to time to receive and publish notes of similar opportunities of which libraries can avail themselves.

The establishment at Branford, Conn., of a "librarian's vacation home," is announced by the local press, which describes its inauguration at a luncheon given at the Branford Library, August 2d. The movement was unbeknownst to most of the library profession, and represents, it seems, the irrepressible desire of Mrs. Mary Craigie, formerly of Brooklyn, to do something in the line of libraries. Mrs. Craigie's earlier energies were devoted to the donation parties which were really, in a way, the origin of the present Brooklyn Public Library system, at a time when the old Brooklyn Library had failed to grasp its opportunity and accept the leadership of the inevitable public library movement in that city, which, in the few years since the city became a borough of Greater New York, has developed into the second largest public library system in the world. While Mrs. Craigie's method led to numerous later complications, they really gave the first push to the public library movement in Brooklyn and the library profession will be interested in seeing how the proposed vacation institution develops. According to a circular letter received by many lady members of library staffs, the plan is to offer to librarians the advantages of a country house for the vacation season with board at from seven to eight dollars a week, giving living facilities which could not otherwise be commanded for a much higher price. Whether it will be wholesome for librarians to spend their vacations together in this wise, instead of relieving their minds from shop talk and staff talk, is a question to be considered.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY

By Theodore W. Koch, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

FIRST PAPER: ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

In many respects the British Museum is the most important library in the world; certainly among English speaking people it occupies a unique position. The literature of the last century and a half is replete with evidence of the use made of its rich stores and of the high regard in which it has been held by scholars and writers in general. A contributor to the *British and Foreign Quarterly Review* for 1837 gives it as his opinion that much of the extended information of that day is to be attributed, directly or indirectly, to the Reading Room of the British Museum. With the remarkable spread of the library movement since that time the specific influence of the British Museum is probably not so extended, yet owing to its international importance the institution is worthy of special study, both from a historical and an administrative point of view.

The foundation goes back 160 years, but the collections which formed the nucleus are considerably older. In 1753 a bill was passed through Parliament providing for the purchase of the collections of Sir Hans Sloane at £20,000, the amount asked for by him for the collections which were to be kept entire and maintained for the use and benefit of the public. At the same time it was voted that a proper repository was to be provided for the better reception and convenient use of the Cottonian library; that the Harleian collection of manuscripts would be a proper addition to be made to the said library, and that the sum of £10,000 should be paid for the latter collection. It was, moreover, voted that the sum of £20,000, together with such further sums as were necessary for the aforesaid purchases, was to be raised by lottery and, if any surplus remained, it was to be applied for the benefit of the public as directed by Parliament. To these collections there was added in 1757 the library collected by the former kings of England, and at the same time there was acquired the privilege of obtaining a copy of every publication entered at Stationers' Hall, a privilege enjoyed by the Royal Library for many years, but for a long period seldom used.

The history of these various collections warrants some space, even in a brief account of the British Museum. The state of the Royal Library and the needs for a truly national institution had been well set forth in 1697 in a document by the well known classical scholar, Richard Bentley, who was in charge of the library at that time. "The Royal Library now at St. James's, designed and founded for publick use," said Bentley, "was in the time of King James I. in a flourishing condition, well stored with all sorts of good books of that and the preceding age, from the beginning of printing. But in the succeeding reigns it has gradually gone to decay, to the great dishonour of the crown and the whole nation. The room is miserably out of repair, and so little that it will not contain the books that belong to it. A collection of ancient medals, once the best in Europe, is embezzled and quite lost. There has been no supply of books from abroad for the space of sixty years past; nor any allowance for binding; so that many valuable manuscripts are spoil'd for want of covers; and above a thousand books printed in England, and brought in quires to the library, as due by the Act for Printing, are unbound and useless."

It was therefore proposed that a corner of St. James's Park be set aside for the erection of a new library building and a suitable dwelling for the library keeper, it being argued that the location would have all the advantages that could be desired,—an elevated site, on dry sandy ground, clear air, abundant light and safety from fire. A perpetual yearly revenue for the purchase of books, settled on it by act of Parliament, to be expended under the direction of a board of curators was suggested, the money to be raised by a tax on imported paper. Bentley claimed that "a library erected upon this certain and perpetual fund, may be so contriv'd for capaciousness and convenience that every one that comes there may have 200,000 volumes, ready for his own use and service. And societies may be formed, that shall meet, and have conferences there about matters of learning. The Royal Society is a noble instance in one branch of knowledge; what advantage and glory may accrue to the nation, by such assemblies not confined to one

subject, but free to all parts of good learning. The wall that shall encompass the library, may be cased on the inside with marbles of ancient inscriptions, basso relievo's, etc., either found in our own kingdom, or easily and cheaply to be had from the African coast, and Greece, and Asia the Less. Those few antiquities procured from the Greek islands by the Lord Arundel, and since published both at home and abroad, are an evidence what great advancement of learning, and honour to the nation may be acquired by this means. . . . And since the writings of the English nation have at present that great reputation abroad, that many persons of all countries learn our language, and several travel hither for the advantage of conversation, 'tis easie to foresee, how much this glory will be advanced, by erecting a free library of all sorts of books, where every foreigner will have such convenience of studying. 'Tis our publick interest and profit, to have the gentry of foreign nations acquainted with England, and have part of their education here. And more money will be annually imported and spent here by such students from abroad, than the whole charge and revenue of the library will amount to."

Had this proposal been granted, the history of the national library might have been very different from that which we have to chronicle, but at the time when Bentley made his proposal Parliament was not in a position to allow any large expenditure for books and libraries. Happily many of the things hoped for by Bentley were realized a century later in the establishment of the British Museum, which fulfilled the office outlined in the above proposal.

In 1700 an act was passed to secure for public use the Cottonian Library, which was still to remain in Cotton House. This arrangement proving inconvenient, the collection was moved in 1712 to Essex House in the Strand, where it remained until 1730. Then it was taken back to Westminster and deposited with the Royal Library in Ashburnham House in the Little Dean Yard. Here a fire broke out on Oct. 23, 1731, which destroyed or damaged a large part of the Cottonian collection and did some injury to the Royal manuscripts. The two collections were then removed to the Dormitory of Westminster School, where they remained for many years. While it was proposed to build a separate library for the Cottonian collection and Major Arthur Edwards bequeathed the sum of £7000 towards this object, nothing came of the project.

Sir Hans Sloane, referred to by Young, the poet, as the "foremost toyman of his time," had gathered a collection which in 1753 was inventoried as containing more than 3500 manuscript volumes, 40,000 printed books, 32,000 coins and medals, more than 2000 precious stones and numerous antiquities. The trustees of the estate were to dispose of the collection for £20,000 (about one-third of its original cost), the British Government to have the first option. If the Government declined to buy on those terms, the collection was to be offered in turn to the Royal Society, to Oxford University, to the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and to the Royal Academies of Science of Paris, St. Petersburg and Madrid. If none of these cared to purchase it *en bloc* it was to be broken up and sold at auction. Owing to the desire of the Speaker of the House of Commons to see the library of Sir Robert Cotton properly housed and joined to the Harleian collection of manuscripts, a proposal to buy the Sloane collection prevailed.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, although by no means a model statesman, will always be held in high regard for his service to literature in collecting manuscripts which have proved to be of priceless value. Incorporated in his collection were many papers of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, the majority of the Graevius manuscripts, the collections of Stow, the historian of London, and manuscript material, formerly the property of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster herald. Much of the credit must be shared with the man who eventually became custodian of the Harleian manuscripts, Humphrey Wanley, who was remarkably well posted on the libraries of his day, and whose advice in the purchase of collections of manuscripts Harley was always ready to accept.

MONTAGUE HOUSE

In order to house these three collections the Government purchased Montague House, which had been built in the latter part of the seventeenth century by the first Duke of Montague, and was located on the north side of Great Russell street. It was originally surrounded by a garden, to which the public was admitted only by "particular leave, unless accompanied

by a trustee, by a lady of the trustee, or by one of the officers of the Museum." Visitors were cautioned against treading on the flowers and "no dogs" were admitted. Though there is no garden on the present site of the Museum, the rule against dogs is still in force, and the gatekeeper is occasionally seen chasing a dog out of the front yard..

An anonymous writer has left some interesting reminiscences of Montague House, which have been printed by Fagan.* "It was entered," says this writer, "by a sort of lane going down from Montague Place into what must have been at one time a stableyard. You then went up a stair-case into a long lofty room. . . . I think there were two great sort of chests of hot-water pipes on each side of the entrance from the stair-case. The entrance divided the room into two unequal parts, and I fancy that the smaller portion was reserved for readers of mss. The catalog was in a series of presses near the west wall, commencing about opposite the entrance, and extending north. The rest of the floor of the room was occupied by reading tables. At the north end was a thing like a buttery hatch. From this you got your books, having previously given your docket describing them. The walls of the room, for eight or ten feet from the floor, were crowded with book-cases, except at the entrance and the hatch, and all accessible to the readers in the room. I think that the room was lighted by windows above the book-cases, but, as far as I can recollect, on the east side only. I think the other walls above the bookcases resting on the floor of the reading room were also covered with bookcases, but these not accessible from the reading room, but from galleries, etc., opening into other parts of the building. I recollect nothing about the ventilation, but I know that after working some time you found your head very hot and heavy and your feet cold. These were the symptoms of the 'Museum-megrims' about which there was, shortly after my experience of the place, a deal of chaff in the papers. I fully sympathized with it at the time."

The phrase "Museum megrims" was coined to describe the uncomfortable sensations which were apt to follow a long stay in the reading room. While the existence of the Museum headache has been doubted and it has been given a place among the *maladies imaginaires*, there was a good deal said about it in the papers at one time and another. There were also numerous complaints of overcrowding and of foul air. Another story about the reading room was that there was a "flea generated in that room larger than any to be found elsewhere, except in the receiving rooms of workhouses." In July, 1828, the trustees directed that in case of an actual overflow of the main reading room the manuscript room was to be considered and used as an additional reading room. "That this order must ultimately have been acted upon was evident to everyone who saw and *smelt* these rooms when occupied by readers," said John Winter Jones in 1859.

* Life of Panizzi, v. 1, p. 347.

FRIENDS AND FOES

There was at first considerable doubt in some quarters as to the outcome of the establishment of this new institution. The poet Gray was a frequent visitor to the reading room in its early days, and in a letter to the Rev. William Mason, dated July 23, 1759, he says: "I am just settled in my new habitation in Southampton Row, and, though a solitary and dispirited creature, not unquiet nor wholly unpleasant to myself. The Museum will be my chief amusement. I this day passed through the jaws of a great leviathan that lay in my way into the belly of Dr. Templeman, superintendent of the reading room, who congratulated himself on the sight of so much good company. We were—a man that writes for Lord Royston; a man that writes for Dr. Barton of York; a third that writes for the Emperor of Germany or Dr. Peacock, for he speaks the worst English I ever heard; Dr. Stukeley, who writes for himself, the very worst person he could write for; and I, who only read to know if there were anything worth writing, and that not without some difficulty. I find that they printed one thousand copies of the Harleian catalogue, and sold fourscore; that they have 900 pounds a year income and spend 1300 pounds, and that they are building apartments for the under-keepers. So I expect in winter to see the collection advertised and set to auction." After the French Revolution there was a considerable increase in the number of readers, due to the influx of French refugees, who endeavored to relieve the tedium of their exile by making use of the reading room. Benjamin Disraeli says that when his father first frequented the reading

room, towards the end of the eighteenth century, his companions never numbered half-a-dozen. "Now," he added, "these daily pilgrims of research may be counted by as many hundreds."

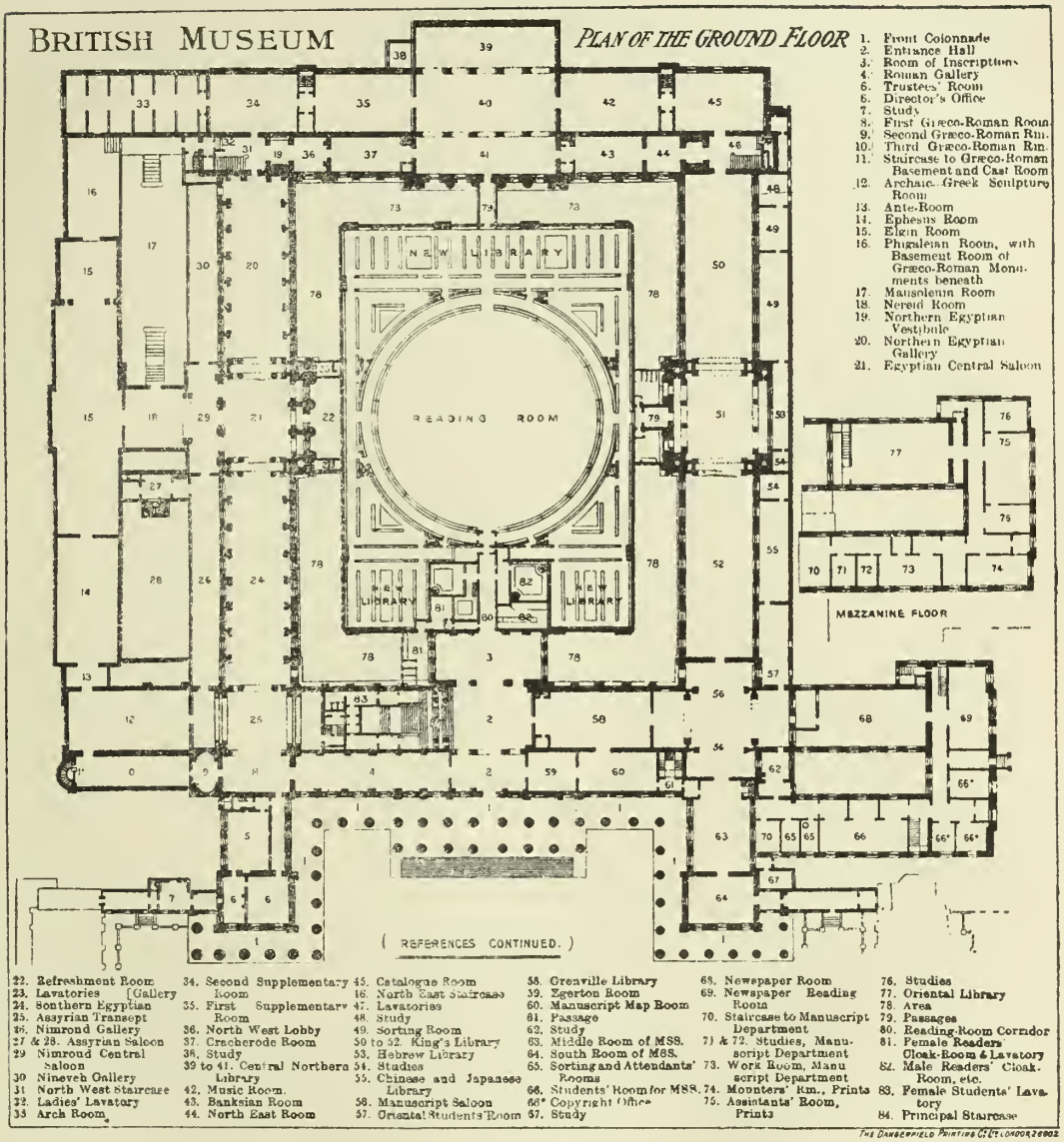
"It seems to me highly expedient," said John Wilkes in the House of Commons April 28, 1777, "that the trustees of the British Museum should not only be enabled adequately to fulfil the objects of their public trust by making what is already collected as useful as possible to the nation, but still further to extend the laudable purposes of their institution. . . . The British Museum is rich in manuscripts . . . especially on our own history; but it is wretchedly poor in printed books. I wish, sir, a sum was allowed by Parliament for the purchase of the most valuable editions of the best authors and an act passed to oblige every printer, under a certain penalty, to send a copy bound of every publication he made to the British Museum. Our posterity, by this and other acquisitions, might, perhaps, possess a more valuable treasure than even the celebrated Alexandrian collection; for, notwithstanding the selfishness which marks the present age, we have not quite lost sight of every beneficial prospect for futurity. Considerable donations might likewise, after such a sanction of Parliamentary approbation, be expected from private persons, who in England, more than in any country in the world, have enlarged views for the general good and glory of the State." The interest taken in the Museum at this time is shown by the fact that on this occasion Edmund Burke moved that instead of £3000 the sum of £5000 should be granted for maintenance, but the motion was lost.

While the institution soon won friends for itself, there were doubting Thomases springing up and asking impertinent questions, as did William Cobbett, who as late as 1833 strenuously opposed the proposition that £16,000 should be voted for the maintenance of the Museum. This pugnacious and virulent writer wanted to know "of what use in the wide world was this British Museum, and to whom, to what class of persons, it was useful? It did a great deal of good to the majority of those who went to it, but to nobody else. Let those who lounged in it, and made it a place of amusement, contribute to its support. Why should tradesmen and farmers be called upon to pay for the support of a place which was intended only for the amusement of the curious and the rich, and not for the benefit or for the instruction of the poor? If the aristocracy wanted the Museum as a lounging place, let them pay for it. For his own part, he did not know where this British Museum was, nor did he know much of the contents of it; but from the little he had heard of it, even if he knew where it was, he would not take the trouble of going to see it. He should like to have a list of the salaried persons; he should like to know who they were; he should like above all things to see whether they were not some dependants of Government—some of the aristocratic fry. He wanted their names—the names of the maids who swept out the rooms, to see whose daughters they were; whether they were the daughters of the heads of the establishment, or what other relation they bore to them." He concluded by declaring that "this British Museum job was one of the most scandalous that disgraced the Government, and when he said that he could not make it more disgraceful."

EARLY RULES AND REGULATIONS

In 1759 the trustees of the British Museum stated that the required attendance of the officers during the whole six hours that the Museum was open, was not a wanton or useless piece of slavery "as the two vacant hours (if it is not thought too great a burden upon the officers) might very usefully be employed by them in better arranging the several collections, especially in the Department of Manuscripts, and preparing catalogs for publication, which last the committee thinks so necessary a work that till this is performed the several collections can be but imperfectly useful to the public." From this it is evident that the officers had but two hours to spare from their chief work as guides to the institution. In 1807 an official report says that these assistant librarians did not understand that they were under "any specific obligation to do any specific duties of that description." The £2000 annually spent in salaries at that time were apparently for the purpose of showing strangers through the institution and providing attendants for the Reading Room.

According to the statutes, notice was to be given in writing the day before to the officer and attendants by each person of "what book or manuscript he will be desirous of perusing



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the following day; which book or manuscript on such request will be lodged in some convenient place in the same room and will from thence be delivered to him by the officer of the said room."

It is amusing to read of the regulations concerning the admission of visitors in these early days. "This Museum, though chiefly designed for the use of learned and studious men, both natives and forcigners, . . . it being a national establishment, founded by authority of Parliament, it may be judged reasonable that the advantages accruing from it should be rendered as general as possible." It was accordingly ruled "that such studious and curious persons as are desirous of seeing the Museum shall make their application to the porter in writing; which application shall contain their names, condition and place of abode, as also the day and hour at which they desire to be admitted, and shall be delivered to him before nine in the morning or between four and eight in the evening, on some preceding day; and that the said names, together with the respective additions, shall be entered in a register to be kept by the porter. And the porter shall, and is hereby required to lay such register every night before the principal librarian, or, in his absence, before the under librarian, . . . to the end that he may be informed whether the persons so applying be proper to be admitted according to the regulations. . . . And if he shall judge them proper he shall direct the porter to deliver tickets to them, according to their request, on their applying a second time for the said ticket." No more than ten tickets were to be delivered for each hour. The visitors were to be conducted through the Department of Manuscripts and Medals, then the Department of Natural and Artificial Productions, and afterwards the Department of Printed Books. One hour only was allowed to the several groups for viewing each department. The demand for tickets was such that months would sometimes elapse between the date of application and admission. In 1804 the trustees adopted a "plan for the more easy admission to the British Museum," which allowed for a maximum of seventy-five visitors per day. Tickets of admission for general visitors were abolished in 1808.

Sir Joseph Banks in 1809 defined a museum as "a collection formed for the purpose of administering instruction in the form of amusement, and thus endeavoring to awake latent curiosity." His idea was that the Museum was not concerned with anything not adapted for public exhibition. He thought that the zoological specimens preserved in alcohol, where not capable of being stuffed, should be transferred to the College of Surgeons, because "the room where they are kept must inevitably smell strongly of spirits," and "they are frequently designated by the opprobrious appellation of hob-goblins." Robert Brown, the botanist, who had been librarian to Sir Joseph Banks, said before the Parliamentary Investigating Commission of 1848 that when he came to the Museum in 1827 most of the natural history specimens were in an advanced state of decomposition, and that they were buried and committed to the flames one after another. Dr. Shaw had a burning every year which he called his "cremations." Brown, on being asked whether there were any of the insects remaining of the 5394 which had been collected by Sir Hans Sloane, said that he thought not, nor did he think that there was a single specimen left of Sir Joseph Banks's collection of birds. "I know," he added, "there was a considerable number of bottles which contained birds, partly in spirits of wine, partly dry, consisting of skins merely. They were transferred with other objects, chiefly of comparative anatomy, to the College of Surgeons, and among these birds were certainly some which had no business at the College of Surgeons; but they wished to have the bottles, otherwise they would probably not have taken them; the bottles were of some value to them." This treatment of the natural history collections in the early days of the British Museum shows the lack of interest in the scientific side of the institution, where letters have always been the more prominent. Later on Panizzi advocated the separation of the scientific collections from the Museum proper, and the building of a special museum for their housing. He had no sympathetic interest in natural history and, as Macaulay said, "would at any time have given three mammoths for one Aldus."

In 1823-28 the eastern wing of the present building was erected to receive the library of George III. The structure, a hollow square with an imposing Ionic facade, was not completed until 1847. By that time the collections had grown to such an extent that some relief was necessary, and in 1854 Parliament was per-

suaded to make a grant of £100,000 for new buildings and fittings, which included £61,000 "for the erection of a building within the interior quadrangle for the purpose of affording increased accommodation." The new reading room was begun at once, but took three years to complete. Additional grants having been made brought the expense up to £150,000. The structure consisted largely of iron with brick arches between the main ribs. The parts of the quadrangle not occupied by the circular reading room were filled up with concentric circles and straight corridors of book shelves made of iron standards in three and four tiers. The corridors are about eight feet in width from press to press. A light iron rail runs in front of the presses at a distance of about a foot. At the top of each press there is a series of wheels, two on either side, which run along narrow ledges fastened to the girders supporting the floor above. From these depend sliding movable presses or book cases provided with handles which enable them to be pushed backwards and forwards with great ease. On the basement floor there are sliding presses for bound volumes of newspapers and large folios, but these move on runners on the ground instead of being suspended from the beams overhead. There are over 700 of these sliding presses in use, and additional ones are added each year. The main building was enlarged in 1873, and again in 1888. In 1895 several acres of ground were secured for the King Edward VII. wing.

BENEFACTORS

The Museum has been the recipient of many rich bequests of books. The learned Jew, Solomon Da Costa, gave his collection of Hebrew books to the "magnanimous nation" in return for the blessings which he had enjoyed since his arrival in England in 1704. In 1768 the library of Thomas Burch was received by bequest, and in 1779 there came the collection of plays which had been made by David Garrick.

One of the Museum trustees, the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, who died in 1799, left behind him 4500 volumes remarkable for their rarity and the excellence of the editions, together with seven portfolios of drawings and one hundred portfolios of prints, with coins and gems deemed "worthy of an imperial cabinet." All these collections were left by his will to the British Museum; only two books were excepted, namely, the "Complutensian Polyglot" and the first edition of Homer, which had formerly belonged to De Thou, but even these volumes came ultimately to the Museum through the friends to whom they had been willed. It was from the Cracherode collection of prints that Dighton made the thefts referred to elsewhere.

In 1825 Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who had spent five years in collecting books in Italy, presented a collection of books on the history and topography of Italy, of which he printed a catalog in 1812. Thomas Grenville had originally bequeathed his rich library to the Duke of Buckingham, but revoked this bequest in a codicil dated October, 1845. Here Grenville expressed his feelings thus: "A great part of my library has been purchased from the profits of a sinecure office given me by the public, and I feel it to be a debt and a duty that I should acknowledge this obligation by giving that library, so acquired, to the British Museum for the use of the public." In this way the Museum received about 20,000 volumes, upon which he had expended £54,000. The collection consisted chiefly of printed books, many of them unique specimens, among the most valuable of which were the Homers, the Æsops and the Ariostos, the early voyages and travels, works on Ireland, the Greek and Latin classics, and the old Italian and Spanish literature. Included in the collection was a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, and other old English books. The catalog of the library was published under the title of "Bibliotheca Grenvilliana" between 1842 and 1848. The credit for the acquisition of this great gift must be given to Panizzi. When the latter was asked by Grenville where he would put the books if received, he showed him an unoccupied part of the King's Library, saying, "I will put them here where they will be under my own eye."

The collection of Obadiah Rich was placed in the British Museum "for the benefit of the public," the plays collected by David Garrick were presented in 1779, and the botanical library of Sir Joseph Banks came as a bequest in 1820. Those who are fond of dwelling on the things that might have been will be interested in the gifts that have been diverted for one reason or another from the British Museum. The neglect of the library at a certain

period and especially the sale of duplicate books decided certain promised benefactors to bequeath their collections to other institutions. Lord Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, had intended to will his collection to the national library, but on learning that duplicates were liable to be sold or lost, bequeathed his library to Cambridge University. Douce and Gough favored the Bodleian in disposing of their collections.

THE CATALOGS

Much interesting history centers around the making of the various Museum catalogs. The first catalog appeared in 1787 in two folio volumes. Dr. Garnett has said that the compilers seem to have adopted as their principle the idea that "the cataloger who looks beyond the title page is lost." The makers of this first catalog ascribed to Shakespeare such works as the "London prodigal" and "Mucedorus." They made no distinction between writers of the same name. Since two-thirds of the time of the compilers was occupied in other work than that of cataloging, we must not be too severe in judging the imperfections of the result. The catalog compiled by Sir Henry Ellis and Mr. Baber, printed in 1819, failed to make any distinction between Emmanuel, Prince of Peace, and Emmanuel, King of Portugal. The addition of the King's Library in 1828 rendered a new catalog of the Museum library necessary. The Rev. T. H. Horne was engaged as a temporary assistant, together with Mr. Frederick Madden, Mr. Tidd Pratt and others to classify the collection, but when asked in 1834 for a statement as to the progress made Mr. Horne was only able to say that the classes of chemical and medical philosophy had been classed by him personally into twenty subdivisions. The trustees after looking over the classification decided to spend no more money along that line. Mr. Baber had proposed a new catalog to be made under the direction of a competent person, "an extra assistant librarian," Antonio Panizzi by name. Instead of this recommendation being carried out, the catalog was entrusted to four people working independently. When Panizzi succeeded to the headship of the printed book department in 1837 the trustees decided upon a new method of procedure and the famous 91 rules were drawn up. The trustees unfortunately ruled that the catalog should be in print by December, 1844, which necessitated printing in alphabetical succession and diverted much of the staff from cataloging to proofreading.

"You would soon get a catalog printed if the library of the British Museum was required to be sold by auction," said Peter Cunningham before the Parliamentary Commission Feb. 9, 1849. When asked whether he thought that a catalog such as was prepared for the sale of the Stowe Library would answer the purposes contemplated, Cunningham replied that there was sometimes too much information in that. The accounts of particular books are written with a view to interesting the people who look over the catalog with a view to purchasing. "I do not want to be told that such a book is extremely rare,—I will find that out," said he.

As an example of the difficulties of cataloging, Mr. Payne Collier gave some evidence to the Royal Commission. He suggested a quick method of getting the work done. In order to test Mr. Collier's recommendation, twenty-five titles were selected and cataloged. When the result was examined it was found that there were thirteen different kinds of errors; on the average each title entry contained two blunders.

Thomas Carlyle, in stating to the Parliamentary Commissioners the inconveniences to which he had been subjected in consulting the library, said: "In the first place, there is no printed catalog of the library at all to be had. There seems to be one copy only of the catalog, a great part of which is in manuscript, and it is extremely difficult to find any book in it. I should consider that it was necessary to have a printed catalog that you might take home with you and consult at your leisure, and see what book you wished to have to study; and in so large a collection as this I should consider that there ought to be catalogs of specific subjects, which you could buy and take home with you. Out of the 300,000 volumes in this library, works upon specific subjects should be, by intelligence and method, brought into groups, so that you might find out the particular works you had to consult. But at all events there should be a catalog, always at once accessible, which you might obtain and carry with you, and investigate with perfect freedom whenever you pleased. There ought to be a catalog of the Museum, drawn up with the best skill possible,—a general catalog; and there ought to be all manner of specific catalogs, and those catalogs ought to

be circulated over Great Britain, so that a studious man might be able to ascertain what books he could get here when he came to London. There is such a catalog of the Harleian manuscripts; a person buys that, and again and again he consults it, and he reads it over a dozen times, in order to see whether there is anything in it that will serve him. That catalog was drawn up by Wanley, the Earl of Oxford's librarian, a man who understood the business, and who seems to have taken great pains with it. The want of a printed catalog of the books in the British Museum Library is an immense evil, and it has been rendered considerably more so by the new regulation, under which you are obliged to seek the book out of the catalog before the officer will at all stir to seek it for you. That I have often found extremely disagreeable. You go to your catalog; there are perhaps 20 or 30 or more volumes standing up in different rows, and a great number of people referring to them, and you cannot get hold of the volume that you want. The volumes are all arranged in their right order in the morning, but everybody throws the volume aside out of his hands when he has done with it, and without attending to the order of arrangement. If you go two or three hours after the library is opened it is difficult to discover your volume, and perhaps somebody has got it, and you have a great deal of trouble in finding it—and for what purpose I do not know, for it never answered any purpose with me, but to waste time and patience at the beginning of the business."

In 1875, when Richard Garnett was made assistant keeper of printed books, he was convinced of the necessity for printing the catalog, if for no other reason than to reduce the bulk of the volumes. In 1879 Sir Edward Augustus Bond, then principal librarian, proposed to the Treasury to substitute printing for writing for all future additions to the Museum Library. This was agreed upon, and an annual grant of £10,000 was allotted for the purpose. Shortly afterwards it was decided to print the catalogs as a whole, and in 1881 the printing of the general catalog, which had been suspended since 1841, was resumed. It took twenty-four years to see this catalog and the supplement through the press, but the result fully repaid the effort. The 2000 volumes were thus reduced to 393 volumes, which were sold at a total cost of £84.

The catalog is an alphabetical one, arranged mainly by authors' names, but there are quite a number of subject headings under which anonymous works are grouped, *e.g.*, Europe, London, Witchcraft, and captions like "Encyclopædias" under which are found the main entries for works of this class. One of the most striking differences between the rules guiding the making of this catalog and those in force in most American libraries is seen in the treatment of anonymous and pseudonymous works. The British Museum rule is to catalog such works under the title or pseudonym, as the case may be. Thus a work published over the initials of a writer must be entered under those initials. This occasions entries under such groups of initials as M. L. C. D. M. D. L. D. G. D. C. D. M. L. C. D'A. (= Monsieur le Chevalier Duvernois Maréchal des Logis Des Gardes du Corps de Monseigneur le Comte D'Artois) and T. P. A. P. O. A. B. I. T. C. O. S. (= The precentor and prebendary of Alton Borealis in the Church of Salisbury). Entries under the letter A and combinations of initials ending in A fill 61 pages of the printed catalog; letter B fills 191 pages, C takes 147, M takes 167, S takes 181, and so on. More than 800 writers represented in the Museum (and some of them men!) have tried to conceal their identity by substituting for their names the caption "By a lady." Less than 200 have signed their works as being "By a gentleman." If the pseudonym is a single word like "Observer" or " Officer," the main entry is under this word, even though the author's real name is known. Cross references are made from the real name. The pseudonym "Catholicus" was used independently both by Manning and by Newman, and the one entry follows immediately after the other. In the case of Daniel Defoe, who used a variety of pseudonyms, each pseudonymous work is entered under the pseudonym in question. For example, his work "The Christian's defense" is entered under Charles Drelincourt, the Elder, but his satire, "The trueborn Englishman," is treated as anonymous, and is consequently entered under the first important word, Englishman. The fact that the authorship is well known does not affect the entry. It requires some little practice to be able to pick out the important first word under which an anonymous publication is entered, and some patience if the first word is a very common one. "An essay on knowledge" will be found under "Essay," while "An

essay on French literature" will be found under "French literature." There are 166 entries under the word "Enquiry," but 600 are found under "Essay" or its plural, while there is even a larger number under "Letter" and "Letters." A proper name in an anonymous title is always selected as the heading. The early anonymous editions of the "Abbot" and of "Waverly" are still entered under those titles; the later editions bearing the name of the author on the title page are entered under Scott. The main entry for Voltaire is under Arouet de Voltaire in the General Catalog (part issued in 1882), but in the Supplement (issued in 1905) the entry is under Voltaire. In both the main body of the catalog and the supplement the entry for Molière is under Poquelin de Molière.

There are special divisions of the General Catalog devoted to "Academies," "Periodical publications," "Ephemerides," "Liturgies," "Catalogues," etc. The academies are arranged under the name of the town where they are located. The index of titles gives reference to the place under which the main entry is to be found, and the page of the catalog listing their publications. Moreover, each society or institution will be found indexed in its proper alphabetical place in the General Catalog with cross reference to "Academies." Societies which are not considered to be academical in nature are placed in the general catalog under the town in which are located their headquarters. The Fabian Society is consequently under "London" and not under "Academies."

Under the caption "Periodical publications" are included all general periodicals excepting those issued from London and the provincial newspapers. Periodicals issued by societies must be looked for under the rules mentioned above. The treatment of periodical publications is somewhat similar to that of academies. The main entry is under the place of publication. The Athenæum, for example, is not entered under "Athenæum" but in the section "Periodical publications" under "London." The index to the section "Periodical publications" will guide the reader to the sub-heading and page number. Under the caption "Ephemerides" are entered calendars arranged alphabetically under the first important word of the title, whether that be a proper name or not. The section devoted to "Liturgies" consists of 776 columns, the index alone taking up 16 pages.

Critics have again and again called attention to the pedantic rule of the catalogers which makes no distinction between I and J or U and V. Of course it is a relic of a bygone period when these four letters were different forms of two letters. This old rule causes a great deal of confusion, not only in the Reading Room, but whenever the printed catalogs are used for bibliographical purposes. As has been pointed out, there would be some excuse for such a rule in an old Italian library, but not in a library for the English speaking world. It is annoying to find an entry like "iambic" following the entry for "Jamaica," or "Ingersoll" coming after "Jacob." This arrangement is to be changed within the next few years. The General Catalog is kept up to date by means of the accessions catalog, in which all new books are entered. When a new book is received at the Museum it is sent to the catalog department, where there are some fifty assistants employed. The catalog is strictly an author catalog, and as each book is received it is entered on a separate slip under the author's name. The slips are gathered and marked with the call number, and a list is made up each fortnight of the new accessions. The printed sheets are distributed to the subscribers and various institutions entitled to receive them. Four copies are cut up for insertion in the interleaved copy of the catalog in the Reading Room. Each new entry is pasted as near to its proper place in the catalog as possible. The Reading Room copy of the catalog is printed in one column on strong vellum paper, the second column being left blank for the insertion of new titles. The printed catalogs by this system of interleaving and insertion have been increased to the number of 2000 volumes, each capable of holding 9000 titles. Thus accommodations have been provided for 18,000,000 titles. While one sanguine writer has estimated that at the present rate of increase three hundred years will elapse before the 2000 volumes are full, there is no doubt but what the generations to come will demand a different sort of a catalog. We have recently had evidence of the dissatisfaction with a strictly author catalog. (See the article on the "British Museum library needs" in LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 37, p. 264.)

The subject indexes by G. K. Fortescue, late keeper of printed books, have covered the principal works acquired since 1880. Here are entered the titles, arranged under subject head-

ings which are grouped alphabetically. The first period, 1880-1900, is treated in one alphabet, filling three volumes. The years 1901-05 make up a supplementary volume, while a fifth volume covers the period 1906-10. The scheme is fully outlined in the prefaces to these volumes. As the editor very properly says, there are many books which although they cannot be definitely classed as treating of a distinct subject, may be usefully included in a subject index as throwing side lights upon the subjects under which they are arranged, while others, often of the highest value, baffle any attempt to classify their contents. For example, could "Sartor resartus" be indexed under Tailoring, or "Voyage autour de ma chambre" go under Travel?

(*To be continued in the October number.*)

THE MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY AS AN AID IN CITY ADMINISTRATION*

By Hon. George McAneny, *President, Borough of Manhattan, New York City*

It is a very real pleasure to meet with the American Library Association, and to convey in behalf of my colleagues in the administration of the City of New York, and in behalf of other colleagues in public business throughout the country, our hearty congratulations and possibly a friendly warning and a word of appeal.

Congratulations are due you for having established on so high a plane and in so short a time the profession of Librarian. Especially are you to be congratulated for having welcomed the new profession of municipal reference librarian; and for your adaptability in the constant extension of the reference work. Could Benjamin Franklin look upon this gathering, and hear your reports of social service, through circulating, home, reference and municipal reference libraries, I am sure that no fruit of his patriotism would seem to him more promising than the recent application of the circulating library idea to government affairs.

My friendly warning has to do with your requests to fiscal bodies for appropriations. In many parts of the country there is a feeling that the less the library has to do with public officials the better it is for the library, consequently, as a short cut, we find compulsory minimum appropriations—so many mills or so many parts of mills for library development. We also find that too many towns are satisfied with this compulsory minimum tax, and that the only time their fiscal representatives hear about libraries is just before the budget appropriations are voted. You must be indulgent with those who vote the money, if the outcome of this habit suggests the man who was exasperated by his wife who he said "just nagged and nagged him for money, when he came, when he left, on Sunday—always." Finally, when a neighbor summoned the courage to ask "What in the world does she do with all the money?" he, perforce, must answer: "Well, I don't know; you see I haven't given her any yet." Councils and Mayors will understand your library problem best if you will help them understand at those quieter seasons of the year when they are not harassed, as they are at budget time, by appeals from every other city department and for every other thing.

When presenting your budget, give the fiscal officer credit for wanting to know the whole truth, and for wanting reasons for giving you the money you request. Seldom will it help to ask for a great deal more than you need. Always, it will help not to present in a single total items that do not belong together. Classify your budget. State your program clearly. If all the money you want is not voted this year, stick clearly to the plan that has been voted, and show both the fiscal authorities and the town where your service has been crippled, if at all, for want of funds. It will be well to begin your budget campaign so that the first idea which the public and the fiscal officers get is that of the service you wish to render, rather than the money you wish to get. Most library budgets, like most other budgets of the United States, are apt to be put in without the explanatory matter which alone will make the dollar and cent facts show social reasons for library support.

Now for my appeal. In asking you to consider certain needs of public business, I want to speak quite frankly, as a city official who, like thousands of other city and county officials, must step into other people's business, with no

* Delivered at the Kaaterskill Conference of the A. L. A., June 27, 1913.

time for getting acquainted with detail, and with a public to deal with that not only expects us on the first day we take office to use all the machinery of our predecessor and to get better results, but also really expects us to fail. We inherit a stack of mail. We are flooded with suggestions and complaints; many of them in confidence and most of them confusing. We are urged to attend club and church meetings, and dinners, and graduating exercises. We are expected, without any change in subordinate personnel, while giving our attention to large community problems and to the political aspects of public works, to get an efficient product out of our employes, no matter who they are or what they have been. In most places, we find no disinterested adviser, either on the inside or on the outside.

Such a situation would not necessarily be serious if we stepped into a thoroughly efficient organization where every employee and supervisor had his place, and where the institution as such has its "continuing memory." When Mr. Rea succeeded Mr. McCrea as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he inherited a splendid organization, every part related to another part; a system under which experts had tabulated within a moment's reach the successes and the failures of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the costs of its various contracts, the difference between estimates and final costs, and an efficiency ranking both of its various employes and its stations. When the present administration in New York City stepped into office, we inherited an aggregation of departments and divisions then spending—if we count in installments and interest paid on the city debt—more than $160,000,000 for the expenses of a single year. There were ninety thousand employes. Side by side with one another were clerks paid one $600 and another $1800 for the same kind of work; in another grade were clerks paid $1600 and others paid $2400 for the same kind of work. When salaries had been increased, and why, was not a matter of record. Supplies were contracted for by no standard form. Specifications, either for supplies or for construction work, were worded differently at different times, according to the individual wish or whim of the department officer preparing them. The public was but poorly protected at any point. Plans were made for new buildings, for new roads, and for other vast improvements often without estimates of cost; often with assurances of only slight cost, where, too frequently, cost had been estimated as an entering wedge only. Thus a great city would stumble into an experiment or public improvement demanding millions of dollars, without ever reckoning the ultimate amount of its obligation. For example, it may be fair in this presence to recall that the first bill for the New York Public Library carried with it an appropriation of $2,500,000. The city decided to spend this $2,500,000 and actually it spent $10,000,000. The New York Public Library is worth every dollar it cost, ten times over; I am merely emphasizing that the public should have had its eyes open and, in this case as in every other, should have known what it is doing. Although this same gap occurred over and over again—between estimate and actual cost—no steps were taken to recall the fact when each new amount was under consideration.

Ignorant as we have been of our own experience, still less informed have we been regarding the experience of neighbor cities. Some years ago, Denver, in operating its street railway, found it expedient to substitute electric motor power for the old cables. After Denver had discarded these cables, Baltimore adopted the cable. Rochester has recently adopted a device to attach drinking fountains to its ordinary fire hydrants. The idea is a new one, and may prove valuable. I cite it merely by way of instance; but if it is a good idea, New York City and your city should adopt it. Each successive experiment of the sort should, at least, be brought promptly to the attention of public officials.

Again, New York City has worked out an improved system of accounting and budget making. The village of Dobb's Ferry, the cities of Duluth and Cincinnati have used an improvement upon New York's budget exhibits—recently called a new kind of "confidence game"—that is taking the public into official confidence about the public's own business. Instead of waiting a generation for cities to adopt these new methods, their officials should promptly be given the facts they need.

Is it not criminal waste and error for one city to introduce a system of sewer disposal, or of milk regulation, which another city has found endangering the lives of its citizens? If a measure has proved bad and dangerous for one city, modern science in the hands of a librarian should make it unnecessary for every other city to go through the same experience.

To help us in ending all this waste, and to help us, in short, in putting city government upon a thorough scientific and efficient basis, the Municipal Reference Library is beginning to take its highly important place. Without a municipal reference library, it will in future be difficult for any administrative officer to do his best. I will not attempt to review the laborious steps of my colleagues in the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment—our governing municipal body—to incorporate into standard specifications, standard salaries and standard contracts the memory of our past failures, so that we may hold the gains that we have made and avoid the weaknesses and the errors of our inexperience. But I venture some suggestions as to a reference library that, although general in their application, will indicate our reasons for establishing such a library in New York.

Our reasons for placing the library in our new Municipal Building—as we propose to do—apply everywhere. It must be made easy for officials to get information, and for the Librarian to get the information promptly and directly to the officials. It is not enough to know that it may be had. To have important information an hour away from the office is almost as bad as to have it a thousand miles away. It must be easier for the busy official to get the information he wants than to endure the thought of going without it. In putting the Library where the users are, instead of where they are not, we are following the simple rule of trade that meters city property by the foot instead of by the acre.

The municipal library is a place not for everything, but for particularly needed things. If it were true that Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other constituted a college, it is even more true that a librarian in a bare room, anxious to serve the public via the public official and knowing where the material is, constitutes an infinitely better municipal reference library than a place perfectly equipped which suggests erudition rather than immediate help. There is great danger that our municipal reference libraries will become junk shops, as interesting and as helpful, as out of date or as unrelated to to-day's problems as an encyclopedia or a "compendium of useful knowledge." A municipal reference library should suggest answers to to-day's questions; not answers either to yesterday's questions or to next year's. Will you, the librarians, consider the importance and the advisability of keeping these libraries workshops, as they ought to be, and of using your general reference libraries as the place for the storage of materials.

The ordinary city official hasn't the time to plough through a mass of pamphlets looking for what he wants. He wants the facts collated and marshalled, ready for use—and "he wants what he wants when he wants it." Some time ago I was interested in drawing an ordinance to license all vehicles using the New York streets, and to regulate the weight, the width and size of tires, etc., of our great trucks that have been tearing up our pavements. I wanted to know about the policy of other cities in this matter, and to devise, if possible, a way of making those vehicles that destroy the streets help pay for their maintenance. Similarly, to-day, as Chairman of the Committee on the Height, Size and Arrangement of Buildings within the city limits, I am interested in the adoption of some reasonable basis for regulating our modern skyscraper in order to keep the city, literally, from choking itself to death.

Again, we have had to restore to the public many miles of city sidewalks that had been preempted by stoops and other encroachments. We have wanted to plan our public buildings and related matters with a view to the future, and to the grouping of city buildings in a "Civic Centre." So, in dealing with our transit problem; in investigating the Health Department, and in improving the type and quality of street pavements, I have wanted not all the information there was to be had—not books or formal reports—but concrete answers to immediately pressing questions. I wanted to be referred to the latest article or report which would make it unnecessary to go through twenty or a hundred other articles, books or reports. It is enough to know that in a great central library are all the working materials for scientific research. Frankly, I feel that the actual use that will be made of the municipal reference library will be an inverse ratio to the number of books that are in evidence, and that require the time of the librarian.

I would go so far as to say that anything that a public official has not just called for, or that the librarian is about to call to the attention of a public official for departmental study or report, or for the drawing of ordinances,

should be kept in the general library, and out of the municipal reference library.

Comptroller Prendergast and Librarian Anderson are even planning to have New York's official correspondence "clear" through the Municipal Reference Library—so far as the writing and answering of letters calling for special information goes. I am told that when Portland recently started its municipal reference library the Mayor promptly availed himself of its facilities for answering innumerable sets of questions and special questions that came from outside the city, and advised his heads of departments to follow his example. I wish the Carnegie Institution for Scientific Research or some other great foundation interested in the conservation of national resources and human energy would investigate what it is now costing this country to fill out the innumerable blanks from college boys wishing help on their commission government debate; college students writing theses; national organizations compiling reports, etc. Niagara unharnessed was wasting much less power than are we officials, school superintendents, mayors and engineers who are answering such questionnaires. It would be lamentable enough if we always answered right; but most of us answer quite inadequately, and many of us answer wrong. Last year, a certain national society wrote me, asking certain questions about Civil Service Reform. I had had more or less to do for some years with that line of public service. My instinct was to take time from pressing duties to answer these questions; but a neighbor who answered a similar set of questions was thoughtful enough to write to this national body and suggest that before he answered he would like to know how many other New York officials and private agencies had received the same set of questions. It appeared then that twenty different people, including a dozen officials, had been asked to fill out that blank. Whereupon it was suggested that instead of drawing upon twenty people who did not possess the facts, the investigator might turn directly to the Civil Service Commission that did possess the facts, and there, no doubt, he readily found what he wanted.

Now, if a municipal reference library could have served as a clearing house, it would have been brought to light at once that one answer would have served the purpose of twenty, or that one answer, at least, would have served the purpose of the dozen official answers. Moreover, just as the official reports give fresher material than published books, such correspondence, manuscript reports of investigating committees, etc., give fresher material than published reports.

Such data should be kept properly classified, available upon call or when the librarian sees its time for usefulness.

Another practical suggestion I make from my experience as an official. While it seems to apply especially to administrative departments or to private agencies specializing in certain fields, I really do not see much prospect of getting it unless from a municipal reference library or from the municipal reference activity of a general library. I refer to an up-to-date "Poole's" or cumulative index of the passing subject matter of city government. You get, the library gets, once a month a list of all the articles in the principal books. Why should we not have a list of the advance steps taken in public affairs? Just as soon as a few librarians call for such information, it will become commercially possible to reduce it. The individual library can then add to the material the particular points that are of interest to its own community.

Similarly, it would be of the greatest assistance to every city official if the matters under his jurisdiction were listed and material grouped under proper heads. For example, the President of the Borough of Manhattan has jurisdiction over the streets and sidewalks; encroachments and encumbrances; street vaults and street signs; the sewer system; the public buildings; the baths and markets; and the control of private building through the enforcement of the building laws. If information in regard to what other cities were doing in all these matters were listed, plus suggestions and advance steps taken in these same matters at home, the reference librarian would be of incalculable help to that office.

Finally, just a word about the expense of the municipal reference library. The amount which it is justified in demanding will depend naturally upon the service it renders. The merit of our new segregated and classified budget is that it calls for the work needing to be done, as well as the cost of not having the work done, and that it shifts attention from the personality that requests the budget allowance. A circumscribed program means circumscribed budget. Frankly, I believe that extension of program should and must precede extension of

budget. But this new kind of social work which serves a community at those points where it is now least equipped to serve itself, will not want for financial support when it talks about the work that should be done—and not about itself.

No municipal activity will, in my judgment, find it easier in the next twenty-five years to secure adequate financial support than the municipal reference library which is not a compendium of knowledge, but a forecaster of service needed and an ever present help in time of trouble.

THE DREAM OF AN ORGANIZER: A LIBRARY PHANTASY

By J. F. Hume, *Queens Borough Public Library*

The librarian was tired to begin with. He was as tired as an apprentice at the end of her first day's work. He had been through an orgy of visiting the branches of his library system, and his heart was heavy within him.

For he had seen in one branch a mechanical, work-dispatching librarian standing stolidly in the children's room, while they ranged about her, some vainly trying for a response to their hopes and wishes, others timidly taking her measure from afar, and the boldest openly flouting her abilities, and going valiantly and blunderingly about their own business, with the help of companions a little more experienced than themselves. To his query: "Why is Miss Jones in the children's room?" came the answer: "The children's librarian is off duty to-day; it is her half-holiday."

In another branch he had seen in the reference room an awkward girl, of vacuous countenance, fumbling with an uncertain hand among the books, surrounded by an exasperated and impatient group awaiting the culmination of her incompetency. To this query came the answer: "That is Miss Smith. This is the fourth month of her apprenticeship, and she must have thirty hours work with the public."

Still again he had seen at a crowded delivery desk a puffed and powdered vision, with a Dutch neck and kimono sleeves, smiling at her friends and wholly unconscious that the very air about her vibrated with the silent malignancy of the waiting line. To his "Why, oh why?" came the reply: "The branch librarian is off duty at this time to-day and I am the only assistant at this branch." He walked through the work room and found twenty or thirty new books standing on one of the shelves. " Why are not these books in circulation? They have been here since Tuesday, four days, and not yet ready for use. Why is this?" "We are taking the inventory this month and the report has to be ready on the first, that is to-morrow, so some of the other work had to stand over."

He sighed as he sat in his office thinking of his experiences in the work rooms he had visited, of shelves of books waiting to be mended, of cataloguing arrearages, of a vast public eager for human sympathy and guidance, of a routine driven staff, and of an administration department demanding statistics and uniformity as an ogre demands victims, and he thought: "If only we could let the catalogers remain in the 'act o' catalogin'—and the branch librarian could only keep her staff 'a joggin'' each at the work she is best fitted for, surely there would be economy of effort and of appropriations, and a surplus of satisfaction and efficiency. And as he sighed, and reflected, he heard the ringing of the telephone bell beside him. "Yes, Mr. Smith talking, the chief librarian. Yes—yes—I can go with you. In five minutes? Auto? Yes, I will be ready."

So he set off with an unknown traveler to visit a new library, just opened for public use in a neighboring county, of which, strange to say, he had never heard.

It was a large white building of very simple lines, by day full of sunlight, diffused through windows of great size, in each of which showed a fair landscape; and by night lighted artistically by indirect light, soft and shadowless, and restful to the eyes.

At the desk were two assistants, one charging, one discharging books, and both answering an endless stream of questions. On the floor among the stacks was the branch librarian and a junior assistant, constantly called upon for advice or information as to the selection and contents of books—the junior referring to the branch librarian any questions beyond her ken. In the children's room two

librarians, one seated at the charging desk and the other one all about the room. In the reference room another librarian—and here was quietness; and in the adult reading room a stillness prevailed.

"How many books do you circulate in a day?" The stereotyped question fell automatically from his lips. "About 400; say 100,000 a year," was the reply. "You must have an enormous staff, to keep seven people busy with the public at that rate of circulation." "Oh, no, that is the whole staff." "Oh, you focus the assistants here at this time of day; I see." "Not particularly, their chief work is with the public." "Of course, their most important work—but there must be a great deal of routine work done to keep things in shape." "No. We're trying a new scheme here. It seems to please both the librarians and the people—at least we hear no complaints. I believe it will be a success. We have made some pretty radical changes." "Indeed! Along what lines?" "These librarians make no reports, and keep no statistics, neither do they catalog, shelf list, accession, nor discard books. They do not send nor receive books from the bindery nor mend them. All their time is given to the true work of a librarian, getting the greatest number of the best books into the hands of the most people. And they do it. They know their books and they come to know their people, and its live work and interesting, too."

"Why, it's a fairy tale! Isn't it? How do you do it? Who does the work?" "Don't you think there's work a-doing here? It looks pretty busy, I think." "Work, yes; call it drudgery then. Who does the drudgery?" "No work is drudgery if the worker loves it. We have *no* drudgery in *this* library." "Man, tell me how you do it!" "My friend, we organize. That is to say, we specialize. No one loves his work like a specialist. He focuses his mind onto his specialty and gets finer and finer mentally, and finds a deeper and deeper satisfaction in his work. It's the man who *scatters* his attention that loses mental power, and sooner or later breaks down. Librarians have scattered their energies too much. In a little country library where the librarian potters leisurely about, the situation is ideal; but multiply your books by 10, your borrowers by 20, and your routine work by x times y, and you have got to specialize or go mad. We specialized." "We specialize, too, but we can't keep the whole staff on the floor." "Oh, do you? I thought the work was general at your branches." "Well, in a way it is. But librarians have specialized—in work with children, and in cataloging particularly." "Then you do no cataloging at the branches." "Why, yes, we do quite a bit. You see, it familiarizes the staff at the branch with their books, the accessioning, cataloging and shelf-listing. They can't help but learn something about the books that pass through their hands so often. Why, there are twenty or more processes through which a book is put before it is ready for the shelves and the librarians get to know them pretty well." "You don't mean it. That's very liberal. So you pay $1000 a year to a woman while she equips herself." "No, no. No one can know a book before it is published." "But only about 10 per cent. of the books purchased are new titles. Why not let her look them over in a specified time as we do." "You said you kept no statistics. Intelligent work cannot be done without some basis of facts." "I didn't say we kept no statistics. I said they weren't kept at the branch. Will you come with me to headquarters and I shall be glad to show you our methods. You can see how the scheme works then. We act on the true Delsarte principle, 'Control at the center, freedom at the extremities.' We relieve the branch libraries of all routine work, and so cut the branch staff in half—but there is little saving, as we pay more for the better equipped people we appoint. Our reference librarian is a true specialist, so also our children's librarian. Our branch librarians are all things to all men, each one a student of human nature, each one distinguished by a strong, responsive and engaging personality. But let us get aboard, Mr. Blank, and we shall be at headquarters in a few minutes. Or no, while you are here you might look about a bit, so we needn't return." "Thank you, but may I telephone my office? I neglected to tell my secretary of some work that should be gotten out at once. Er—er—where is the telephone?" "Out by the door. In fact it's a slot machine in the hallway." "Don't you ever use the telephone for communication between the office and the branches?" "Not to any great extent. The dictograph is better." "Oh! ah! Yes, yes, indeed!"

"Finished telephoning? Well, before we go come over and look at the catalogs. We use the L. C. cards, so every entry gives full in-

formation. It saves wear and tear of the catalog." "I don't see any cross reference cards." "No, we have a very complete cross reference system at headquarters, but at the branches we cut it out of the catalog." "Cut out the cross references? Of what use is the catalog then? That's incomprehensible—why the most useful—." "Oh, we have cross references here, but not in the old way. We found that with changing assistants, often inexperienced, it took a great deal of time to keep the branch catalogs in order, so now we simply file the subject entries in their places, and you see these copies of the A. L. A. subject headings? We have all the cross references for this catalog indicated therein. The entries are kept up to date by a skilled cataloger, whose especial business it is to keep the branch cross references in order. Notes are made by the catalog department of added or eliminated subject headings and of new cross references, and she does the work correctly and quickly, and there's no worry at headquarters or at the branch over the business. If the need is great, we put in enough copies to serve the crowd of people using cross references. Simple enough, and it works well. She also files the cards, so we know all is in order."

"Does she file shelf list cards also?" "There are no shelf list cards here." "No shelf list cards? Why that is madness—midsummer madness." "Hold on. I didn't say there were *none*. I said none here. The shelf list is kept in the cataloging department." "How can the branch librarians get along without a shelf list at the branch?" "They have an accurate catalog. That gives them information on every book in the branch and its place."

"How can they take inventory?" "They don't take it." "Don't take—!" "No. I'll tell you later. We charge all their books to each branch. This involves another great change. I'll explain it to you later, when we reach the administration headquarters."

"First tell me what sort of an accession book you keep in this new library of yours." "We don't keep any." "Well, go on; I'm not surprised at anything now. I suppose you file a photographic record of the shelves—" "Ha! Ha! You're coming on. I see you have ideas of your own. But we don't do that, though it's worth thinking of a bit. No, we don't keep an accession book here, but we do have a simplified union accession book at headquarters, giving only author, brief title, publisher and date, pages and size are given if over or under a certain limit." "How can you tell the cost of a lost book without any record of it?" "There you go off again. We can keep a record of cost, even if it is not in an accession book. The price is on the book card. Come along now."

"Let me see the work rooms." "There is only a staff room. The work is done in the public rooms. *All* the work is done in the public rooms at branches. There is a work table in the staff room, screened off, where the mending is done by a professional mender, sent from headquarters, as often as necessary, and a shipping room downstairs, where books are received and sent away. But come with me to the central office and I will explain the system from the beginning. You will find it is just as I say at the branches. No work is done but that of ideal librarianship, the welding of the link between book and reader. These people are true librarians. They are mature souls, with a reminiscent sympathy for every grief and need, and a ripe wisdom and knowledge with which to meet it. Such a body of workers, each a center of force, accumulating higher and higher voltage by concentration on her chosen task, and all knit together by a spirit of loyalty and high endeavor, is a power in the land, not lightly to be reckoned with or set aside. We put our choicest personalities here, where their influence is potent, and constantly effective in the community. The whole duty of the branch librarian is to know her public and her books and to diffuse sweetness and light."

Part II

"And this is your headquarters—it's not very handsome." "No; we put our money into our buildings for public use. This is the engine room of the library, the factory from which our work is turned out. You should see our great reference library, in the heart of the city, with parklike surroundings—but this is just an up-to-date business building. We used no space for corridors; they mean money when high salaried people travel up and down them. Each floor is a great open room where the chief of department has her staff automatically under supervision."

"On the first floor you will find the board rooms, the chief librarian's office, and the finance department. The supplies and shipping department and the bindery are on the second floor, the traveling library department

on the third, the cataloging and the book order departments on the fourth, and the department of work with children, the apprentice class rooms, and the staff rooms are on the fifth. Theory leads to unity and centralization, practice to multiplicity and specialization, so we centralize the theoretical part of our work at headquarters, and specialize the practical part in a multiplicity of branches.

"Books, both new and discarded, are delivered on the third floor in the cataloging department, by means of special elevators. Here they are first checked by the book order department and then turned over to the cataloging department.

"Books for the bindery are delivered to the bindery, and supplies to the supplies department. All this by gravity. No money is expended in carrying books up and down. Once in the cataloging department, they descend to the traveling library department, to the bindery, or to the shipping department for distribution to the branches.

"Orders for books for local needs come in from the branch librarian, others are added, selected by experts in every subject. Clear acounts of expenditures are kept in the book order department of new titles, reference books, replacements, duplicates, etc., for each branch and department, the finance department keeping only the totals for each branch. New publications are sent on approval, and are shelved in the book order department, where they remain for a month, or until every branch librarian has had the opportunity of looking them over—whether she wants them or not. She does this, also the visiting of schools, institutions, factories, etc., in her neighborhood, during the morning hours, when fewer people come in, as she is no longer tied by routine work.

In the cataloging department, all books are cataloged fully and shelf-listed. They are accessioned in a union accession book. The Brooklyn Public Library, I believe, first instituted this plan, but here they are also bookplated, stamped, numbered, and fully prepared for the shelves. The books for each branch are then regularly charged to it, this record practically forming a branch shelf list. The books themselves, with catalog cards and branch book cards, are forwarded to the branch. The book card bears the author's name in brief and title; the accession number, class and book number, source and cost; also a line for total number of issues, which is footed up on each card and carried forward if the book is much used. The cost is given for the information of the branch librarian in charging for lost books. The number of issues is an index of the quality of the binding. With them goes a 'record card' for each consignment, giving inclusive accession numbers and other details. This card is so devised that the loss of a book in transit is impossible. It is also a record of the work of each department through which it passes. Every entry is filled out by a stamped date and the initials of the recording official. A memorandum of the number of volumes sent is filed in the cataloging department, and the record card, signed by the branch librarian, is returned promptly for filing. As a rule each branch keeps its own stock of books, but the system of charging books to the branch is extremely flexible, making the interchange of books the simplest of matters, and the supply of a shortage at any center extremely prompt and easy by the transfer of books from other branches, all records being kept in the departmental charging system. The whole collection is practically a traveling library when necessary or practicable, or a branch collection entirely static if desirable. Most of them are so naturally.

"Just here the question of inventory comes in, indeed the whole administration of the branch work as applied to its collection of books. The branch librarians, as earlier described, simply report the receipt of the books, shelve and circulate them. Nearly all other work is done by expert service from headquarters.

"A cataloger goes to the branch, files the catalog cards, and writes up the cross references in the book of subject headings. This record can just as well be kept on cards, separately filed, if preferred.

"A professional mender goes periodically to repair the books, to prepare and ship those which require rebinding, and to charge headquarters or the binder with the volumes sent out for rebinding. The selection of books for rebinding is done by the supervisor in charge of binding.

"Messenger service to recover overdue books is provided from headquarters, the branch librarians sending in weekly reports of cases needing attention.

"There is a central registration system. This simplifies the reports, and messengers get much

of their data from the central register; the report of delinquents requires only the membership number, the accession number of the book drawn and the amount due. All records of delinquency are recorded at headquarters.

"The inventory is taken by an inventory squad, which carries with it part of the branch shelf list from headquarters day by day. As at present, the branch librarian takes pride in a good report, and, under the much better supervision we now have, fewer books are missing as a rule.

"Statistics of library circulation, reading and reference use, etc., are sent daily by postal to headquarters, where a statistician records and combines the facts according to the information required. This postal is carefully devised to record all the work done at a branch which is *not* included in the daily work reports of specialists from headquarters. It gives the details for the branch as a unit. It is not elaborate, as the routine work is nearly all done by the office assistants.

"The branch librarians send in reports on their assistants, and on occasion, if necessary, assistants are required to keep a special work report similar to that kept by the specialists from headquarters who work at the branches, described later. This is a report on an assistant's work by herself, certified by the branch librarian, which speaks for itself, reveals the facts, and cannot be contradicted.

"The reports from branches are required to be sent at certain times, as circulation, reading and reference use, etc., daily; delinquents, etc., weekly; petty cash, telephone, etc., monthly; so that their failure to arrive is automatically noted and the report at once followed up. Carbon copy of all reports is kept at the branch for a short specified time, then destroyed. No records are required to be kept at a branch other than the receipt of periodicals, the charging tray, and the catalog.

"The branch staff is relieved of nearly all routine work:

Accessioning,	Rebinding,
Applications,	Story telling (partly),
Cataloging,	Filing card records,
Shelflisting,	Book plating and
Registration,	preparation,
Messenger notices,	Mending,
Blacklisting,	Statistics,
Discards,	Inventory.

"Part of this work is done at headquarters, part by specialists at the branch *without responsibility* on the part of the branch librarian. The work of specialists at the branch includes the filing of the catalog cards, the entry of cross references, the mending, discarding and rebinding, the inventory, etc.

"The traveling staff submits once a month, or oftener, a work report which shows daily entries, itemized, of the work done. The items, of course, vary with each specialist, but in general give the facts under such column headings as these: Period; Branch; Class of work; No. of items; Rate per hour; O. K. of branch librarian; Remarks; and any others needed. Also by a separate line entry the time spent in going from one branch to another is recorded.

"In such a report it can be seen by a glance at the totals for the month whether an assistant is accomplishing an adequate amount of work, and no inquiry or proof will be needed, as it is her own statement, witnessed by the branch librarian.

"This system of work report was formerly tried out by the Queens Borough Public Library of New York City, with interesting results. The report was kept for a month by each assistant, and summarized on a different form, which showed the total number of hours spent at different kinds of work—filing, for instance—and the rate of speed. This distinguished at once those who excelled, or the reverse, in each branch of the work. By combining the summaries by branch, a comparison of the work at different branches was made. An average rate of speed for the library as a whole for each kind of work was computed.

"Of course, we use all library and business aids, which are more and more improved upon year by year. Lists of new publications, annotated, and distinguished as to merit, also special subject lists compiled by experts are freely furnished to our librarians; the best guides to periodicals are taken, the Wilson's now including advance entries of forthcoming articles. So in every way we retrench, chiefly by better business methods, specialization of work, and a most watchful economy of time.

"This method also saves the time of various department heads, whose work is carried on more particularly in their departments. It greatly lessens the possibility of error in reports, with a consequent relief from strain and friction. Moreover, the *business* is under one roof, and this means greater dispatch in all parts of the business as well as carfares saved

and the time of our high salaried officials. Our expense is less at the branches and greater at headquarters, but taken all together, even at the higher salaries we pay, the totals are not much, if any, less than under the old system. Under this system every member of our staff is occupied with her special chosen work, doing it with a will and hearty enthusiasm. This means better work, and more work. We choose the members of our branch staff for their knowledge of books, their culture, their love of human nature, and their personality. We choose the central staff for special fitness in special fields, and for speed and accuracy in clerical work. We choose our heads of department for their technical knowledge and executive ability. We choose our librarian for poise and power and a practical creative imagination. That is, a power to plan, to inspire, to rule justly, to hold all together and to keep all apart; a kind of spiritual glue, flexible, but tough.

"In our scheme the cataloger does keep 'a catalogin'' and the library staff 'a joggin'.' The chiefs do not constantly have to visit branches, and the branch librarian is freed from a half dozen chiefs supervising her at every angle. She is *relieved* and so are they.

"This retrenchment enables us to maintain a privilege; at first a privilege. but now considered by most business firms as a good investment, namely, the establishment of a Sabbatical year, by which each librarian is given a six months' leave of absence every seventh year with pay. This is highly appreciated, and we have in consequence a staff which practically becomes daily more mature and efficient, but never older, because of the rejuvenating properties of rest. As a pension fund was established by the gift of a great library philanthropist in the year 1913, our librarians are relieved of anxiety, and the profession is put on an equal basis with that of teachers, so that it attracts more, and particularly more practical persons, to its ranks.

"As membership in a branch or station gives access to all privileges, no confliction or rivalry between centers can obtain a footing. Each center serves all the people, and the broad idea of general usefulness is the moving spirit of our library activity. The library is a unit, like a great tree, rooted in the heart of the city, extending the refreshment of its presence over all."

THE VALUE OF A UNIVERSITY BINDERY

By Thomas P. Ayer, *Supervisor of Binding, Columbia University Library*

The binding in a great many of our American libraries for years has been decidedly unsatisfactory. In many cases the library staff may not have been conscious of the fact, but a critical investigation nearly always would have indicated the use of poor materials and poor workmanship. Inferior leather, cheap glue, poor paste, excessive trimming, and lack of knowledge of the kind of treatment that the use or value of the books demanded is evident to some degree in almost every library's collection of rebound material. The whole blame for these undesirable features should not be placed upon the binders, however. Too frequently the supervision of the binding is entrusted to a lesser experienced library assistant who lacks the physical and bibliographical knowledge of books. As a result the library shelves are sometimes literally filled with misbound volumes, which give every evidence of poor adaptation of materials to use or to local conditions of heat, light, and ventilation. Too frequently the binding is given to the firm that submits the lowest prices; then, consistently with that price scale, the binder uses the cheapest materials, while the average cost per volume for the best materials would not be more than three cents higher. With the larger institution, particularly the large university library, where the bulk of the binding is so great and so varied in nature that no one shop is able to serve the library satisfactorily, in every way the need of a bindery conducted solely for that one institution seems to be obvious. The large university library has constantly more pressing demands for prompt service in binding than many more public institutions; it also has much material that must be preserved without the typical "library" bookbinder's processes of reinforcement. The demand for a library bindery arises because the careful, old school art bookbinder usually scorns anything new or unorthodox in the process of binding, and is consequently unable to produce a truly durable binding for public library purposes; on the other hand too many of the "library" bookbinders appear to know no other way to bind a volume strongly than to cut off the back, oversew it, and by trimming all four margins of the page destroy a feature of bibliographical worth about the book.

To meet the demands of the large university library, a small bindery on the premises, supervised by one equipped with a scientific knowledge of binding and a keen appreciation of the problems of library administration appears to be the only satisfactory solution. With a bindery so organized under library control a better regulation of methods, materials, and service is possible. There is also a saving of both time and cost of packing and transportation. It is possible for a library to conduct its

own bindery economically, provided the bulk of its binding, gilding, and repairing is sufficient to permit a proper division of labor. California, Princeton, Michigan, Chicago, and Columbia University libraries, and Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York, and Boston public libraries are a few of the larger institutions that have felt the demand and demonstrated the value of a library bindery. For the benefit of any library confronted by this problem the experience of the Columbia University Library is given herewith.

For several years the number of accessions to the Columbia University Library has been so great that the labeling of volumes and other attendant features of satisfaction. From time to time to meet the further increased demands of the library the bindery was organized even more fully, each addition providing a better division of labor, so that at the same time the economy of a larger home bindery was demonstrated. Inspection of the binding records for three years shows: first, the cost of the miscellaneous work done at the library previous to the establishment of the bindery, with the actual binding done at outside binders; second, the combination of this miscellaneous work with a portion of the regular binding; and third, the successful competition with all outside binders. The last table covers the period

	1910-11			1911-12			1912-13		
	Vols.	Cost.	Ave.	Vols.	Cost.	Ave.	Vols.	Cost.	Ave.
Bound	4,033	$4,168.88	$1.03	4,821	$4,708.02	.97	7,517	$6,677.25	.87
Rebound	2,780	2,078.15	.71	3,449	2,391.96	.69	2,961	2,248.86	.75
Repaired	1,683	369.03	.22	1,568	313.60	.20	2,046	409.20	.20
Pamphlets	2,254	338.10	.15	2,141	294.42	.13	3,790	367.43	.09
Miscellaneous	....	.....	...	.....	.....	..	1,033	81.85	.07
Gilded	11,982	430.80	.036	13,481	404.43	.03	19,215	559.64	.029
Handled	22,732	$7,384.96	.32	25,460	$8,112.43	.31	36,562	$10,338.23	.28

work closely allied has required the full time of two or more workers. This situation made it advisable to consider the relative cost of labeling and lettering the volumes for the call-number and having the same thing gilded. It was admitted that paper labels were unsightly and the hand lettering more frequently than not was equally unsatisfactory. The labels became soiled or peeled off and had to be renewed. The cost of an average of two labels to a volume meant two operations of labeling, two operations of lettering, two proof readings, and a second absence from use. Against this was the very attractive alternative of having the call-number permanently gilded on the back in a style harmonious to the general appearance of the book. The theoretical results were: a uniform type of lettering, one operation performed more quickly, and as permanent as the publisher's stamped title. The gilding of the call-number should cost only two or three cents a volume, while the frequent labeling and lettering of the same volume would make the average cost of the more unsatisfactory method the more expensive. This venture was made and found desirable. As it was necessary to hire a journeyman bookbinder for this work the scope of this department naturally widened to admit scientific repairing, pamphlet binding and some recasing.

In 1911 a full-fledged bindery was established in response to the increased demand for prompt service. In addition to the rush work, the important serial binding, and the rebinding of the more valuable books and sets was done. A year's test proved the bindery a success economically as well as producing the desired quality of workmanship. Prompt service, a thorough standardization of materials and type, and a constant, closer supervision of the individual treatment of volumes were other when more than 50 per cent. of the binding was done under the library roof.

Among the library benefits, other than economic or in quality, are these: Previous to the establishment of the library bindery rush binding almost invariably required a total absence from use for periods of one week to ten days, sometimes even longer. Frequently the demand for a volume was not anticipated at the time of shipment to the binder, and in such cases the library would be unable to have it returned within two or three weeks. Under the new regime "special rush" books are returned to circulation in four days. Volumes in process that suddenly come into demand may be consulted, if necessary, and then are hastened through the rest of the process as if "special rush." The more remote advantages are as varied as numerous.

FINDING MIS-FILED INDEX CARDS*

By B. D. Housel

The Bertillon system of identification is now becoming well known, nominally; but it is doubtful if the actual processes involved are any more clear to the average individual than they were ten years ago. Taking the necessary physical descriptions and measurements is simple enough; but the classification and preservation of the records is quite complicated.

The Bertillon classification is so meritorious, however, and the records are so readily accessible that many of its principles are being adapted to commercial usage. In fact, the finger-print system itself has been adopted by some banks to facilitate identification of illiterate depositors.

In any card-index system, the loss or mis-

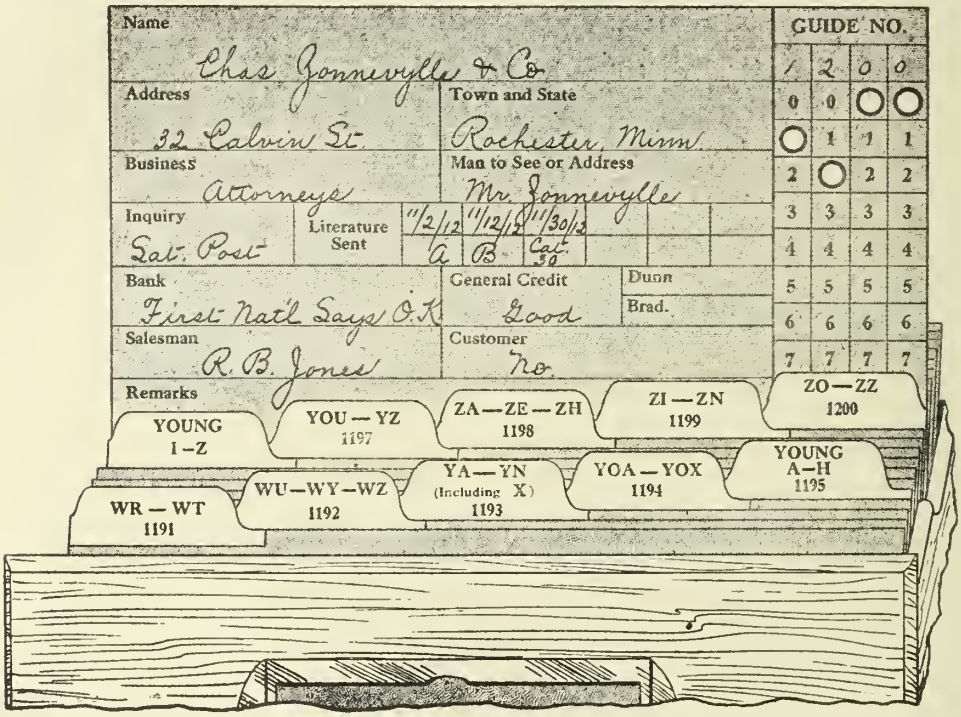
* Reprinted from *System*, June, 1913.

placement of a card is a serious matter. Particularly is this true in the Bertillon records. To overcome the possibility of such misplacements, therefore it becomes necessary to devise some means of instantly locating a misfiled card. This has been accomplished by a unique method of perforating. All cards filed under the same classification in the index are perforated in precisely the same manner, so that when the cards are placed together, the perforations fall into perfect alignment, thus making clear spaces visible through the entire pack. In this way, a mis-filed card is located at once, as it obscures at least one line of perforations.

This principle, modified or elaborated to suit the conditions, can be adapted to any commercial card system. Take, for instance, a customer record file, indexed alphabetically, as shown in Form I.

The first step necessary in laying out the index is to estimate the number of cards which the record is to contain at the outset, and what its anticipated growth is to be. The next step is to ascertain the correct number of alphabetical guides to use. It is generally estimated by indexing experts that from ten to thirty cards behind a guide constitute a satisfactory and sufficiently divided record.

Thus, if the record to be indexed will originally consist of 10,000 cards, guides covering 1000 subdivisions of the alphabet are necessary to properly index the record. This subdivision will allow the record to expand to three times its original size, and yet retain the same set of guides. If it is known that the record will not increase in size, it is desirable to figure about twenty to twenty-five cards to the guide.



Form I.

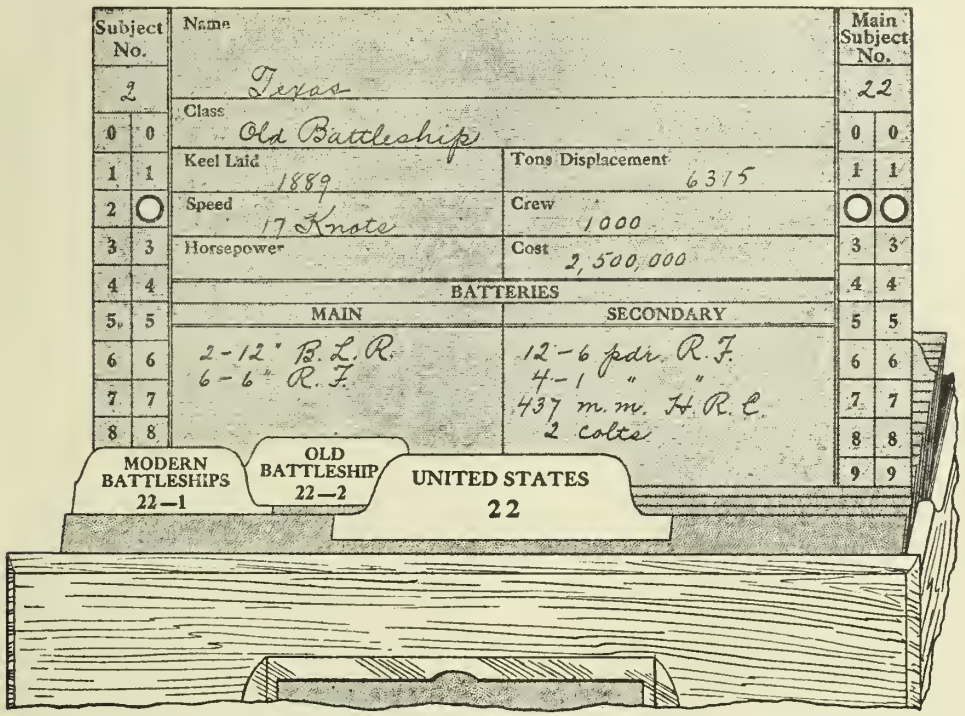
The guides are now to bear a subdivision of the alphabet and a number, as shown in Form I. The guides may be procured numbered from the manufacturer or the number put on with a numbering machine at any time. It is a good plan, however, to have it done by the manufacturer, and have the tabs celluloided.

The next step is to secure the proper record cards. As well as the usual spaces for information and data, the right-hand section of the card is printed in the form of a chart, consisting of three or four vertical columns, the number of columns depending upon the size of the record. For instance, a card in a record that it was known would never contain more than 999 guides, would require but three columns. Each vertical column is divided into eleven squares, the top square in each case being blank. The others are numbered from 0 to 9, starting from the top.

When a new name is to be put on the list, a card is made out in the usual manner, and ref-

erence is made to the guides to ascertain behind which guide it should properly be filed. For instance, the name "Zonnevylle & Co." is to be entered in the prospective customers' list. By referring to the guides it is seen that the card should be filed behind the Zo-Zz guide, which is numbered 1200. This number is put beneath the words "Guide No.," as shown in

indexing, it can also be applied in many specific instances to subject filing. As an illustration, assume that the Navy Department, or anyone interested in the subject, were compiling a record of the naval equipment of all the important powers. It is found that there are about twenty-two nations of naval importance, commencing with Argentine, Brazil and Great



Form II.

Form I, and the digits one, two, naught, naught are punched out of the numbering chart at the right, and the card filed away behind guide 1200.

The work of perforating the cards requires but little time. Less than five seconds are required to perforate a number containing four figures. The time originally spent punching the cards is soon compensated in quicker and more accurate filing.

This same principle could be applied to the card ledger to very good advantage. The right-hand portion of the card would be reserved for the perforating chart just as in the other records, and the same methods of arriving at the correct indexing arrangement would be followed. The balance of the card would contain the usual debit, credit and data columns.

While it is true that this system of perforating adapts itself most readily to alphabetical Britain (alphabetically) and ending with Turkey and the United States.

The first classification of such a record, therefore, should be alphabetically according to countries, and then numerically according to the type of vessel or class of equipment, as shown in Form II. As it is known that there will never be more than ninety-nine nations which will ever become naval factors, or that there will never be more than ninety-nine separate types of war vessels, only two columns are reserved for the perforating chart. In this case, however, there would be two charts—the chart at the right for the main subject (the country) and the chart at the left for the subsubject (the character of equipment).

Each country is given a number: Argentine, 1; Brazil, 2; Great Britain, 3, and so on down to Turkey, 21 and United States 22. Each type of ship is then given a classification number as a sub-classification under the country to which

it belongs. For example, the different types of vessels might be classified as follows: modern battleships, 1; old battleships, 2; armored cruisers, 3, and so on. Thus, if a card in the record described the battleship Texas of the United States navy, which is an old battleship, the chart would first be punched 22, which is the guide number of the United States, and then for the type of boat, which in this case would be 2, the sub-classification number for old battleships.

The system is almost fool-proof. The mis-filing of a card is practically impossible, but should a card happen to be mis-filed it requires but a few minutes to locate it or to decide beyond a doubt that it has been removed from the file. The cards behind each guide are removed altogether and it requires but a glance through the perforations to spot the mis-filed card. This is done occasionally as a precaution. The packs of cards behind each guide are taken out in succession and any mis-filed cards are returned to their proper places. It takes but a few minutes to "clean up" the entire file.

There is a further advantage in having the guides of an alphabetical set numbered. Suppose, for instance, a card is removed from a file containing 10,000 cards which are distributed through fifteen card drawers.

To replace the card it is only necessary to refer to the numbers on the drawer labels and then to the proper guide by number without considering the alphabetical division. This method is fifty per cent quicker and surer than reference by the alphabetical system alone. The chances of mis-filing are reduced to the minimum.

Further, when filing a card, a glance at the number on the other cards behind the same guide serves as an additional check, because all cards behind the same guide must bear the same number.

A short time ago the writer had occasion to go through every card of a sales record containing about 5000 cards which were distributed through six card drawers. Eighteen cards were found mis-filed. Had such a system as outlined in this article been in force, such an occurrence would have been almost impossible. On the other hand, where it took two days' work to straighten the record out by referring to every card, the same result could have been accomplished in a couple of hours had the perforating scheme been in use.

The field of application of this principle of perforating is so wide that no one can estimate its limitations. It's a subject for constructive thought.

THE INSULAR LIBRARY OF PORTO RICO: ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.

At the beginning of the year 1899, when the new sovereignty was being established in Porto Rico, there were gathered in a department of the "Instituto Civil," then the best Spanish college on the island, books from the old offices of the Spanish rule, such as the "Intervencion de Hacienda," the "Tesoreria," the "Biputacion Provincial," the "Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais," and some others. To these collections were added those of the "Instituto Civil" itself, of the "Escuela Profesional," reports sent by the different states of the union, the *Congressional Records,* and some gifts of generous citizens, so that the collection began to assume the aspect of a library. It was entrusted to the care of a German scholar, Mr. Van Middelyk.

In 1902, two years after the establishment of the civil government on the island, the legislature voted a credit of $1500 for the acquisition and binding of books, periodicals and newspapers, and a salary of $720 for a librarian and $360 for a janitor. Those two persons were to take care of the library, which was kept open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., closing only for two hours at lunch time.

In 1903, a new act was passed, providing that the new library was to be called the Insular Library of Porto Rico, and a board of trustees was appointed for its administration. At this time the library was also made a circulating one, and was thrown open to all people in the vicinity of San Juan, who, guaranteed by a responsible person, promised to obey its rules, and, in addition to that, paid a fee of $3 per annum. This fee, however, was abolished two years later, and a true free public library established.

The new field on which the library now entered made it necessary for the legislature to increase the salaries and staff, so as to meet the new plans of its organization and development.

The library has grown steadily, until now it numbers more than 22,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and official reports. The main bulk of its books are either in the English or Spanish languages, although some of the most important works of the other modern languages of Europe are also found there. The special collection is that on Porto Rican literature and works by Porto Rican authors, and specialty is made also of works on the West Indies in general, numbering about 800 volumes. These collections are kept in separate glass cases for reference use only. The number of persons now holding borrowers' cards being about 6000.

Since the last two years, the Dewey decimal system of classification has been used for the circulating department, and a dictionary catalog is almost finished now for the entire collection. A modification of the Newark charging system is being introduced.

For three years back the library has been kept open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on week days. Beginning with the present month, it will be open also from 2 to 5 p.m. on Sundays and legal holidays. During those hours, lectures will be given on various subjects by the scientific and literary men of the country.

Notwithstanding its relatively rapid growth, the library movement in Porto Rico has still room for great advancement, and Mr. Manuel Fernandez Juncos, librarian of the Insular Library, and the board of trustees of this institution are contemplating the passage of a law that will effect a radical change in the situation. Their object is to have established on the island a branch library system after the American fashion, with central offices at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez and Fajardo and branches in all towns throughout the country. Of course, those towns have now their municipal libraries, but they are old-fashioned institutions, and are not supported by the state government. The trustees and librarian are also planning to keep at the Insular Library a union card catalog, including entries for the books of the municipal, the athenæum and the attorney's libraries of San Juan.

The people are greatly interested in the library movement, and it looks as if the wishes of this librarian and board of trustees might soon become a reality.

LOUIS O'NEILL,
Asst. Librarian.

A. L. A. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE, 1913*

THE government documents round table was called together in the Ladies' Parlor, Hotel Kaaterskill, at 8:15 P. M., June 26th, by George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Public Documents. Mr. F. W. Schenk, Law Librarian of the University of Chicago, was asked to serve as Secretary.

The chairman, after brief introductory remarks relating to the progress which had been made in the matter of printing, binding, labeling and distributing public documents, both national and state, introduced Miss Mary A. Hartwell, Assistant Chief Cataloger in the office of Superintendent of Documents, Washington, who read a paper prepared by Superintendent of Documents, Mr. Frank C. Wallace, stating his position upon the many questions and resolutions suggested at previous conferences of the American Library Association relative to the distribution, indexing, assignment of volume numbers, and publications of daily bulletins by the document office.

Mr. Wallace's paper was received with enthusiasm because it showed his close and intimate knowledge of matters pertaining to the publication and distribution of documents. A spirited discussion followed the reading of the paper, all through which expressions of appreciation were made concerning the service which had been rendered by the document office in recent years towards prompt and efficient distribution of publications delivered to that office.

Miss Hartwell, informally representing the Superintendent of Documents, answered many questions relative to the serial numbers on government documents and urged if consistent with the policy of the American Library Association that action be taken suggesting to Congress that annual reports now listed in the Congressional set of documents be omitted inasmuch as they are not now in the depository set and such omission would facilitate the publication of the Documentary Index.

The discussion also brought out the consensus of opinion that the libraries would be more satisfactorily served if all publications were sent out under the direction of the Superintendent of Documents.

Henry J. Carr, Librarian of the Public Library, Scranton, Pennsylvania, Miss Edith E. Clark of Syracuse University and Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian of Rhode Island, were appointed a special committee to prepare a suitable resolution of thanks to Mr. Wallace for his excellent paper and to draft suitable resolutions to be submitted to the Council for its approval, urging that the recommendations in Mr. Wallace's paper relative to publication and distribution of documents be approved by the American Library Association. This committee to report at an adjourned meeting of the section to be held at 12:15 P. M. on Friday.

The second paper of the evening, prepared by Mr. Francis A. Crandall, of Washington, D. C., on "Certain Phases of the Public Document Question," in his absence was read by Charles F. D. Belden, State Librarian of Massachusetts. Mr. Crandall told his interesting experiences and recommendations as member of the sub-committee of the Keep Commission and included in his paper a transcript of a subcommittee's recommendation in regard to the advisability of establishing an executive gazette.

The adjourned session of the government documents round table was called to order by Chairman Godard at 12:15 P. M. on Friday, June 27th. Mr. Carr, reporting for the special committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and referred to the Council with the request that they be officially adopted by the Association and copies of the same be transmitted in official form to the Joint Committee on Printing, the Public Printer, and the Superintendent of Documents:

Whereas, The American Library Association desires to express the appreciation of its members respecting the efficient work that has been and is being done for libraries by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, nevertheless it recognizes the many hampering features that still control the issue and distribution of public documents. Believing that these features can be materially lessened, therefore

Be it resolved, That this Association approve and urge the early enactment of Senate bill 825, entitled "An Act to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and distribution of Government publications," now pending before the Sixty-third Congress; strongly recommending, however, that the parenthetical exception now included in the first proviso of Section 45 of said bill

* Report received too late for inclusion in the August L. J.

be stricken out, so that the annual reports of departments shall not be treated as Congressional Documents,

Be it also resolved, That this Association repeat its former recommendation urging that the test of all public bills upon which committee reports are made shall be printed with the report thereon.

GEORGE S. GODARD.
Chairman Committee on Public Documents.

LIBRARY WEEK AT LAKE GEORGE

THE twenty-third annual meeting of the New York Library Association will be held during the week beginning Monday, Sept. 22, at the Sagamore, on Lake George.

Members of the Association who have been privileged to attend former meetings held at the Sagamore, Lake George, need scarcely be tempted by a recital of its beauties and attractions. Those who have not before attended a conference there have something to look forward to. The hotel itself is beautifully situated on the lake, is well managed, with excellent meals and service, and the desire of the proprietor, Mr. Krumbholz, to make things pleasant and agreeable back of it all. The hospitality committee, with its indoor and outdoor divisions, will assist members in embracing the opportunity for delightful daily excursions among the picturesque islands of Lake George. Lunch parties and rowing, besides golf and tennis, are the popular diversions. Those interested in the historic will not fail to take the all-day trip to Fort Ticonderoga. Others will enjoy the many charming walks about the hotel, and all will appreciate the crackling wood fire in the cosy hall at the Sagamore on cool afternoons and evenings, with enticing tea tables scattered about. A small but excellent orchestra gives two concerts daily in the parlor or on the hotel piazza. Surely we would be very difficult to please if not satisfied with the comfortable surroundings and pleasant pastimes this lovely spot offers.

RAILROAD RATES AND DIRECTIONS FOR GUIDANCE OF THOSE ATTENDING

The Trunk Line Association has allowed a fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan from points within its jurisdiction, provided there are 100 persons in attendance upon the meeting who present certificates showing an expenditure of not less than 75 cents for the one-way fare. Tickets at the regular full one-way first-class fare for the going journey may be secured not earlier than Sept. 18, nor later than Sept. 24.

A certificate must be secured when going ticket is purchased. (Caution: do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.)

Certificates are not kept at all stations, but if inquiry is made of the local agent before the day of departure, the station at which certificates and through tickets can be purchased may be ascertained.

Application at the railroad station for tickets and certificates should be made at least 30 minutes before the departure of the train.

Immediately upon arrival at the meeting certificates should be presented to the endorsing officer, Mr. Paul M. Paine.

It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance at the hotel to validate certificates on Sept. 25, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. A fee of 25 cents will be collected for each certificate validated. Those who arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, or who arrive at the meeting later than Sept. 25, after the special agent has left, cannot have their certificates validated, and consequently will not get the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated.

Persons going by rail from New York may return by the Albany Night Line without extra charge, but persons going by boat and wishing to return by rail may do so upon payment of difference in price.

HOTEL RATES

For 2 persons in one room without bath, per day, each	$3.00
For 2 persons in one room without bath, per week, each	17.50
For 1 in room without bath, per day	3.50
For 1 in room without bath, per week	21.00
For 2 in room with bath, per day, each	3.50
For 2 in room with bath, per week, each	21.00
For 1 in room with bath, per day	4.50
For 1 in room with bath, per week	28.00

PROGRAM

The Executive Committee has planned a program which it is hoped will prove interesting and helpful to the Association. The program is still somewhat tentative, but the following speakers have promised to be present: Mr. R. R. Bowker has consented to make the opening address on Monday evening, and Dr. John H. Finley, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Education of the state of New York, will speak on this occasion.

The subject of the "Exposition of heresies" will be treated by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Adelaide R. Hasse, William H. Brett and Sarah B. Askew.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore will talk on "What the Community is asking of the Department of Children's work in the Public Library," Miss Cutter on "What I would do in starting or developing a children's room in a town or country library," and we earnestly hope Miss Hewins, who is abroad at present, will accede to our request which is awaiting her return, to tell us "What I've done in starting and developing work with children in the small country, town or city library."

Alfred H. Brown, a dramatist and a prominent lecturer of the Brooklyn Institute, has agreed to present the subject of "The reading public and dramatic art."

William F. Yust has chosen to entitle his paper "In the morning glow," under cover of which he will tell us what Rochester has

been doing and what is and may be done for the larger libraries in the state.

Miss Caroline Webster, state organizer, will treat "Certain phases of field work in New York state."

We hope Mr. Frank N. Doubleday will find it possible to be with us on this occasion, and speak to us from the publisher's standpoint.

President, THERESA HITCHLER,
Vice-president, JENNIE A. WITMER,
Secretary, ADELAIDE B. MALTBY,
Treasurer, PAUL M. PAINE,
Ex-Officio WILLIAM F. SEWARD,
Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee gives notice that action will be taken upon the following amendment to the constitution at the meeting.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Persons interested in library or other educational work may become honorary members on recommendation of the Executive Committee by a two-thirds vote of the members present at an annual meeting.

WORK OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION

The work of the New York State Association is pleasantly and usefully reviewed in the following letter sent to libraries throughout the state:

Is your library represented in the New York Library Association?

The growing success of the New York Library Association is a matter of interest to every library in the state of New York and to every one of its many library workers.

New York was the first state to have its library association, its organization being effected in July, 1890. The American Library Association had been founded in 1876; an important group of librarians in New York City had formed the New York Library Club in 1885, and both the national and the local bodies were flourishing. But the importance of organizing by states began to be recognized. Each state had its own laws and its own peculiar conditions, whether industrial, commercial, social or educational. Librarians in attempting to meet those conditions and to influence the shaping of the library laws, found it necessary to join hands with others interested within each state. (In New York we now think of the library movement as being efficiently promoted by a department of the state which is able to offer liberal aid with friendly supervision. But this work of the state had not begun in 1890, and, even if it had been in full operation, the State Association would have been needed in order that every library might have a part in securing the common object.)

The purpose of the Association is to promote library interests in the state of New York, and the first step toward the accomplishment of this end is to bring all library workers together. When librarians meet face to face they become acquainted, learn the methods and catch the spirit of one another's work. The mere presence of numbers is quickening. Library work means more when illustrated by the enthusiasm of many. There is no limit to the number and variety of topics of inquiry, comparison and discussion which may be profitably considered at such a time. The programs follow closely the work which is being done by the libraries of the state, and every effort is made to make them of practical value, and suggestive of possibilities for new lines of effort. Carefully arranged programs bring out the best suggestions of chosen leaders and the discussions which follow are open to all. Since 1900 the annual meeting has been arranged to cover a week's time, and some quiet and retired spot in the mountains or woods full of natural charm and beauty is usually selected as the place of meeting, where the time between sessions may be spent with delight and refreshment out of doors. Library week is an event which is now eagerly looked forward to by many librarians in adjacent states as well as by members from New York. Perhaps the best of all help is gained from private interviews, for which there is at such a time abundant opportunity, each inquirer seeking out and finding ready welcome from the one who can give the best help. Acquaintance, training, fresh suggestion, new ideals, and, above all, encouragement and inspiration are the outcome of every library gathering. Those that give and those that take are alike profited. The lonely and discouraged librarian becomes a hopeful and energetic worker under such influences, and the general movement is set forward in a way that would not be possible without the annual gathering.

But the state of New York is too large to be properly served by one general meeting in the year. The State Association has therefore found it necessary to distribute its activities among many districts in order to reach all the libraries or the places where libraries ought to be. Its Institute and Round Table work, which has been in progress for the last twelve years, now provides for not less than 30 meetings in the year in as many different places outside of New York City. These meetings, of course, are comparatively small and therefore more informal and social. They are brief, being usually limited to one or two sessions, unless a class should be formed for two days' study and practice of library methods. The meetings come near to everybody. They are planned with care by a committee of the Association; each has an experienced and responsible leader, and topics are chosen by those who expect to attend. The institutes have grown in favor year by year and the attendance has increased till, last year, it amounted in the aggregate to more than 900 persons. And yet there are still many libraries not represented.

The State Education Department coöperates most heartily in the institute work and bears a large part of the expense, and the valuable time of many of the leaders of the meetings is cheerfully given. But, of necessity, it still requires a considerable payment by the Association.

The Association, by its committees, always keeps a constant outlook upon the possibilities of the library field. It has regard, not only for public libraries, but also for reading in the schools and for library training in the normal schools. It is interested in the libraries in state institutions, such as hospitals and prisons, and through its committees has started and maintained a propaganda for better organization and facilities for these libraries. It recognizes the flood of foreign immigration, the multitudes who do not read English, and still have so great need of books. The Association was responsible for the appointment of two library organizers, whose services have benefited directly more than one hundred and fifty libraries and indirectly twice as many. The Association is on the watch and is ready and anxious to set on foot all possible agencies for offering the best reading to all.

Any person interested in the object of the Association may become a member by application to the secretary of the Association. The annual dues are one dollar.

State Library Commissions

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY COMMISSION

There are now sixteen libraries in North Carolina supported in whole or in part by the town or county.

Few libraries have adequate incomes, but fortunately people are beginning to realize the value of the library and the possibilities for the expansion of its work, and are therefore giving them better support. Every year a few report increased appropriations. During the past year Charlotte secured an increase of $1500 from the city and $300 from Mecklenburg county. The Olivia Raney Library, of Raleigh, has recently received an additional appropriation of $1000 for its regular work and for the maintenance of a children's room.

Beaufort county makes an appropriation for the Public Library of Washington; Mitchell county for the Good Will Free Library of Ledger. Two of the smaller towns, Reidsville and Mooresville, have also obtained appropriations. In return the libraries extend their privileges to all the people of the county in which the library is located. This extension of library privileges to country people is the most recent development of the library movement, and is meeting with remarkable success in various parts of the country.

During the year Waynesville, Concord and New Bern have acquired new homes for their libraries. Concord raised $3200 by public subscriptions, purchased a building, and made such repairs as were necessary to convert it into a suitable and attractive home for the library. Waynesville spent $4000 for its library building, and the Pack Memorial Library at Asheville received about $1700 from the Pack family for permanent improvements.

Twenty-seven libraries are now housed in homes of their own, and another Carnegie building is in course of construction at Hendersonville. Mr. Carnegie has promised $15,000 to Charlotte to enlarge its building, and this month announcement has been made that he would give $10,000 to Greensboro for a library for negroes. The total amount of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to North Carolina libraries, including the foregoing, is $241,396, distributed to twelve libraries.

Nothing is of more importance to the library interests of the State, however, than the appropriation made by the recent Legislature for the establishment and operation of a State system of traveling libraries. North Carolina, following the example of a number of other States, established a Library Commission in 1909 to give State aid and encouragement to library extension. Briefly the object of the commission is threefold:

1. To encourage and assist in the establishment of new libraries and in the improvement of libraries already established.
2. To serve as a center for the collection and distribution of information relating to books and libraries.
3. To supply the country people with books.

The commission has operated a limited number of debate or package libraries since January, 1912, and last year libraries were sent to sixty-six counties. They are forwarded by express or mail to schools and to debating societies upon receipt of application signed by the principal of the school or the president and secretary of the debating society. After October 1st of the present year the rural community may borrow a traveling library, the school or debating society a package library, the farmer a book on agriculture, country life, roadbuilding, etc., and the housewife a volume on domestic science or household sanitation. No charge will be made for the loan of libraries or books, but borrowers shall pay the freight, express or postage as the case may be, both from and to Raleigh.

Unfortunately the commission's appropriation was wholly inadequate, and it was impossible for it to carry out all the objects for which it was created; it did not have sufficient funds to supply the rural population with books. But with the additional appropriation above referred to, the commission will be able to undertake this work on a small scale.

On many sides are signs of a general awakening to the importance of the public and school library, and to the necessity of scientific organization and management. A few new li-

braries have been established; some old ones have been reorganized; several towns are now considering the establishment of public libraries; two institutions have appointed trained librarians, making a total of eleven; more articles concerning libraries and library work have appeared in papers and magazines than ever before; teachers, principals and superintendents have given considerable attention to school libraries, and the public libraries almost without exception have done splendid work; and, finally, the State has provided for a system of traveling libraries which will give country people library advantages similar to those enjoyed by the residents of cities and towns.

MINNIE W. LEATHERMAN,
Secretary.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING AND CALIFORNIA COUNTY LIBRARIANS' CONVENTION

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the California Library Association was held at the Arlington, Santa Barbara, June 9 to 14, 1913, jointly with the fourth annual convention of the California County Librarians. The president, J. L. Gillis, called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 9.

The register shows an attendance of 148, representing 42 public libraries, 15 county libraries, 5 university and college libraries, 2 school libraries, and the State Library.

In his paper on "The library under commission government," Charles S. Greene, librarian of the Oakland Free Library, said that "the whole matter of the relation of the library to the municipality is an extremely live subject now in the minds of library people, because of the multitudes of towns and cities that are adopting new charters, mostly on commission lines. Further, the earliest commission charters were adopted in southern cities and smaller towns, where the library has not assumed the relative importance assigned to it in other places, so that the first commission charters gave scant consideration to the question, and they are being followed, often rather blindly, by many cities to-day."

A member of the State Immigration Commission, Simon J. Lubin, addressed the meeting on "Immigration: factors in assimilation." After reviewing the limited literature on immigration, Mr. Lubin considered three conceptions of assimilation. First, that the foreigner should forget every ambition and ideal, every standard and custom he brings with him, and in their place substitute the ideals and customs approved by us Americans. Second, that the alien should become like ourselves. "But these overlook completely the possible contribution to our welfare which the visitor is prepared to make. May we not learn something of philosophy from the Greek, of art from the Italian, of science from the German, of patriotism from the Pole, of culture from the Frenchman or the Englishman?

"We have now a suggestion of the right kind of assimilation. Not a one-sided affair, where we only impart and they only receive; but a mutual give-and-take, where each one gives and takes only the best that is in each."

Of the factors in assimilation, he mentioned briefly employment, labor unions, political parties—the socialization of politics—newspapers, the church, social settlements, the Young Men's Christian Association; public and semi-public recreational facilities as the playground, moving pictures, public parks, public concerts, the theater, and finally, speaking more at length, he emphasized the schools and libraries.

"In treating this portion of my paper, I am asuming that the library is desirous of extending its field of usefulness over as broad a territory as possible. I am asuming that the library is prepared to take on as many subsidiary activities as may be shown necessary to enlarge the scope of its work. I am assuming that the librarians in the state of California are willing to show that same enthusiastic coöperation as has been manifested by the librarians of the East in their efforts to serve the state and community through directing specialized attention upon the newcomer."

Stated briefly, Mr. Lubin's suggestions were collections of books in foreign languages; where possible, assistants familiar with the principal languages spoken by the library's clientèle; classes in English for the older people; branch libraries; increased facilities for rural readers; story telling; halls for lectures, clubs and classes; assistance to debating clubs; sympathetic introduction to books of individual interest.

"Throughout this discussion I have assumed that the library is a much freer factor than most of the other forces enumerated; that it is more flexible; that fewer rules and traditions limit its activities. Through their very nature the church, the press, the theater, the labor union must recognize certain limitations; but the library is privileged to touch upon the subject matter of those and every other social agency. That consideration leads me to look upon the library as the greatest possible force to put our own people in the mood where they will receive the alien in a friendly and helpful spirit, to present to the stranger the best America has to offer, and to develop in the immigrant to the fullest that marvelous heritage he surely has received from his ancestors. The opportunity to do these things carries with it a tremendous responsibility, a sacred duty. It remains with you to say how far this responsibility and this duty will be carried into effect."

Robert Rea, librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, spoke on "Book buying for

a public library." He emphasized the importance of thoroughly investigating the value of books before buying by consulting all the reviews available, as well as getting the opinion of experts. He advised each library to associate itself with an eastern importing house in order to facilitate buying books published abroad. He cautioned against buying subscription books and "one-man" books. In closing, he suggested that in California we found a Bureau of Library Research, to which publishers should send samples of editions, binderies samples of binding, and libraries samples of forms and blanks, illustrative of their methods. As an auxiliary to this bureau he suggested that small libraries pool their orders for books and binding, putting them in the hands of a purchasing agent.

W. Elmo Reavis, of Los Angeles, distributed a printed outline and used samples of binding in illustration of his paper, "How to criticize a rebound book." "The essence of binding a book is putting the leaves together so they will stay, and yet open conveniently, and putting a cover on so it will stay. The book need not last quite so long as the 'Deacon's one hoss shay,' but when it does go to pieces, it should go in much the same way—all at once." He discussed methods of sewing, of attaching the cover, and in conclusion the materials for binding, especially urging the use of "acid free" leather.

In his talk on "Binding and binding materials" B. B. Futernick, of San Francisco, brought out the points that it is poor economy to bind books over and over again, even at a low cost; that it is better to buy books in publishers' binding rather than reinforced binding, and after circulating eighteen or twenty times have them rebound; that though library buckram is serviceable in many cases, the best binding for fiction and class books is red cowhide back and imperial morocco cloth sides; that it is a wise plan to make shelves look as attractive as possible.

In discussing the "Aims and methods of library publicity," Joseph L. Wheeler, of the Los Angeles Public Library, said that the subject of library publicity is certainly a live one at the present time, the aim being to reach a large class of people who do not realize what the library has because they never use it! The library reaches only 20 per cent. of the people. About 40 per cent. it may not hope to reach, leaving 40 per cent. which it ought to reach. The library will never be a complete success until it reaches all the people. Of various means of library publicity four were particularly mentioned, the newspapers, library bulletins, moving picture shows, and window displays of books. Satisfaction is the best sort of publicity.

Wednesday was College and reference day, J. C. Rowell presiding at the morning session and G. T. Clark at the afternoon session.

The first paper was by Miss Louise Ophüls, of the Lane Medical Library, San Francisco, on "Medical libraries," a technical subject which she made of general interest. "The magazines of California," by Robert E. Cowan, of San Francisco, was read by L. W. Ripley. After reviewing social conditions in the early days, the paper gives sketches of the quartet of notable early magazines which survived the first few numbers, the *Pioneer, Hutchings' California Magazine,* the *Hesperian,* and the *California Mountaineer.* Then follows the *Overland,* "the great glory of California's many magazines." Of later magazines are mentioned *Land of Sunshine, Out West, Sunset,* and the *Pacific Monthly.* That the existence even of many journals has gone out of record is because "the libraries of early days neglected their opportunities, and at the present time disaffection is not altogether unknown. Much of the material for the history of California has disappeared forever because of the failure of those in responsibility to heed the fine old counsel *'carpe diem.'* An attempted bibliographical study of California magazines will accompany this paper when it is printed in the proceedings of the meeting.

Miss Edith M. Coulter, of the University of California Library, presented a "Plan for a proposed coöperative list of serials." She said the four points to be considered are: What libraries shall be represented; What classes of publications included: What form of entry adopted; How shall the publication be edited and financed. After discussion it was decided to leave the carrying out of the plan to a board of three libraries, the Stanford University Library, University of California Library and the State Library.

In the afternoon Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, Professor of American History of the University of California, spoke on the "Material for early California history." All our history has been written in New England, and from the New England standpoint. A new viewpoint is needed and a proper conception of the fact that California history did not begin with 1849. The remarkable background of California history was sketched and attention called to the great opportunity of libraries in bringing to the people the knowledge of their past.

Dr. John M. Stillman, vice-president of Stanford University, gave a most interesting paper on Japanese color prints, illustrated by an exhibit of prints from his own collection.

Of great interest to the meeting was the address of Father Conlon, librarian of Santa Clara University. He said that the library as it stands to-day is just about one year old, part of the collection having been destroyed by fire, and much of it stored on account of inadequate quarters. The library contains many rare and interesting books, and as the work of putting it in order goes on new treasures are constantly discovered. The oldest book was printed in 1481. Books of the eighteenth century are so common that they pay little attention to them. Last April the

library was opened to the public, and every effort is being exerted to make it available to the students, scholars and writers who are using it.

The attendance at this meeting of three members of the faculty of the University of California College of Agriculture, E. B. Babcock, Miss Lillian D. Clark and W. G. Hummel, marks the beginning of a close association between the libraries of California and the University of California. They spoke on different phases of university extension work in agriculture. Prof. Babcock outlined the extension work as divided into distribution of printed matter, farmers' institutes, the demonstration train, service to the public in answering questions relating to agriculture, study clubs and correspondence courses. He said that he hoped that all would carry away the idea that the university wants to be a servant of the state, and that the College of Agriculture will welcome suggestions from librarians toward making the work more effective.

Miss Clark told of the work in organizing study clubs in rural districts, of the enthusiasm and interest of the people and the rapid formation of the clubs. After arranging the courses of study and making lists of the books there is always the question of, Where are the books to come from? This is definitely solved by the coöperation of the county libraries and the State Library. By giving the county libraries the lists in advance, it is expected to have the books when needed by the clubs.

Mr. Gillis reviewed the bills of interest to library people passed by the 1913 Legislature and awaiting approval by the Governor. The bill of greatest interest to the State Library and to the library interests of the state is the general appropriation bill providing $190,000 income for the State Library for the two years beginning July 1, 1913. Among other bills noted were the Civil Service law; the bills providing for capitol extension, including a new State Library building; the bill authorizing the State Library to accept the Sutro Library from the heirs of the Sutro estate, and the bill providing for a state building in San Francisco.

In reporting on progress in establishing county free libraries since June, 1912, Miss Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer of the State Library, said that four counties had established libraries since last year's meeting —Santa Clara, Monterey, San Mateo, and Los Angeles. In the first three the work has not yet been begun, but in Los Angeles the librarian was appointed and work was begun on the first of January. But progress is not on the wane. Inquiries have come in from nearly every county asking that some one be sent to help in county library organization. We could make use of sixteen instead of just one organizer.

Three counties have started work since June, 1912. Miss Clara B. Dills reported for Kings county that 2000 books have been put into circulation, four reading rooms and five deposit stations have been established, not including service to two high schools, and to Hanford Public Library. For Los Angeles county, Miss Celia Gleason reported that the supervisors established the library in September, 1912, the librarian was appointed in December and work began Jan. 1, 1913. There are now 6600 books out in the county in about ten different branches. The people all through the county are extremely enthusiastic and very anxious to have the service. Miss Jennie Herrman, of San Diego county, reported that work began on Feb. 17, 1913. Over 1200 books are ready for use, 500 accessioned but not cataloged, 500 more ordered that will be received soon, 345 borrowed from the State Library.

The older county free libraries all reported substantial progress, more books in circulation, more borrowers, and better service in every respect.

That coöperation is the all important thing in the library business, as in any other business, was emphasized by the president in reporting for the year. The success of the California Library Association and of library development in the state depends on the spirit of helpfulness, the desire for the success of the work as a whole rather than of any one individual or any one place.

This spirit of all working together for the common good is the keynote of the work and of this meeting. This spirit has made possible the present state development, and will bring about that state-wide library service which is our goal.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that the balance on June 14, 1912, was $695.59, the receipts during the year were $479.31, the expenditures were $633.76, leaving a balance on June 3, 1913, of $541.14. This report was verified by the auditing committee.

For the committee on library training school, C. S. Greene reported the establishment of a library training class at the Riverside Public Library, the continuance of the training class at the Los Angeles Public Library and the summer school course at the University of California, but that the regular library school at the university had not come appreciably nearer so far as could be ascertained. The need grows ever more imperative.

The chairman of the bibliographic work committee, Miss Eudora Garoutte, reported that cards for 24 volumes had been added to the "Index to California magazines" during the year. No progress had been made toward publishing the index, because neither the Association nor the State Library was able to undertake the necessary editing. M. J. Ferguson reported for the publication committee that the "Handbook and proceedings of the annual meeting of 1912" had been issued as no. 13 of the publication of the Association.

The nomination committee presented the following ticket: president, J. L. Gillis; vice-president, Victoria Ellis; secretary-treasurer, Alice J. Haines. There were no other nominations and the ticket was unanimously elected.

The resolutions committee, J. F. Daniels, chairman, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the California Library Association repeats the cordial invitation extended to the American Library Association to hold its conference for 1915 in San Francisco at the time of the Exposition which will commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal,

And, That Mr. Everett R. Perry, a member of the California Library Association Executive Committee and in attendance at the American Library Association conference, be instructed to present the invitation.

Resolved, That Mr. Everett R. Perry, a member of the Executive Committee of the California Library Association and in attendance at the American Library Association conference, 1913, be instructed and empowered to make suitable arrangements, by request or by invitation, to the end that the exhibit being prepared for the International Exposition of Book Industries and Graphic Arts at Leipzig in 1914, and showing the history of the making of books may be secured as a part of the exhibit of the American Library Association at the 1915 conference.

Resolved, That, in response to communications from the American Library Association Committee on Relation of the American Library Association and state library associations, during the necessary period of American Library Association deliberations over such matters, the California Library Association again states its belief that affiliation with the national organization would be advantageous, and suggests as the first step toward such affiliation state representation in the American Library Association Council on a basis of one delegate for each state having an association.

Resolved, That this Association has suffered the loss of an earnest and helpful friend in the death of Francis Fisher Browne, whose contribution to the Pasadena meeting and whose kindly presence at Lake Tahoe and at other meetings have endeared him to all of us.

ALICE J. HAINES, *Secretary-treasurer.*

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 23d annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association will be held in Muskegon, Sept. 9-11, 1913. Muskegon is well known as a hospitable city, and arrangements are going forward for some pleasant entertainments. Located as it is on Lake Michigan, there are many attractions of water and woods, and any who wish to remain after the meeting will find it a most agreeable place. Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Chicago, are to be on the program as well as a number of interesting people from Michigan, both in library work and out.

ANNIE A. POLLARD, *Secretary,*
Grand Rapids.

Library Schools and Training Classes

SUMMER SESSION, SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Summer session covered the six weeks from July 8 to August 16. The courses given were as follows: the figures indicate the number of class hours allotted to each: Cataloging (15), Miss Hill; Classification (12), Miss Hill; Public documents (2), Miss Hill; Reference in Bibliography (23), Miss Cooper; Work with children, including lectures on work with schools which were open to all summer students (30), Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, of the Providence Public Library.

Miscellaneous lectures: Buildings, Order work, Accession, Shelf list, Copyright, Binding, Publicity (1 or 2), Miss Hill; Periodicals, their use and care (1), Administration of the small library (1), Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe; Library House-keeping (1), Dr. G. E. Wire; Commissions (1), Miss Zaidee Brown; Book prices from the bookseller's point of view (1), Mr. W. B. Clarke; Office methods (1), Dr. E. H. Eldridge of the Secretarial department; Card filing and indexing (1), Mr. Newton Boston, manager of Yawman & Erbe; Children's work in the New York Public Library, an informal talk, Miss A. C. Moore; The vertical file in reference work (1), Miss M. A. McVety.

The following visits were made: Boston Art Museum for the Story hour of the play-ground children; North Bennett Street Industrial School and North End Branch of the Boston Public Library; Brookline Public Library; Medford Public Library; Riverside Press of Houghton Mifflin; Farquhar's Bindery, Cambridge; Boston Book company.

The students were granted the use of the Boston Art Museum, and also the benefit of the Harvard Summer school rates for the Coburn players. These privileges were fully taken advantage of.

LIST OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE

Bell, Louise Barbara, Roxbury, Mass., assistant, East Boston Branch, Boston Public Library.

Blake, Mrs. Susan Washburn, West Stockbridge, Mass., librarian, West Stockbridge Public Library.

Bracebridge, Dorothy, Haverhill, Mass., substitute, Haverhill Public Library.

Brewster, Mary Bunce, Warehouse Point, Conn., assistant, Archives Department, State Library, Hartford, Conn.

Connell, Gertrude Lucia, Roxbury, Mass., assistant, Brighton Public Library.

Connell, Grace Madeline, Roxbury, Mass., assistant, Dorchester Branch Library.

Cook, Katharine Elizabeth, Worcester, Mass., assistant, Worcester Free Public Library.

Croff, Grace A., Marlboro, Mass., assistant, Radcliffe College Library.

Curtis, Susan Wales, Somerville, Mass., assistant, Somerville Public Library.

Davenport, Lillian Lucy, Pawtucket, R. I., substitute, Deborah Cook Sales Public Library, Pawtucket.

Davis, Cora Whitcomb, Littleton, Mass., librarian, Reuben Hoar Library, Littleton.

Dodge, Jennie Perkins, Beverly, Mass., assistant, Beverly Public Library.

Follansbee, Helen Leslie, Amesbury, Mass., substitute, Amesbury Public Library.

Ford, Florence Milton, Quincy, Mass., assistant, Quincy Public Library.

Forster, Margaret Blanche, Wrentham, Mass., assistant, Walpole Public Library, Wrentham.

Goodrich, Harriet Maria, Grand Rapids, Mich., librarian, Union Public High School, Grand Rapids.

Hart, Etta S., Goffstown, N. H., assistant, Goffstown Memorial Free Library.

Heizer, Helen Mary, Goffstown, N. H., assistant, Public Library, Lancaster, Mass.

Hubbard, Mary Parker, Haverhill, Mass., assistant, Haverhill Public Library.

Hyland, Edith Louise, Wollaston, Mass., assistant, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass.

Keeler, Josephine Mary, Bennington, Vt., librarian, Bennington Free Library.

Lewis, Clara Ward, Westminster, Md., librarian, Western Maryland College Library.

Murphy, Alice Louise, Boston, assistant, City Point Reading Room, Boston Public Library.

Murry, Sarah E. G., Cambridge, Mass., assistant, Biological Library, Mass., Institute of Technology, Boston.

Nelson, Sabina May, Winthrop, Mass., acting librarian, Winthrop Public Library.

Odiorne, Jeanette Carr, Haverhill, Mass., substitute, Haverhill Public Library.

Partridge, Blanche Estelle, Holliston, Mass., librarian, Holliston Public Library.

Reid, Margaret Hope, Somerville, Mass., custodian, Mt. Pleasant Reading Room, Boston Public Library.

Sather, Ruth Bertha, Dorchester, Mass., assistant, Codman Square Reading Room, Boston Public Library.

Saville, Catherine, Quincy, Mass., assistant, Atlantic Reading Room, Quincy.

Sheehan, Eleanor Louise, Lynn, Mass.

Thorne, Emilie Hart, West Newton, Mass., assistant, Town Room, Boston.

Turner, Bernice Maude, North Reading, Mass., assistant, North Reading Public Library.

ISABELLA M. COOPER,
Instructor in Charge.

LIBRARY SCHOOL—NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The list of graduates, class of 1913, with positions so far as settled, is as follows:

Esther Hurd Allerton, Manhattan, indexer on Catholic Encyclopedia.

Elizabeth B. Baldwin, Brooklyn.

Edith Hall Crowell, Perth Amboy, N. J., head of reference department, Trenton (N. J.) Public Library.

Vera Elder, Irvington, N. Y., assistant, Yorkville branch, New York Public Library.

Dagmar Oerting Holmes, Montgomery, Ala., assistant, Yorkville branch, New York Public Library.

Carol Hurd, Dubuque, Iowa, first assistant, Yorkville branch, New York Public Library.

Caroline B. Kelliher, De Roche, B. C., librarian Municipal Reference branch, Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

Dorothy Kent, Brooklyn, head of circulation department, Trenton (N. J.) Public Library.

Edith C. Mocardell, Middletown, N. Y., children's librarian, East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

Janet Frederica Melvain, Bloomfield, N. J., cataloguer, reference department, New York Public Library.

Marie A. Newberry, Dundee, Mich., main reading room, reference department, New York Public Library.

Alice Keats O'Connor, Hartford, Conn., children's librarian, New York Public Library.

Gertrude Olmstead, Bloomfield, N. J., cataloguer, New York School of Philanthropy.

Laura Vida Schnarendorf, New York City, assistant, Tremont branch, New York Public Library.

Mary Beck Snyder, New York City, branch librarian, Queens Borough Public Library.

Edith Winifred Tiemann, Brooklyn, first assistant, ——— branch, New York Public Library.

The list of students receiving certificates will be given in the next report, with their appointments.

The registration of the classes for 1913-14 may be classified as follows, subject to change before October 1st: Seniors, 26, representing eight states; Juniors, 42, representing 17 states, Canada and Finland, including graduates of ten colleges and seven normal schools. Partial students, six or seven, as yet uncertain, representing New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. MARY W. PLUMMER.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS

A six weeks' course in Library methods was conducted by the University of California Library June 23 to August 2. The class consisted of twenty-six students, who were chosen from a large number of applicants, preference being given to those who were already in library work.

The faculty in charge was made up of director Harold L. Leupp, associate librarian of the University of California, Miss Edith Coulter, of the reference department, Mr. Sydney B. Mitchell, of the accessions department of the same university, and the director of the course, Miss Helen Sutliff, chief of the cataloging and classification departments of the library of Leland Stanford Junior University.

Very interesting special lectures were given by Dr. Edwin Wiley, who has recently come to California from the Library of Congress, and Mr. J. L. Gillis, state librarian.

The course was carefully planned to include only the essentials of library economy, the faculty feeling that six weeks was too short a time to permit anything more. Following is the list of subjects and time devoted to each:

1. Cataloging and Classification, including shelf-listing; 30 periods. The essentials of the dictionary catalog and of the decimal classification.
2. Reference Work; 10 periods. The study of a selected list of reference books, with problems involving their use.
3. Book Buying and Selection of Books; 8 periods. The study of the more important trade bibliographies and of printed aids to book selection.
4. Loan Systems; 2 periods. The comparative study of systems adapted to public library needs.
5. Binding and Repair of Books; 2 periods. Practical consideration of materials, methods and costs, illustrated by a visit to the university bindery.
6. Library Buildings and Equipment; 3 periods. Consideration of the arrangement of shelving, furnishings and lighting in a small public library.
7. California Library Law and Conditions; 2 periods.

COURSE IN LIBRARY ECONOMY—RIPON COLLEGE

A course in Library economy will be one of the new courses offered at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., this year. The course will consist in a rapid survey by lectures of the main features of modern library work. The students in the class will have actual practice in the library. Emphasis will be laid on the methods employed in the Wisconsin Legislative Library. The needs of high schools and normal schools will be considered. The course in library methods will be given by Professor William Everett Jillson, A.M.

Periodical and other Literature

Pennsylvania Library Notes, for July, contains interesting sketches on the Friends' Library and the Apprentices' Free Library Company, both of Philadelphia, notes on the summer library school at the State College, and field notes covering the state.

Bindery Talk (Los Angeles) for May-June contains three noteworthy articles: "Niger morocco, its importation and manufacture," by Frederick N. Moore; "How to criticize a rebound book," by W. Elmo Reavis, and the concluding article on "Bookbinding," by George A. Stephen.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, May-June, contains "The true librarian," by Richard Lloyd-Jones, editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal;* and "Educating all the People all the Time," by Professor John Callahan, President, Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

The American Labor Legislation Review, June, is devoted to "Social insurance" in its varied aspects, including workingmen's compensation. The monograph concludes with a six-page selected and annotated bibliography arranged under the following headings: Bibliographies; General works; Accident and occupational disease insurance; Life insurance; Maternity (childbirth) insurance and mothers' pensions (childhood insurance); Old age and invalidity insurance; Sickness insurance; Unemployment insurance.

ENGLISH

The Library, July, contains "The Kentish post or the Canterbury news letter," by F. William Cock; "The Foulis exhibition," by C. G., and "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee.

The Library World, July, contains "Some great printers and their work: Christopher Plantin," by A. Cecil Piper; and "Librarianship in 2013: a study in tendencies," by Frank Haigh.

The Librarian and Book World, July, contains "Prints in public libraries," by Arthur Webb (Brighton Public Library), and a list of "Best books," annotated and classified by Arthur J. Hawkes.

The Library Association Record, July, contains "Some seventeenth and eighteenth century catalogues," by C. J. Purnell; "Terminology," by L. C. Wharton, and "Town bibliographies," by Archibald Sparke.

FOREIGN

Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothécaires Français, for May-June, contains "Publications nouvelles concernant les Bibliothèques françaises en 1912," by M. A. Vidier, and "Est-il possible d' améliorer la situation des Bibliothèques municipales classées et de leur personnel?" by M. G. Oursel.

La Vie Internationale, for August, contains "Les Periodiques et le Mouvement International," by Paul Otlet; "Faits et documents," and "Réunions Internationales."

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, July-August, contains "Ueber die Briefsammlungen des Poggio Barcciolini," by A. Wilmanns, and "Der Schlagwortkatalog der Wiener Universitätsbibliothek," by H. Bohatta.

Il Libro e la Stampa, May-June, contains "Per la storia letteraria del Duecento," by G. Zaccagnini.

Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwezen, July 20, contains the report of the general conference of the Central Association of Public Reading Rooms in Libraries, held on July 5 at The Hague.

La Coltura Popolare, July, contains "La proposta Comandini per la riforma degli studi nazionali," by C. Treves; "Il corso popolare al Senato," by P. Foà; and "L'educazione sociale dei deficenti e amorali nel recente esperimento di Imola," by M. Grassini-Sarfatti.

SEPARATE ARTICLES

BOOK REVIEWS.

Reviewing from a bookman's standpoint. By Robt. D. Macleod. *Lib. World,* Je., '13.

A plea for unbiased and adequate criticism —"the method of analysis and exposition, coupled with necessary and strictly apposite criticism."

BOOK ILLUSTRATION.

Methods of book illustration. By W. Bramley Coupland. *Lib. World,* Je., '13.

Facts of various illustrative processes given briefly and clearly.

BOOKS AND READING.

The special student's reading. Elizabeth G. Baldwin. *Household Arts Review,* A., '13.

"In these days of utilitarian view points" there is danger that the student may confine himself too closely to the practical and scientific works on his subject and miss thereby the historical, biographical and picturesque aspects. Departmental and special libraries encourage this tendency, but much instruction and enjoyment is to be obtained by going further afield. "The special student, using it (the departmental library) is studying under the narrowing influences of modern educational methods. It is highly important that he should know, if only in a superficial way, of the existence of other subjects besides the one or more he is investigating. . . . 'The more highly a man is educated, the larger is the library which he needs that his education may accomplish its highest results.'"

CLASSIFICATION.

The classification of biography. By F. W. C. Pepper. *Lib. Assoc. R.,* Je., '13.

Mr. Pepper recommends a subject classification for biography since "biography may be defined as history applied to an individual." He recognizes the difficulty of finding a place for a man of many subjects like William Morris, but finds his biographers usually treating him in one of his several characters, as artist, poet, or socialist. Collected biography, if general, goes with general history; if special, with the subject.

FICTION BUYING.

Selection of fiction. By Elva L. Bascom. *Wis. L. B.,* M.-A., '13, p. 34-40.

Novels are a necessary part of the public library equipment, but other classes should not be crippled for the fiction-reader. The boundary line between good and bad (except actually vicious) fiction is very shadowy. Novels should not be condemned for lack of literary merit, if they are "good stories." Even the machine-made books, descriptive in purpose and monotonous in plot, appeal to a large class and do no actual harm. Stories which give false impressions of life and its values, which tamper with historical facts in an unfair way, which contain immoral suggestion, or make crime too fascinating in spite of a final retribution, should be omitted from any public library unless it can afford a restricted collection. All fiction should be *read,* not skimmed, by the librarian or book committee, or some one in whom they have confidence. The librarian should not be afraid to wait a few months before buying fiction until time has tested the book.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

Bailment in the library. By Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Pub. Lib.,* Jl., '13.

An explanation of the legal responsibility of the library in its relations to the public and of the public to the library. "A bailment, in law, is the delivery of goods for some purpose, upon a contract, express or implied, that after the purpose has been fulfilled they shall be returned, or otherwise dealt with according to directions." An interesting summary of a little-discussed aspect of library service. Laws vary in different states, so that the librarian must go from these pages to the law of his own state in order to be certain of his liability in case an umbrella disappears from his reading room.

PRINT COLLECTIONS.

Print collections in small libraries. By J. C. Dana. *Pub. Lib.,* Jl., '13.

"Prints," says Mr. Dana, "form important parts of many libraries. It should be part of a librarian's duty and it may easily become one of the pleasures of his calling to encourage an intelligent interest in all the arts which are employed in bookmaking. Therefore, every library, however small, should have a collection of prints, even though it is in its beginning nothing more than a collection of

illustrations from books and journals of recent years. Once begun it will surely grow in due course into a collection embracing many prints properly so-called, pictures which owe their charm, their beauty and their value to the genius of the artist engravers who produced them. Such a collection, even if very modest and inexpensive, can be so selected, arranged and labeled as to illustrate quite clearly the different methods and processes by which prints are made, to indicate wherein lies the charm they have for those who collect, admire and study them, and to form an outline of the history of book illustration. Prints thus gathered, classified, mounted and labeled immediately take on a certain dignity and worth. They add to the library's importance in the eyes of the discriminating. They invite attention, inquiry, study, and, what is particularly worth while, they invite contributions from print-lovers of the vicinity."

Notes and News

Boy Scout library.—The first library founded by members of the Rhode Island Boy Scouts, for the exclusive use of members, has been started at the Edgewood Free Public Library.

County libraries.—Plans for the establishment of county libraries in the county seats of every county in the country were outlined in a recent address before the joint meeting of the library and rural and agricultural departments of Utah by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education at Washington, D. C. The address of the Commissioner of Education was made in connection with a discussion of "The library and rural communities."

Mr. Claxton asserted that young people in the country have more time to read than do city people, and he said if the proper kind of literature was furnished them they would educate themselves. He said he saw no reason why every county in the United States should not either build a library building or give space in the county building for the purpose. He said that circulating libraries were good when nothing better could be secured, but that this system was faulty because it was almost impossible to secure a certain book after it had been circulated through the neighborhood.

"The influence of the agricultural college on the farmer's use of books" was the subject of an address by William M. Hepburn, of Purdue University, at the same conference. In part he said:

"It is certain that if only the material conditions of the life of the farmer are improved, the problem will not be entirely solved. There must be vastly improved living conditions, better homes, better schools, better churches, better social conditions, before unrest will cease in the country. The agricultural college can encourage the intelligent use of books and bulletins on farming. The government and stations are turning out tons upon tons of printed matter. But too little attention has been given to having this properly read or applied by the farmer. Shorter and simpler bulletins and circulars, the distribution of lists of the best books and bulletins would be of great assistance."

Efficiency investigation of a library.—"The Emerson Company of New York, efficiency engineers, was employed by the City Council in the latter part of the past year to investigate the city departments," says the report of the Seattle Public Library. "The assistant engineer, Mr. E. T. Clarke, who made the investigation at the library, stated in the report submitted in November, 1912, that 'the management of the Seattle Public Library as a whole is admirable. Without exception, a remarkable enthusiasm pervades the entire organization and the library stands prominent, not only as a city department of high efficiency, but as a leading library when viewed from the standpoint of public service,' and 'that a return to civil service methods could not bring any better results.' In his report on the Seattle Civil Service Department he also states 'that the Library Department at 30 per cent. less rates of pay has built up an organization distinctly more efficient than that of any department under civil service rules.' This inspection by an efficiency expert was an interesting episode in the year's work. The necessity for justifying to an unprejudiced but critical outsider the policies and the practical conduct of the library was a beneficial experience, as it made each assistant more keenly alive to the need for intelligent service in carrying out the library routine. Also though very little was forthcoming of practical value in the way of suggestions for improvement, except along those lines of which we have long been conscious and upon which we are already working, still it was gratifying to be so heartily endorsed by the inspector and to have confirmation of our belief in our policies and practice of administration."

"Library day" in schools.—*New York Libraries* notes a suggestion as to setting apart a "Library day" in schools, a day "in which teachers and children shall be reminded of the part that books and reading have in human life and education and in which the various interests of the school library shall be set forth and emphasized. . . . Sayings of great men regarding books could be memorized and recited; the part that particular books have had in great lives or in great historic movements could be illustrated and emphasized; stories introducing the great classics for children could be told; or efforts could be directed toward practical means for enlarging or improving the school library. The main thing is that the library be magnified in the minds of children, and given an added power of appeal to their imagination and interest."

LIBRARY HOUSE-CLEANING.—The *Vermont Library Bulletin* has a good suggestion as to saving of space: "Many librarians are troubled by lack of space. How many of these have a spring house-cleaning in the library, and give away or throw away the worn-out books and those very old books that have not been used for ten years or so—and which probably will never be used? And how many feel obliged to preserve every United States government or state document that is sent to them, regardless of its practical value to the library? It is against the law to *sell* government publications, but not to throw them away. Merely because a book has been entered in the accession-book and in some libraries cataloged, it is not forever sacred and therefore never to be eliminated from the library. It should be got rid of as soon as it ceases to be *useful* to the borrowers, and the space gained then given to other books that will actively help and please the readers and the librarian."

A LIBRARY ROOF-GARDEN.—"Story hour on the roof of the new North End branch of the Boston Public Library Wednesday evenings is an event of absorbing interest to the scores of eager boys who attend," says the *Christian Science Monitor*. "Last week 129 came, most of them Italians and Russian Jews, and Kipling would have felt complimented indeed if he could have witnessed the delight with which these youngsters listened to the jungle stories told to them under the light of the moon and stars. The roof bids fair to be one of the most popular spots in the North End all through the summer. In fact, the whole library building is sincerely appreciated by the people of the district, and since the placing of the bas-relief of Dante in the library the Italians have been coming in greater numbers than ever."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—During the first eight months of the present biennial period, 165 new libraries have been established in the schools of North Carolina at a cost of $4950. During the same time 85 supplemental libraries at a cost of $1275 have been added to the libraries already established. There are on file applications for ten original and twenty-five supplemental libraries to be established from unused library funds at the close of the biennial period. The number of new books added this year is estimated at 17,150 volumes. There are to date 3278 original and 471 supplemental libraries, containing approximately 326,846 volumes. More than half the white schools of the State have libraries.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COLLECTIONS.— From the two age divisions of the public library, children and adults, a third seems to be developing which needs as much attention as either. Miss Andrus, of the Seattle Public Library, describes the difficulties in work with adolescents: "The second need is for the establishment in the central children's room of a collection of books suitable for children over fourteen who are unwilling to use the adult department. The size of the adult collection seems to confuse many of the children, and the pressure under which the assistants in the open-shelf room work in busy times makes the children unwilling to go to them for help. As a result hundreds of boys and girls who ought to be reading adult books come to the children's room and continue to read Barbour and Richards when they should be reading Hugo and Thackeray. What is needed is a collection especially selected to meet the interests of these children, and consisting not only of the standard novels, but of popular history and biography and a number of titles of carefully selected light fiction. The legitimate place for such a collection is with the adult books, but conditions here make it seem desirable to shelve it in the children's room. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of work with young people of this age, and all means should be employed which will lead the children to a wholesome taste for good books and deflect them from the indiscriminate reading which is a symptom of their adolescence, and which if not corrected will make of them adult readers with poor and immature tastes."

THE Minnesota State Board of Control has chosen Clarence H. Johnston, of St. Paul, one of the best known architects in the Northwest, as the architect for the new $500,000 building to be erected as a home for the Minnesota State Historical Society. Mr. Johnston plans to leave in a few days for Madison, Wis., where he will inspect the state library there. From Madison he expects to go East, and will examine several buildings in other states. On his return he will begin preparing designs for the new building, which is to correspond as closely as possible with the new Capitol.

SUIT was brought in the Superior Court on July 9 by the city of Seattle to recover $450,000 for damages done to the public library building by the construction of a tunnel through which trains are operated into the King Street station. Defendants in the case are the Great Northern Railway Company, Northern Pacific Railway Company, and Seattle & Montana Railroad Company. Unlawful negligence and careless acts in connection with the construction of the big bore have caused, it is alleged, the entire street to settle, resulting in large breaks in the walls of the library building and in the approach. The settling of the streets was due to the rotting of wooden supports directly over the tunnel.

THE Michigan State Library was closed during August for repairs. This is the first time that the library has been closed since the erection of the present state capitol and the establishing of the library.

THE American Librarians' Home Association officially opened its new Vacation

House and Home for Librarians at Indian Neck, Branford, Conn., on Aug. 2, when a luncheon was served for the members at the house, and a celebration meeting was held in the Blackstone Memorial Library.

The president of the Library Board, Dr. C. W. Gaylord, presided at the memorial meeting. Mr. Adelbert Moot, of Buffalo, a member of the New York State Board of Regents, the Rev. S. K. Tompkins, the Rev. George W. Barhydt, and several visiting librarians were among the speakers. Dr. Gaylord told of the unfailing activity of Mrs. Charles O. Craigie, of Buffalo, president of the association, in forwarding the purchase of a home. Mrs. Craigie was for many years the president of the Brooklyn Public Library Association and was the originator of the public library system in Brooklyn. She bought, as a vacation house and home for librarians, the John C. Anderson cottage, which is situated on a rocky elevation overlooking Long Island Sound and commanding one of the most extensive views on the Connecticut coast.

The guests at Craigie Lodge, as the home is to be known for the present, will, of course, pay. There is absolutely nothing along charity lines in this vacation house, but the charges are made extremely moderate.

PAMPHLETS ON THE PROPOSED CURRENCY BILL. —The following pamphlets on the proposed currency and banking bill, known as the Federal Reserve Act, can be secured by writing to the banks issuing them: "Administration currency bill," by George M. Reynolds, president Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago; "Analysis of the proposed banking and currency bill," by Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia; "Federal reserve act," by Fourth National Bank, New York; "Review of proposed banking and currency bill," by James B. Forgan, president First National Bank, Chicago.

FORMAL request will be made to the commission in charge of Andrew Carnegie's library benefactions to aid in reconstructing and refitting the public libraries in Ohio cities damaged by the floods of last March. The libraries in all the cities affected by the flood were sufferers, and in several cases nearly all the books and records were carried away. It is estimated that more than 350,000 volumes were scattered along the banks of the Miami, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Warren Gard, representative from Hamilton county, O., came to New York to interest himself in bringing the plight of the Lane Free Library, of Hamilton, to the attention of the Carnegie commission. That library, which was one of the largest in the state, lost everything. It was housed in a new building in Third street, and felt the full force of the waters. Books, many of them priceless and impossible to replace, records, and even the furniture were swept away. The city of Hamilton proposes to restore the building, but seeks assistance in refurnishing it with books. The Middletown Library also was destroyed partly, as were those at Miamisburg and Franklin, while Dayton lost two well equipped libraries. Several of the flood stricken towns had Carnegie libraries, and it is believed that Mr. Carnegie will consent to assist in re-establishing them.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed in the county court for a free library in Hartford county, Md. The library is to have its main office at Belair, with branch offices in every town in the county.

To discover the best American art a committee of the American Federation of Arts sent out some time ago a circular letter to a selected list of persons, including members of the federation, prominent supervisors and teachers of drawing, artists, sculptors and others having a reputation for taste. The vote on architecture is of especial interest to librarians. The seven public buildings in the United States, which led the list, were in order: Boston Public Library; Capitol at Washington; New York Public Library; Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York; Trinity Church, Boston; Columbia University Library; Congressional Library, Washington.

ON July 30, at a meeting of the executive board of the Ontario County Historical Society in Canandaigua, N. Y., the contract for the erection of the proposed historical and library building was awarded to A. Friederich & Sons Company, of Rochester, in acceptance of their bid of $34,260. The contractors agree to have the structure completed and ready for occupancy by May 1 next.

THE New York State Library has issued a valuable "Handbook for readers concerning the new State Library and its home in the state Education Building." The pamphlet contains, first, a general description of the building and an account of the scope of the library. It then takes up the different departments and collections, informing the reader what material is available and how to get at it. It is important to note that "the library encourages . . . inquiries from persons who cannot visit the library in person, and attempts to answer all reasonable requests, no matter whence they come." In addition to the inter-library loan system and the traveling library service, the library has recently undertaken to assist clubs and debating societies in the selection of topics, in bibliographical work, and by the loan of material. The closing pages of the book contain a historical sketch of the State Library and a draft of the rules governing its use. A copy of the "Handbook" has been sent to the head of every registered library and school in the state and should prove of great usefulness.

THE Cleveland Public Library recently bought "The British pictures and their paint-

ers," an anecdotal guide to the British section of the National Gallery, by E. V. Lucas, New York, Macmillan & Co., 1913, and shortly thereafter ordered "The British School," by E. V. Lucas, London, Methuen & Co., first published 1913. A comparison of the two books proved them to be precisely identical, with the exception of the title page. As no mention of a simultaneous English and American edition under different titles has appeared in trade journals, this notice will serve as a warning.

THE case of Perry Public Library Association *vs.* Lobsitz, (130 *Pacific Reporter*, 919), is not without its lesson. It appeared in this case that on petition from the citizens and officers of the city of Perry, Oklahoma, Mr. Andrew Carnegie was induced to donate $10,000 with which to erect a public library building. The building was duly erected and a library installed. Soon after the city council undertook to use the library building as the city hall, to establish therein the office of the mayor, clerk, the chambers of the city council, and the office of the police judge, and in addition thereto to use a portion of said building for commercial club purposes, and as a general convention hall. Certain citizens of Perry sought to procure an injunction to prevent this, and the Supreme Court of Oklahoma reversed a decision of the lower court, and granted a perpetual injunction, and thus prevented the economical city officials from misappropriating Mr. Carnegie's donation.

Ashfield, Conn. Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., have been awarded the general contract for the new Belden Memorial Library to be erected by M. M. Belden. It will be a one-story brick structure.

Bridgton, Me. The Dalton Holmes Davis Memorial building, presented to the Bridgton Public Library Corporation, was dedicated early in August. The building is a gift under the will of Dr. Nathan Johnson Davis, of Somerville, Mass., a native of Bridgton, and is a memorial to his son.

Camden (Ark.) Library Association has decided to change the name of the library from the Camden Library to the Ingham Library as a tribute to the Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Ingham, who have built it up from a few volumes to the second largest library in Arkansas.

Chicago, Ill. The building program for the coming year for the Illinois State University calls for a $48,000 addition to the library and horticultural buildings.

Cleveland, Ohio. The future home of Cleveland's main library, on the fifth and sixth floors of the Kinney & Levan building, is rapidly assuming an appearance of completeness. The quarters will house one of the finest public collections of books in the country for the next six years or more, until the new library building proposed for the civic center, or mall, is ready for occupancy.

Cleveland, Ohio. On Saturday, Aug. 3, Sterling Library, the tenth large branch, housed in the ninth Carnegie building of the Cleveland Public Library system, opened its doors to the public for the circulation of books. Sterling is a typical large city branch, but owing to the proximity of a large number of schools, it has specialized particularly in children's books. A fine out-door reading room is one of the pleasant features of the new branch.

Cold Spring, N. Y. According to the will of the late Mrs. Julia Lorillard Butterfield, widow of General Daniel Butterfield, the executors are authorized to spend $30,000 in the erection of a library for the use of the inhabitants of Cold Spring and Nelsonville, N. Y. An additional $30,000 is set aside in trust for its maintenance. The building will be known as the Julia L. Butterfield Library Building. Many of the books and pictures now at Cragside, the Butterfield summer home, will go to this library and a large orchestrion owned by Mrs. Butterfield will be put in the lecture hall.

Corydon, Ind. Bids are being received for the erection of a Carnegie library.

Dedham, Mass. The will of Edward A. Penniman gives to the Dedham Historical Society $5000; to the Dedham Public Library $5000.

Denver, Colo., has a new branch library for the Russian and Jewish section of the city. A large proportion of the 7000 volumes are in Russian and Yiddish. From the small room rented in this district last year over 300,000 volumes were loaned.

Madison, Wis. Dr. Charles McCarthy, librarian of the legislative reference library, and M. S. Dudgeon, of the same department, left Madison on August 8 for a two months' trip to Europe to study the question of marketing and trade with a view to submitting the best data obtainable for future legislation in Wisconsin. The trip is made at the expense of the United States government.

Palestine, Tex. Work will be started almost immediately on a new $15,000 library building.

Portland, Me. The Portland Boys' Club has received the library of William H. Ohler of this city and over 1000 books have been moved to the rooms of the club on Fore street.

Shelburne Falls, Mass. The contract for the construction of the Pratt Memorial library building has been let by Francis R. Pratt of Greenfield to Fellows & Duckworth of Lawrence.

Swansea, Mass. In commemoration of the birth of her husband, the late Frank S. Stevens, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Stevens has given $1500 to the "Stevens library fund" of the Swansea Public Library. The fund originally was $2500, established under an endowment by the late Mr. Stevens. In 1911 and 1912

Mrs. Stevens contributed $500 each year, and with this recent gift the fund totals $5000.

Warren, Mass. Work has begun on the Joseph Patch Library, made possible by the late Mrs. Sophie B. Eastman, as a memorial to her grandfather, Joseph Patch.

Wichita, Kansas. The contract has been awarded for the erection of a new $55,000 Carnegie library building.

Librarians

ADAMS, Mr. Edward B., who has been librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston since 1910, now becomes librarian of the Harvard University Law Library, succeeding John H. Arnold, who has resigned. No definite appointment of a successor to Mr. Adams at the Social Law Library has been made as yet, but the assistant librarian, Edward H. Redstone, has been placed in charge until a permanent librarian is selected.

BORDEN, W. A., has returned to America after his three years' library service in organizing at Baroda, India, a public library system on American lines, and is for the time living at Westport, Ct. Mr. Borden was an associate and pupil of C. A. Cutter at the Boston Athenæum, and thereafter did much library organization work in Rochester and New Haven, whence he went to India at the invitation of the Maharaja of the state of Baroda.

BOYNTON, Mrs. H. M., for many years librarian of the Susquehanna, Pa., Public Library, has resigned because of ill health, and Ruth S. Peck has taken her place.

DAVIS, Mary H., N. Y. State Library School, '09, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Owensboro, Ky., and will begin her work there July 12.

DRYDEN, Minta I., for the past forty years connected with the Dayton (Ohio) City Library, died on July 29, at the home of her nephew, Charles Dryden, 2018 East May street. Her death was the direct result of exposure suffered during the flood. Miss Dryden was in charge of the library from 1874 until 1896, when she was succeeded by Miss Electra Doren and placed in charge of the accounting of the institution. She was very faithful in the discharge of her duties and though of advanced age she was rarely absent from her desk. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dryden, pioneer residents of Dayton, being the youngest of a family of ten children. None of her immediate family survives.

JUDD, Gladys A., has been appointed librarian of the Hartford (Conn.) Bar Library, succeeding Hettie Gray Baker, who recently resigned.

KRAEMER, Irma, assistant at the issue desk of the Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo., was married on July 28 to Clarence Edward Miller, assistant librarian at the Mercantile Library.

LARNED, Josephus Nelson. As we go to press comes the news of the death of Josephus Nelson Larned, for many years head of the Buffalo Public Library. He died on August 15 at his home in Orchard Park at the age of 77 years. He had been in poor health for months, but it was expected that he would recover. For more than 50 years Mr. Larned was closely associated with the library profession, being one of the few surviving "1876 pioneers."

LAUGENOUR, Miss Nan C., has received an appointment as president of the Fifth District of the California Library Association. The district over which Miss Laugenour will have jurisdiction includes the counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin and Yolo.

LEWIS, Willard P., has been appointed to succeed William T. Cook as librarian of the Albany Y. M. C. A.

LICHTENSTEIN, Dr. Walter, librarian of Northwestern University, has left for a year's absence in South America, where he has gone to purchase books for the Harvard, Yale, Northwestern and John Crerar libraries and to obtain data in commercial, educational and political lines concerning the countries he visits. Dr. Lichtenstein will visit all the countries of South America.

MATTHEWS, Jesse, has been appointed librarian of Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., to succeed Etta Matthews, who has accepted a similar position at Northwestern University.

PHILLIPS, Miss Irene, has severed her connection with the Tarrytown (N. Y.) Library to take charge of the new Carnegie Library at Nutley, N. J. Miss Thompson of Mendham, who succeeds her at Tarrytown, assumed her new duties on Aug. 4.

ROBINSON, Miss Julia, of Dubuque, Ia., who has been supervising librarian for the state institutions under the state board of control for the last eighteen months, has been chosen to succeed Miss Alice Tyler as secretary of the Iowa Library Commission. The work will not be new to Miss Robinson, as she has held similar positions in two other states. She organized the library commission for the state of Kentucky and acted as secretary for nearly two years while another young woman took training for the position. The North Dakota State Library Commission also enlisted the services of Miss Robinson while its secretary was at training school. Miss Robinson, a native of Iowa, was born and reared in Dubuque. She received her first training in the public library at that place, and was afterward graduated from the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

ROOD, Emma, from the Omaha Public Library, has been made librarian of the Andrew Carnegie Free Library, Carnegie, Pa.

SMITH, Irene, has been appointed librarian of the Cambridge City, Ind., Public Library, and will assume her duties September 1.

SPERRY, Professor Earl E., of the department of history at Syracuse University, has been appointed Librarian and Director of the Library School in that institution.

SWEENEY, John, assistant librarian at Indiana University, was drowned August 10 while bathing in White River near Bloomfield, Indiana.

TYLER, Alice S., has resigned as secretary of the Iowa State Library Commission, to become director of the Western Reserve University Library School.

WAGNER, Mrs. Harriet, librarian of the Wyalusing, Pa., Free Public Library, has moved to Binghamton, N. Y., and Ernestine Fuller has taken her place in the library.

WILCOX, Mrs. W. W., has resigned as librarian of the Farmers' Library Association at Spencerport, N. Y.

Gifts and Bequests

Bayonne, N. J. Andrew Carnegie has donated $25,000 for the construction of an addition to the Bayonne Public Library, which he endowed.

The Bobet Library, of Loyola University, has recently received from Mrs. Branch K. Miller the entire law library of her distinguished husband. The collection includes 1800 law books, and is approximately valued at $8000. Within the past year Mr. C. W. Staub gave a splendid collection of 1000 historical and literary volumes; Dr. William H. Brickell donated his splendid collection of medical works, and the Misses Janvier, sisters of Charles Janvier, gave the law library of their deceased father; Miss Elizabeth O'Donnell gave a donation, and other friends of Loyola have given smaller contributions.

Chester, Pa. Crozer Theological Seminary. Professor Henry C. Vedder has made the severe loss through the burning of his home a few months ago an occasion for exceptional gain to the seminary library by the gift of more than 850 volumes. The collection, in addition to being rich in church history, is highly valuable in other fields.

Fogelsville, Pa. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the well-known lecturer and pulpit orator, has given 128 volumes to the Free Library of his native village.

Johnstown (N. Y.) P. L. The library has received from Mrs. Caroline M. Evans, Richard M. Evans and James M. Evans a gift of $1000, to be known as "The Carolyn Lois Evans Memorial Fund." The income from this fund is to be used solely for the purchase of books.

Little Rock (Ark.) P. L. The Public Library soon will receive the most valuable donation it ever has received, second only to that made by Andrew Carnegie, its founder, being almost the entire collection of the books in the library of the late Judge U. M. Rose, several thousand in number. The gift is made by the relatives and heirs of the late jurist.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology reports that besides the endowment, gifts and promises amounting to more than $200,000 have been secured, including the Dering electrical library of 30,000 volumes. An additional money gift of $50,000 has been presented by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, through its president, Theodore N. Vail, to be expended at the rate of $10,000 a year. President Vail is a strong exponent of commercial research, and it was through his interest that the institute was presented the Dering library and an annuity of $5000 to care for it. The amalgamation of the Dering and M. I. T. libraries will constitute one of the largest electrical engineering libraries in the country.

New York City. Thomas Allibone Janvier, of 222 Central Park South, the author and collector of rare manuscripts, who died on June 18, directed in his will, which was filed July 15, that upon the death of his wife all his manuscripts and books in Spanish and French and those dealing with West Indian folk-lore should be given to the New York Public Library. The only condition which he imposed upon this gift, which is considered of great value, was that each book should be stamped on the inside with "Bequest of Thomas Allibone Janvier and Catherine Janvier, his wife," and that none should be sold or sent out of the city.

North Anson (Me.) Foster P. L. The library has received from Hon. D. D. Stewart, of St. Albans, a check of fifteen hundred dollars, which has made it possible for the association to purchase the Carrabassett office on Elm street for a library building. The transfer has been effected, and as soon as necessary furnishings are procured the new library will be open to the public.

Library Reports

Albion (N. Y.) Swan L. Lillian A. Achilles, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 514; total 11,778. Circulation 34,664.

Allentown (Pa.) F. P. L. Sarah Virginia Lewis, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 639; total 5010. Registration 4716.

The demand for technical and industrial aid is increasing more rapidly than any other. Local industries have been asked to put in the library trade journals, etc., pertaining to their

special interest. The children's work is most satisfactory as well as the greatest in proportion to the library's resources. Through gift and purchase, a small collection of German books has been placed, and the circulation has amply justified the establishment of the department.

Two gifts of money, one of $200 and the other of $50, made possible the purchase of books for the children's room and the reference department. The library has been the constant recipient of books, magazines and smaller sums of money. The press of the city has been uniformly courteous and generous in the support of the library, and the furthering of its interests, and much of the success the library has enjoyed is due to the influence exerted by the papers in its behalf. Copies of the daily papers have been furnished free of charge, and for these and all favors the library is grateful.

Duluth (Minn.) P. L. Frances E. Earhart, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Jan. 1, 1913.) Accessions 5966; total 60,421. Circulation 201,392. New registration 5574; total 19,594. Receipts $22,006.73; expenditures $21,339.82.

Owing to a lack of adequate funds, growth at the main library, especially in the juvenile department, was incommensurate with that of the branch libraries. The plan of purchasing and interchanging foreign books among the libraries of the Iron Range and Duluth has worked admirably, though difficulty has been experienced in finding a reliable dealer in foreign books in this country who can fill orders. The development of the reference department has been especially notable.

Erie (Pa.) P. L. Jean A. Hard, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June, '13.) Total volumes 50,135. Circulation 180,766. Registration 14,343.

The reference work has grown in quantity and quality during the past year. Much time has been spent by the reference assistant in special research work in connection with debates and study classes. 2800 books were placed in the schools during the year with a circulation of 8244, but lack of funds and lack of interest on the part of teachers have prevented the best possible results. Recently a few of the Underwood & Underwood stereoscope travel tours were put in circulation. During the year gifts to the number of 159 were received.

Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L. Anna F. Hoover, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, '13.) Accessions 1860; total 42,874. Reference books consulted 47,200. Circulation 102,085. New registration 1072; renewals 518. Receipts $10,672.08; expenditures $7869.83.

The most pressing need is a larger and better equipped reference room. A fine musical library was received from Miss Marian Kendall, of Chicago. During the summer the D. A. R. conducted a successful series of story-hours. In February a new sub-station was opened in the Silas Willard School.

Granville (N. Y.) Pember L. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, '13.) Accessions 550; total 3969. Circulation 28,616. Registration 1789. Receipts $467.57.

Great Falls (Mont.) P. L. Louise M. Fernald, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending A. 30, '13.) Accessions 1821; total 13,946. Circulation 75,293. Registration 5340. Expenditures $7836.21.

"A small library with a goodly circulation." The most important innovation was the course in library economy given to high school seniors and classes in history; each student receiving two lessons, the first, classification and arrangement of books on shelves, the second, cataloging, the parts of the book, binding, etc. A teachers' shelf has been started, containing books on story telling, folk dances, etc. Books are loaned to any one in the county, under the regular rules. Every book discarded by the library is given to people living on ranches near Great Falls.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Franc Lotee, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 1000. Circulation 7300. Registration 483. Receipts $1462.60; expenditures $1104.86.

The report for this, the first year's existence of the library, is most encouraging.

Jamestown (N. Y.) James Prendergast L. Lucia Tiffany Henderson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1913.) Total 22,987. Circulation 80,824. New registration 1751; total 9003.

Johnstown (N. Y.) P. L. Katherine Seaman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 697; total 13,902. Circulation 34,982. Receipts $2737.68; expenditures $2175.97.

Lockhaven (Pa.) Annie Halenbake Ross L. Florence Hulings, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to May 1, 1913.) Accessions 825; total 6539. Circulation 29,281. New registration 412; total 2605.

An analysis of the circulation showed, among other things, an enormous increase in the demand for German books, reference works and books on sociology. In the children's department a heavy demand in travel books was due to the popular "Trip around the world with the library," which was instituted in April. The "story hours," held every Saturday morning from November to April, were well attended.

Marinette (Wis.) Stephenson P. L. Ada J. McCarthy, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, '13.) Accessions 1310; total 13,520. Circulation 54,923. New registration 802; total 4513. Receipts $4785.37; expenditures $4763.66.

A station which promises great success has just been opened at the knitting factory for the use of the employees during the noon hour, although the books may be taken home.

Moravia (N. Y.) Powers L. Mrs. S. A. C. Butler, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Circulation 12,614. New registration 112; total 1755. 4478 persons have visited the library for reading and reference.

Northampton (Mass.) Forbes L. Jos. L. Harrison, lbn. (Rpt.—1911-12.) Accessions 3769; total 119,703. Circulation 76,748. New registration 219; total 6155.

The archives of the library have been strengthened by the addition of four large quarto volumes. The music and art departments have both been substantially increased, the total items now numbering 10,281 and 100, 356, respectively. In September, 1912, the trustees gave evidence of their active interest in coöperating in the work of the public schools by purchasing a graphophone and disks for the use of the supervisor of music in connection with his regular class instruction. The chief needs are new stacks to accommodate the books, which have long since overflowed the present wooden shelves, and larger provision for administration.

Oneonta (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 750; total 12,146. Circulation 29,-379. Receipts $2325.30; expenditures $1924.99.

Ossining (N. Y.) P. L. Margaret Acker, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, '13.) Accessions 858; total 7723. Circulation 46,208. New registration 579; total 4637. Receipts $3760.36; expenditures $3084.14.

It is expected that the new Carnegie library building will be ready for occupancy in the fall.

Oyster Bay (N. Y.) F. L. Louise Denton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 353; total 6519. Circulation 9871. Registration 862. Expenditures $1378.90.

Paterson (N. J.) Danforth L. G. F. Winchester, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 6340; total 54,087. Circulation 238,706. New registration 8566; total 22,284. Expenditures $29,900.

The number of books now in the main library and branches, after allowing for books worn out, lost, etc., is: Main library, 42,522; Grand street branch, 3865; Totowa branch 3671; Riverside branch 3106; Deposit station, no. 1, 580; Deposit station, no. 2, 343. Total 54,087. The cataloging and reference departments have practically been united for a number of years, considerably to the detriment of each and particularly to the disadvantage of the reference department. The children's department has had a busy year and, in spite of the fact that very few books have been added, the circulation has been, with one exception, the largest in its history. The total circulation from this department was 51,164, an increase of 10,858 over that of the year before. The Riverside branch was opened for registration and issue of cards on May 26, and for the issue of books on May 31. In this short time 1687 persons registered, a large majority being school children. In this matter the library has profited by the valued coöperation of the principals of public schools nos. 10, 18 and 22, Messrs. Sargeant, Weintrobe and Van Auken. The books circulated during this first month of the branch number 6500.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Apprentices' Library Company. E. M. Bache, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending March 31, '13.) Accessions 1602. Circulation 123,203. Receipts $12,435.31; expenditures $11,940.72.

Richmond (Va.) Virginia State L. H. R. McIlwaine, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Oct. 31, 1912.) Accessions 4865; total 91,882. Receipts (exclusive of legislative appropriations) $7455.05; expenditures $6795.68.

The cataloging of the library was continuous throughout the year, and the results obtained satisfactory. The number of traveling library collections is now 232: 138 school, 87 general, and 7 special libraries. In addition to the accession of valuable books and pamphlets there were a considerable number of manuscripts, portraits, prints, photographs and maps. The reference department shows a very gratifying increase in usefulness.

Rochester (N. Y.) Reynolds L. Anne R. Collins, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 2613; total 73,187.

The attendance at the library in Spring street was 54,951, and at the reading room in the Reynolds Arcade 56,599. The Rochester Association of Workers for the Blind has turned over the books it has collected for circulation among the blind of the city to Reynolds Library.

Rockford (Ill.) P. L. Jane P. Hubbell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, '13.) Accessions 2883; total 58,529. Circulation 166,544. New registration 3355; total 10,718.

One of the most important events of the year was the opening of the library's first deposit station at Montague House in South Rockford. The exhibit room has been used during the year for several interesting meetings and exhibitions, notably those of the Arts and Crafts Society and the Women's Club. A closer and more personal coöperation with the schools and teachers is needed to develop the children's department to its fullest extent.

San Francisco (Cal.) Law L. James H. Deering, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 3070; total 29,220. Receipts $16,162; expenditures $15,063.

Sedalia (Mo.) P. L. Frances Fordice, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, '13.) Accessions 1265; total 15,814. Circulation 61,370. New registration 1356; total 4442. Receipts $6612.44; expenditures $5339.85.

"The demand for German books was so great that it was necessary to supplement our meager list with a supply from the Missouri Library Commission, and their use shows that the German collection should be systematically increased. Successful effort has been made to keep people informed about the contents of the library . Many more magazines have been clipped this year and great boxes of articles have been classified, some mounted on manila sheets, others placed in large manila envelopes,

but all filed in classification order in boxes prepared for them. The picture and clippings collections are becoming so large that consideration is given them in book purchasing. Often it is possible and wise to wait for a book and to depend on the clippings and pictures."

Sodus (N. Y.) P. L. Accessions 344; total 1494. Circulation 10,659. Receipts $625.15; expenditures $430.02.

South Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. Mrs. Nellie Keith, librarian. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, '13.) Accessions 1269; total 10,269. Circulation 43,501. Receipts $4375.30; expenses $4244.08.

Waterbury (Conn.) Bronson L. Helen Sperry, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1912.) Accessions 5474; total 88,692. Circulation 228,354. Receipts $30,832.78; expenditures $24,626.53.

The library has a good and growing collection of books and pamphlets relating to municipal affairs, of which an annotated list has been sent to the principal city officials; also a notable collection of local history and genealogy. In natural history it is not excelled by any library of its size in the state. The reference department is extending its influence to neighboring towns. During the year 2463 questions were referred to this department.

Westminster (Vt.) P. L. Assoc. By the terms of his will, Edwin A. Wilcox, long a resident of Boston, leaves to the Public Library Association of Westminster, Vt., two funds of $500 each, the income of which is to be devoted to prizes to the best and second best readers and spellers, the awards to be made by a committee of three, one of whom is to be a woman, the committee to be appointed by the superintendent of schools and the teachers.

Woodland (Cal.) Yolo County L. Stella Huntington, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Total volumes 9780. Circulation 45,008.

There are 36 library stations in various parts of Yolo county, 15 of these being regular stations and 21 school stations. To the latter were sent 3267 books during the year 1912-1913 in 329 different shipments.

Bibliography and Cataloging

AFRICAN LANGUAGE. Pettman, *Rev.* C., *comp.* Africanderisms; a glossary of South African colloquial words and phrases and of places and other names. N. Y., Longmans. 18+579 p. (10 p. bibl.) O. $3.50 n.

AMOS. McFadyen, J. Edg. A cry for justice; a study in Amos. N. Y., Scribner, '12. 164 p. (8 p. bibl.) map, 12°, (Short course ser.) 60 c. n.

ANCIENT HISTORY. Webster, Hutton. Ancient history. Bost., Heath. c. various p. (8 p. bibl.) il. pls. maps (2 double), 8°. $1.50.

ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE. Maggs Bros., London. Old time literature. Pt. 1 (A to L), English and foreign authors prior to 1800, incunabula, 15th and 16th century books with woodcuts, illuminated mss., etc. 12°, pap. No. 311; 975 titles.

ANTWERP. Hoofdbibliotheek der stad Antwerpen; systematische lijst der Aanwinsten gedurende het jaar 1912.

ARCHITECTURE. Kretzmann, Paul E. Short introduction to church architecture and ecclesiastical art, especially from the standpoint of the Lutheran church. St. Louis, Concordia Pub. Ho. 32 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, pap., 30 c.

BARKER, GRANVILLE. Reading list on Granville Barker. *Bulletin of Bibliography,* July, 1913, pp. 130-132. Bost., Boston Bk. Co. *Bulletin.* 8°, pap.

BELL FAMILY. Bell (The) family in America; being an account of the founders and first colonial families, an official list of the heads of families of the name resident in the United States in 1790 and a bibliography. N. Y., W. M. Clemens, 45-49 William St. c. 45 p. (3 p. bibl.) D. pap., $1.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Bibliographical Society of America. *Bulletin,* July-Oct., 1912, pp. 51-58. A list of current American bibliographical publications. Bibl. Soc. of America Bulletin. 8°, pap.

—— Oritz, Delia G. Course in reference work and some bibliographies of special interest to teachers. State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis. 12°, pap., 38 pp.

——A. L. A. Booklist; a guide to the best new books. vol. 9, nos. 9, 10. A. L. A. Pub. Board, Chicago.

—— Bollettino delle Pubblicazione Italiane. Presso la Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze. 12°, pap. (No. 150; 927 titles. Supplements, 259 titles.)

—— Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Pt. 3, Natural science and useful arts. [The library.] 8°, pap., 60 c.; postpaid, 75 c.

—— Eastwood, Mary E., *comp.* Best books of 1912. University of the State of New York Bulletin. 63 p. 8°, pap.

—— Hampstead Public Libraries. Readers' guide and educational directory, July. 148 p. pap.

—— J. Terquem & Co., Paris. La bibliographie mensuelle revue des livres nouveaux. pap., no. 7; 27 p.

BOTANY. Arber, Agnes Robertson [*Mrs.* E. A. Newell Arber]. Herbals, their origin and evolution; a chapter in the history of botany, 1470-1670. [N. Y., Putnam.] '12. 18+253 p. (5 p. bibl.) il. pls. pors. 8°, $3.25 n.

British Museum. Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum (Natural History). vol. 4, P-Sn. 461 p.

Chanson d'aventure. Sandison, Helen Estabrook. The "chanson d'aventure" in Middle English. Bryn Mawr, Pa., Bryn Mawr Coll. c. 12+152 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, (Monograph ser.) $1.

Chastity. Main, J. Religious chastity; an ethnological study. N. Y., Macaulay Co. 12+365 p. (20 p. bibl.) 8°.

China. Pott, F. Lister Hawks. The emergency in China. N. Y., Miss. Educ. Movement U. S. and Canada. c. 12+309 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. pls. pors. fold. map, fold. tab., 8°, (Forward mission study courses.) 50 c.

Church. Rosenthal, Ludwig. Bibliotheca Liturgica Pars II. Munich. 12°, pap., (No. 150; 3592 titles.)

—— Trawick, Arcadius McSwain. The city church and its social mission; a series of studies in the social extension of the city church. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 8+166 p. (4 p. bibl.) D. 60 c.

——Womer, *Rev.* Parley Paul. The church and the labor conflict. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 10+302 p. (10 p. bibl.) D. $1.50 n.

Civil War. Ryan, Dan. Jos. The Civil War literature of Ohio; a bibliography with explanatory and historical notes. Cin., Stewart & Kidd. 518 p. 8°, $6 n.; hf. mor., $10 n.

Concrete construction. Cochran, Jerome. A treatise on the inspection of concrete construction; containing practical hints for concrete inspectors, superintendents, and others engaged in the construction of public and private works. Chic., M. C. Clark Pub. c. 15+595 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. 8°, $4.

Democracy. Cleveland, F. Alb. Organized democracy; an introduction to the study of American politics. N. Y., Longmans. c. 36+479 p. (13½ p. bibl.) D. (American citizen ser.) $2.50 n.

Diderot. Cru, R. Loyalty. Diderot as a disciple of English thought. N. Y., [Lemcke & B.] c. 13+498 p. (5 p. bibl.) D. (Columbia Univ. studies in Romance philology and literature.) $2 n.

Drama. Rondel, Auguste. La bibliographie dramatique et les collections du théatre. Lille, Lefebvre-Ducrocq. 13 p. 4°.

Drummond, W. The poetlical works of William Drummond of Hawthornden; with "A cypresse grove;" ed. by L. E. Kastner. 2 v. [N. Y., Longmans.] 109+254, 18+434 p. (52 p. bibl.) pors. facsims. O. (Univ. of Manchester pubs., English ser.) $6.75 n.

Education. Bibliography of industrial, vocational, and trade education. United States Bureau of Education Bulletin, Washington. 8°, pap. No. 532; 885 titles.

Education. Johnston, C. Hughes, *ed.* High school education; professional treatments of the administrative, supervisory, and specifically pedagogical functions of secondary education; with special reference to American conditions. N. Y., Scribner, '12. c. 22+555 p. (60 p. bibl.) diagrs., 12°, $1.50 n.

—— Todd, Arth. Ja. The primitive family as an educational agency. N. Y., Putnam. c. 9+251 p. (11 p. bibl.) O. $1.75 n.

Efficiency. -Select list of references on scientific management and efficiency. *Special Libraries,* May, pp. 72-108. 8°, pap.

Election of U. S. senators. Fanning, Clara Eliz., *comp.* Selected articles on the election of United States senators. 2d and rev. ed. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. 26+116 p. (11 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) $1 n.

Electric welding. Gamble, William Burt, *comp.* List of works relating to electric welding. New York Public Library. 23 p. 8°, pap.

Engineering. D'Este, Julian, Company. The D'Este steam engineers' manual; with electrical appendix, by C. Penrose. 2d ed. Bost., J. D'Este Co. c. various p. (3 p. bibl.) il. fold. pl. tabs., diagrs., 12°, $2.

Fiction. Baker, Ernest A. A guide to the best fiction in English. New ed., enl. and thoroughly revised. N. Y., Macmillan. 12+813 p. 8°, $6 n.

Germans in Texas. Tiling, Moritz Philipp Georg. History of the German element in Texas from 1820-1850, and historical sketches of the German Texas Singers' League and Houston Turnverein from 1853-1913. Houston, Tex., [The author.] 8+225 p. (3 p. bibl.) por. 8°, $1.50.

Horticulture. Tolman, Lucius Moody, *and* Mitchell, Lloyd C. The composition of different varieties of red peppers. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 32 p. (3 p. bibl.) tabs., 8°, (U. S., Dept. of Agriculture, Bu. of Chemistry, bull.) pap.

—— Triggs, H. Inigo. Garden craft in Europe. N. Y., Scribner. 11+332 p. (10 p. bibl.) il. pls. plans, 4°, $15 n.

Indians. U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Office of Indian Affairs. Books for Indian school libraries. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 7+33 p. 8°, pap.

Italy. King, Bolton, *and* Okey, T. Italy today. New and enl. ed. N. Y., Scribner. 12+414 p. (7 p. bibl.) 8°, $2 n.

Library reports. Index to library reports; comp. by Katharine Twining Moody. Amer. Library Assoc. Pub. Board, Chicago. 185 p. 12°.

Mahler, Gustav. Stefan, Paul. Gustav Mahler; a study of his personality and work; tr. from the German by T. E. Clark. N. Y., G. Schirmer. c. 8+132 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, $2 n.

NORTH CAROLINA. A select bibliography of North Carolina by Stephen B. Weeks. 16 p. North Carolina Library Commission, Raleigh, 1913. 24°, pap.

ORIENT. Fitch, G. Hamlin. The critic in the Orient; il. from photographs. San Francisco, Elder. c. 20+178 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, $2.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE AND ART. Luzac & Co., London. Bibliotheca Orientalis; being a catalog of Oriental mss., with a few reproductions of Mughal paintings. 12°, pap. No. 12; 401 titles.)

PHILOSOPHY. Fletcher, Orlin Ottman. An introduction to philosophy. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 17+420 p. (6 p. bibl.) 12°, $1.60 n.

POLISH LITERATURE. Select list of Polish books; comp. by Mrs. Jozefa Kudlicka. Amer. Library Assoc. Pub. Board, Chicago. 15 p. 12°, pap.

RACE PREJUDICE. Quillin, Fk. Uriah. The color line Ohio; a history of race prejudice in a typical northern state. Ann Arbor, Mich., G. Wahr. c. 9-16+178 p. (4 p. bibl.) maps, 8°, (Univ. of Mich. historical studies.) $1.50.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES. Farnsworth, W. Oliver. Uncle and nephew in the old French chansons de geste; a study in the survival of matriarchy. N. Y., [Lemcke & B.] c. 12+267 p. (16 p. bibl.) 8°, (Columbia Univ. studies in Romance philology and literature.) $1.50.

SCHOOLS. Chamberlain, Arth. H. The growth of responsibility and enlargement of power of the city school superintendent. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal. 283-441 p. (16 p. bibl.) fold. tab., 4°, (Pubs.: Education.) pap., $1.75.

SOCIOLOGY. McVey, Fk. Le Rond. The making of a town. Chic., McClurg. c. 6+221 p. (5 p. bibl.) 12°, $1 n.

—— Trawick, Arcadius McSwain. The city church and its social mission; a series of studies in the social extension of the city church. N. Y., Assn. Press. c. 8+166 p. (4 p. bibl.) 12°, 60 c.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Preliminary list of the national bibliographies of the South American republics. *Bulletin of Bibliography*, July, 1913, pp. 138-141. Boston Book Co. Bulletin. 12°, pap.

SPEECH DEFECTS. Blumel, C. S. Stammering and cognate defects of speech. In 2 v. N. Y., G. E. Stechert & Co. c. 10+365; 391 p. (21 p. bibl.) 12°, $5 n.; ea., $3 n.

TRAIN CREW LEGISLATION. Selected list of references on train crew legislation. *Special Libraries*, June, pp. 121-125. Special Libraries Association, Indianapolis. 8°, pap.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Woman's Suffrage bibliography. Budapest Public Library *Bulletin*, June, 1913. 14 p. 24°, pap.

Communications

Editor Library Journal:

Now that the 1913 meeting of the American Library Association is a thing of the past, would it not be well for those having charge of the arrangements for these meetings to consider the advisability of holding all future ones in a city. For several years it has seemed to me that the plan of holding these meetings at so-called summer resorts was a mistake, and no matter what may be the attractions of an Hotel Verminous or an Hightip Inn, the general good of members would be better served by holding them in a city where the hotel accommodations would be ample and reasonable, and where those who wish might have the opportunity to study actual library conditions. Academic discussions would not be at all interfered with, for ample room could be more easily obtained in a city, and the facilities better than are furnished by the parlors of a summer hotel.

Personally I favor one permanent meeting place, but I am well aware that I am advocating something which will not be favorably considered by a majority of the members of the Association. If one city was selected I should favor Boston, as furnishing the best facilities for the examination of practical library work, on both the largest and smallest scale of any place in the country, but "the different West" might object to holding the meeting each year at Boston, and so as a compromise it might alternate with Chicago.

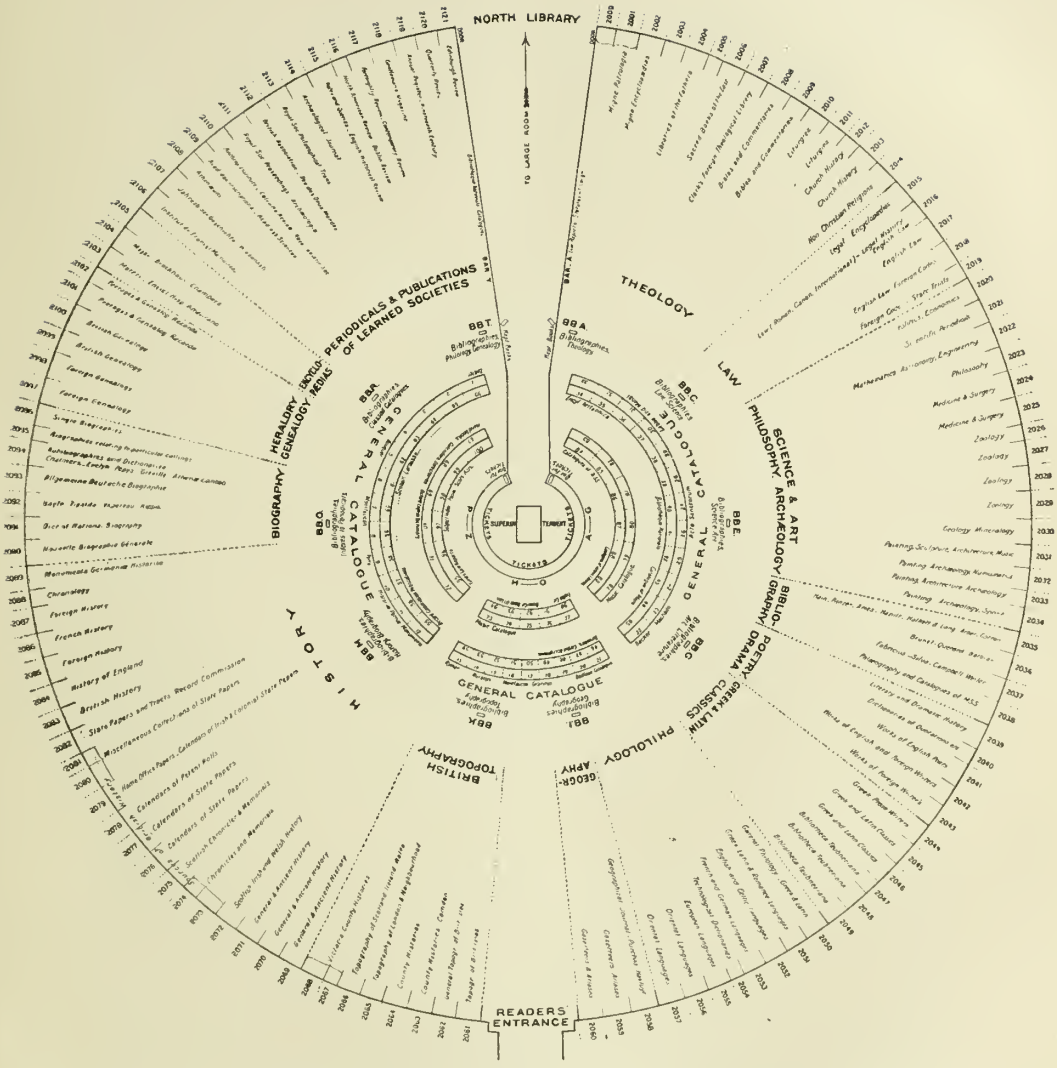
The point will at once be raised that the attendance will not be as large if the meetings are held in cities. This might be considered desirable by some, for only those really interested in the work would attend. I have never been able to see any particular merit in a huge meeting.

If future meetings are held in cities the advantages would be good and reasonable accommodations easily obtained, and the unpleasant features which have occurred at several meetings would not occur. No junketing features, and library boards impressed that the meetings are earnest in their purpose. The attendance would be mainly of those interested in the work.

JOHN C. SICKLEY,
Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Library Calendar

Sept. 9-11. Mich. L. A., annual meeting, Muskegon.
22-27. N. Y. S. L. A., annual meeting, the Sagamore, Lake George.
Oct. 1-2 (?). Vt. L. A., Woodstock.
8-10 (?). Minn. L. A., annual meeting, State University, Minneapolis.
9-10. Keystone State L. A., annual meeting Erie, Pa.
22-24. Mo. and Kan. L. A., St. Joseph, Mo.



BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY—PLAN OF READING ROOM



BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY—THE READING ROOM

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38 OCTOBER, 1913 NO. 10

THE death of Josephus Nelson Larned, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, removes from the library profession one of its honored elders. Although he did not come into library work from his earlier calling as a journalist until he was past forty, for twenty years from 1877, the year after the new library movement began, until 1897, he served Buffalo as chief librarian in a system which developed under his charge from a minor semi-public library into one of the foremost public library systems in cities of second rank; and the prominence which he earned in this second period of his life was recognized by his election to the presidency of the A. L. A. in 1893-1894. Mr. Larned was always the scholar, and even during his busy librarianship he found time to prepare his important and voluminous reference work, "History for ready reference," which has been one of the most important tools in library service ever since. After the score of years as librarian, he retired from the profession for scholastic work; and his pen has been prolific in books of history, bibliography and ethics. His sterling character endeared him most to those who knew him best, and in his relations as executive in the great library system he did all sorts of good work. Though he has been little known to the younger members of the profession who have come into its ranks within the past sixteen years, he will always be remembered with respect and affection by those who had the honor and pleasure of acquaintance with him.

ANOTHER effort is to be made to secure an adequate library representation from America at the Leipzig exposition by an A. L. A. special committee, appointed at the instance of the committee on international relations, of which Mr. Frank P. Hill is chairman. While the strained feeling among the peoples of Europe seems for the present to prevent successful international gatherings except in the smaller neutral countries, so that the hope of an international conference of librarians at Leipzig next year has been given up, there is no reason why American librarianship should not be adequately represented in the exposition and a representative delegation of Americans be present at the national meeting of German librarians in June, to which they are cordially invited. Mr. Hill's committee is now sending out a circular of inquiry to the leading libraries asking to what extent they will be prepared to participate in a library exhibit, and we hope that the replies may be sufficiently general and favorable to enable the committee to make a good showing. German librarians seem in these latter days to be not only ready to agree to adopt the most modern library methods, but, as Dr. Schwenke's visit proved, to appreciate the American development in this direction. There is perhaps no field in which American coöperation can just now be more helpful, as German librarians are paralleling American development in interlibrary loans and union catalogs and the increase of facilities to scholars.

AT the beginning of September the Library Association of Great Britain will hold its annual conference at Oxford, and Mr. Henry R. Tedder, one of the organizers of the L. A. U. K. in 1877, and ever since a close friend of many American librarians, sends a special request that American librarians will by their presence in considerable numbers help to make this gathering notable in its extent and character. Those American librarians who are planning a European visit for next year will do well to plan to be present at one or the other of these meetings, if they cannot stretch their journey to include both.

THE publication of the eighth edition of Mr. Dewey's decimal classification, and the fact that a number of subdivisions of the D. C. have been separately worked out raise anew the important question of standardization *vs.* up-to-date character. For instance, there has recently been worked out by Mrs. F. H. Ridgway, of the Berea College Library of Kentucky, a special classification of agriculture, in which the compiler has had the help of a number of high agricultural authorities. It has been the intention of Mr. Dewey to work out a scheme for the 630s, but its completion and publication have again been postponed to the ninth edition, which possibly may be published within the present year. Meantime agricultural libraries have multiplied with the growth of agricultural colleges, to the

braries has been a feature of the recent A. L. A. conferences. For those libraries which had adopted the decimal classification a special classification minutely subdivided is imperatively necessary, and Mrs. Ridgway has done good service in providing such a tabulation, which is printed elsewhere. Mr. Dewey has been on the alert to adopt new suggestions for subdivisions under such subclassifications wherever they seemed to fit in, and it is to be hoped that the agricultural subdivisions alluded to may serve this purpose. If it does not, and there is to be something better in the ninth edition, a serious dilemma will be presented within the D. C. itself; and this is likely to happen in other fields. Librarians must then choose between the standard subdivisions and those which they have already put into practice, and different ones will solve the dilemma differently. We would suggest that those who have need to make more minute subdivisions of the D. C. in any department should communicate first with Mr. Dewey, and endeavor to fit in their plans with his. There must necessarily be no little independent classification and subdivision, and this has especially been the case on the continent of Europe, where the Brussels Institute has worked out a very elaborate scheme, going into great detail in several fields.

It is of course true that statistics and "efficiency" methods may be pushed too far; and it is against this extreme that Miss Hitchler lifts up her voice in a paper elsewhere printed. Certainly efficiency should not disregard the human factor, for this would ultimately be the most inefficient use of the most useful of machines—to say nothing of higher considerations. On the other hand, the study of efficiency in libraries has very great importance, and first of all such study should be directed to health conditions in the staff, the efficiency of the human mechanism itself. After this comes the adaptation of the individual worker to his or her best work, or *vice versa*, the adaptation of the work to the individual. A statistical report of results is peculiarly difficult where the human factor is involved; nevertheless, there ought to be some methods of report which can at least make comparison among libraries more possible. To this we hope increasing attention will be given in the near future.

During what the newspapers sometimes call the "silly season," of hot weather vacancy, the clever "Librarian" of the Boston *Transcript* has this year been discussing with his readers "The worst hundred books," taking title and text from Mr. Crothers' essay in his last collected volume. Neither Mr. Crothers nor Mr. Pearson is using the phrase in Mr. Anthony Comstock's sense, for that would be only a fresh catalog of objectionable literature which would serve as a practical guide to salaciously minded readers. Nor are they making an *index expurgatorius* of books forbidden by any school of religion or ethics. It is in fact difficult to say just what they have in mind, and they admit that the solution or definition of "worst books" must be largely a matter of the personal equation of the reader. The number is legion of books that are not worth while, of those commonly spoken of as "trash" or "wash," and it is more than doubtful whether time can be usefully given to discussing them when the time would be saved by simply ignoring them. Mr. Crothers himself in his essay gave some pages to showing that such a book which he quoted at length was not worth quoting—and he **proved his case.**

A new feature of specialization in library training is developed in the scheme worked out by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in connection with the University of Wisconsin. This is a twelve months' course of instruction in "Library administration and public service," in which the teaching and practice resources of the commission and of the university will be happily combined with the purpose of supplying library workers specially trained for legislative and municipal reference work and sociological or business libraries. The leading thought is to emphasize knowledge of the subject rather than library technique, yet to furnish sufficient theoretical knowledge and practical experience of standard library methods to give good equipment for the best service. It is pointed out in the announcement of the commission, by the quotaeion of specific instances, that many positions at good salaries are seeking both men and women of the right quality and experience. The scheme is most interesting and promising, and is fresh evidence that the library profession, like the medical and legal professions, is already achieving that degree of importance of which specialization is at once proof and result.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY

By Theodore W. Koch, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

SECOND PAPER: ADMINISTRATION AND USE

DEPARTMENTS

Originally there were only three departments of the British Museum: Printed Books, Manuscripts, and Objects of Natural History. The first two classes made up the bulk of the collections. There were few antiquities and they occupied but little space. The natural history specimens were not very bulky and the books and manuscripts took up three-fourths of the available space in Montague House. In place of the three original departments there are now at Bloomsbury nine, as follows:

Director and principal librarian's office. This, of course, is purely administrative, but of its history and occupants we shall have more to say further on.

Printed books. This, the largest department of the Museum, is the one that concerns us chiefly. The annual increase is about 50,000 volumes, which is practically the size of the original collection of Sir Hans Sloane. While statistics of the size of the largest libraries are misleading, and certainly are unreliable for purposes of comparison, yet it may safely be said that the British Museum contains (inclusive of pamphlets) between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 volumes. The total amount of shelving in the Printed Book Department is about 46 miles.

Manuscripts. The manuscript department contains nearly 60,000 volumes besides charters, seals and papyri. Housed in this department are the manuscripts collected by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, as well as those gathered by Robert Harley, the Earl of Oxford. It is especially rich in papyri and illuminated manuscripts. A number of precious manuscripts came to the Museum from the Royal Library, including the Codex Alexandrinus. In recent years there have been added the Stowe manuscripts purchased from Lord Ashburnham and 450 volumes of the Duke of Newcastle's papers.

Oriental printed books and manuscripts. Established in 1892. Many books entered in the General Catalog are shelved in this department, as, for example, the various editions of Omar Khayyam. There are separately printed catalogs of the books and manuscripts in Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Coptic, Ethiopic, Hebrew, Hindustani, Japanese, Persian, Sanskrit, Syriac, Turkish, etc.

Coins and medals. Like some of the other departments, this had its origin in the Cotton and Sloane collections. It is now arranged in sections devoted to Greek, Roman, medieval, modern English and Oriental specimens. In 1872, £10,000 were spent on the finest Greek and Roman specimens of the Wigan collection.

Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. The nucleus came from the material acquired at the capture of Alexandria in 1801. The Layard, Rawlinson and George Smith collections proved valuable acquisitions. The department is rich in cuneiform tablets.

Greek and Roman antiquities. Contains rich collections of inscriptions, sculpture, vases, bronzes, coins and medals, gold ornaments and engraved gems, terra cottas, and miscellaneous objects illustrative of Greek and Roman life.

British and medieval antiquities and ethnography. Dates from 1866 and in it are included all works of this class found in the British Isles, together with such as throw light upon life of the middle ages. Many valuable additions were acquired from the Christy and Slade collections. The Waddesdon Bequest Room contains artistic treasures from the country house of the late Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, a trustee of the Museum.

Prints and Drawings. This is one of the most complete collections of its kind. The material is arranged in schools according to different styles of national art, and includes many original drawings of the old masters, etchings and engravings by noted artists. A sub-department of oriental prints has recently been created.

The department of Natural History, which is subdivided into the departments of Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology and Entomology, is housed in a separate group of buildings in Cromwell Road, South Kensington, built in 1880-83.

Accessions to the department of printed

books come by copyright, by purchase and by donation or bequest. "The amount available for purchase, although it has always been inadequate," says Mr. R. A. Peddie with commendable pride, "has nevertheless sufficed for the gathering together of a mighty collection of books unequalled anywhere in the world. The collection of each country's literature on the shelves of the British Museum is finer and more complete than is to be found anywhere else outside the walls of its own national library."

READING ROOM

The use of the Reading Room is restricted to the purposes of research and reference. Application for admission must be made in writing, and the applicant must specify his profession or business, residence, and the particular purpose for which admission is sought. All applications must be accompanied by a written recommendation from a householder, given on personal knowledge of the applicant, certifying that he or she will make proper use of the Reading Room. No persons are admitted for the purpose of preparing for examination, of writing prize essays, or for the purpose of consulting current directories. Tickets are usually granted for six months at a time, are not transferable and are subject to withdrawal. A ticket for a day or two will be issued on personal application at the Director's office. No person under twenty-one years of age is admissible except under a special order from the Trustees.

The following table shows the growing use made of the Reading Room since its occupancy of the new quarters in 1858.

Year	*Readers*	*Daily Average*	*Volumes supplied to Readers*
1858	122,103	424	312,897
1860	127,763	437	392,571
1865	100,271	349	353,247
1870	98,971	338	460,305
1875	105,310	360	582,269
1880	133,842	458	802,135
1885	159,340	526	1,103,121
1890	197,823	652	1,226,126
1895	194,924	643	1,405,866
1900	198,566	655	1,366,147
1905	214,940	711	1,599,562
1910	219,274	726	1,472,278
1912	236,643	778	1,561,138

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

The discontent due to the crowded condition of the Museum resulted in 1848 in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the constitution and government of the Museum. Purchases had been discouraged because of lack of shelf-room to accommodate new accessions. "When admission was more formal and the library comparatively poor," said John Winter Jones, "readers were content with the books which they found there, but as admission became more easy and the number of students increased, they made their demands not with reference to the contents of the library, but to their own wants." The Parliamentary investigation of 1848-49 grew out of a demand really created by Panizzi himself. He had given the British public a new ideal for a national library. The fact that in 1848 the Museum was still far from having attained that ideal was the real cause for some of the complaints. Of course, there was a great deal of nonsense uttered by way of criticism and suggestion concerning the administration of the British Museum. Everybody felt called upon to relieve his mind and provide for the ills of the institution. No doubt it had outgrown its early form of government and a revision of its rules and regulations and methods of procedure was advisable. "This system of things must be amended," said a writer in the *British and Foreign Review* in speaking of the report of the Commissioners of 1836. "We say it for the interest of the establishment as well as of the public." Not only was there trouble from outside, but there were numerous dissensions within the Museum.

The public of that day was not easily satisfied. One witness at the Parliamentary Investigation gave it as his opinion that a good catalog ought not only to list every book, but analyze the contents of every book. "The fault of the new catalog," said another witness, "is that it is one of the contents of books." "No annoyance," said a third, "is equal to a search through the four score folio volumes." This man wanted a short catalog because, as he said, at his time of life any other one would not be ready soon enough for him to use. "One result of these public commissions, one compensation for their frequent fruitlessness," said the *Quarterly Review* in commenting on the report of 1848-49, "is the faithful record they incidentally preserve of the individuality of such men as Mr. Panizzi. In these answers before his peers, better than in any writings, speeches, or notes

of conversation, posterity will trace the power, judgment, clearness, fairness, and even the wit of the great magnate of learning who has borne the Museum through stormy times on his Atlas-like shoulders." Justin Winsor once said that these parliamentary reports were his only text book of library science. Certainly no better discussion of library problems as viewed both from within and without can be found in the annals of government. Much of it is as pertinent to-day as it was two generations ago. Some elemental truths were so clearly expressed that it seems worth while to review this part of the testimony at considerable length.

Henry Hallam, the historian, who was at the time a member of the Board of Trustees, argued before the Commission that he did not think that either the trustees themselves or the head librarian should enter too minutely into the management of the different departments of the British Museum. He granted that he might differ from others in his views on this matter but as he said, it was well known that those who might be called professional men were naturally never very much pleased with the performances of amateurs. It was their own business, it was that to which they gave their whole time and it was natural that they should not like to have their judgment unnecessarily checked and restrained by the interference of officials or superiors. Of course this could only be a matter of discretion and it was evident that there might be error on both sides, but as a general principle Hallam thought that the trustees should avoid interfering minutely with the management of the different departments. The more they know of them the better, but that is a very different thing from interference. By way of illustration, he cited a single instance. While there may be half a dozen systems of ornithological classification, only one can be adopted and Hallam thought it very undesirable that when any one system had been adopted and entered upon in the classification of ornithology, a trustee or any other official connected with the Museum should say "This is wrong; such birds should have been placed in another division and such birds in this division." Hallam was of the opinion that in all matters of this sort, eminent men such as were in the different departments ought not to be checked by different opinions, which, after all, may be doubtful opinions, of those who are only officially and not naturally their superiors. Lord Sydney granted that it might be advantageous to entrust one or two literary men with the management of their own affairs by appointing them trustees of the Museum.

The office of secretary had been magnified in the hands of the incumbent of that day, the Reverend Josiah Forshall. Sir Henry Ellis, when asked whether he considered the secretary subordinate to the principal librarian, answering somewhat evasively, said: "Certainly there is no question that the duty of every officer in the Museum is to aid and assist the principal librarian in the custody and keeping of the general repository. I never knew it doubted." Forshall, on being questioned as to the practice in regard to requests from heads of departments to the Board, said that the communications were generally in writing and it had not been the practice to send for the gentlemen in question to hear from them any verbal explanation in addition to their reports. The recommendations, therefore, might be rejected without their knowing on what ground the refusal was made. The chairman asked whether the secretary considered that it was likely to promote good understanding and cordial zeal on the part of the men upon whose responsibility and character depended the efficiency of their departments when they did not even know why their suggestions were not attended to. If the minutes merely read, "The Board cannot comply with your recommendation," would it not be desirable, the chairman asked, that the heads of departments should come into communication with the Board in order that they might hear what objections had been made. The secretary replied that he thought the more communication between the Board and the heads of departments the better and that the more free the better. As to whether the communications ought to be put in writing or made verbally was, in his opinion, a matter of personal preference.

Hallam was of the opinion that it would be very desirable to have the head librarian present at the meeting of the trustees. He stated that it was originally intended that there should be at the head of the Museum

a salaried officer resident in the Museum as well as the principals of the different departments. He thought that it was very desirable to raise, as far as possible, the station of the principal officer and that there were material difficulties in giving any considerable authority to him relating to the departments, that a single individual might find it difficult to maintain such an authority, but in Hallam's opinion the principal officer should be intimately associated with the trustees; that he should have a seat at the Board, though not a vote; that the trustees should receive their information mainly from him, especially in cases where they might not personally have had the means of obtaining special information with respect to the general affairs of the Museum. Hallam thought that the head librarian should be a gentleman of known reputation, mixing to a certain degree in the world, and if of private fortune so much the better. He thought that considering the very great importance of the British Museum and the honor attaching to the situation, it would never be difficult to find a proper person of this description. He did not think that as a general rule the principal librarian should be chosen from the officers of the Museum.

CARLYLE'S TESTIMONY

On February 8, 1849, Thomas Carlyle was summoned as a witness before the commissioners and certified that he had been in the habit of using the Reading Room occasionally for some years past and had personally tested the resources of the library and the assistance it afforded literary men. He approved of the conduct of the attendants, but complained of the ventilation and of the noise of so many people being in there at once. He thought that the accommodation as to space was wholly inadequate and that very serious study was impossible, owing to the crowd and noise. He never used the Reading Room except for purposes of reference and thought the means of consulting the catalog in the Reading Room defective. This catalog was partly printed and partly in manuscript and only one copy was preserved there. While the volumes were in their proper order in the morning, after the library was open two or three hours, it was difficult to find the exact volume wanted. Carlyle thought that a printed catalog which might be purchased by individuals and libraries at a distance would be a great advantage. In addition to an alphabetical catalog of all books in the library, there should be, in his opinion, specific catalogs upon different subjects; for example, of the books on the French Revolution. Carlyle testified that he was at one time extremely anxious to find any list whatever of the books in this field, possessed by the British Museum. A mere auctioneer's list of the names of the books would, in his opinion, have been of prime service, but he could find no such thing in the library and without it he thought that the books were entirely useless to him. When he appealed to the keeper of printed books he was told that all the books were listed in the general catalog and that he had the same chance as others. "What chance others had I could not see. I was not unacquainted with the subject; and had already read several hundred volumes on it. From the general catalog, or other indications offered me in the British Museum, I had failed to discover that there was any specific collection of books on the French Revolution there at all. It was only by accident and in another quarter that I had heard of it; and now, without better aid than the general catalog, it was entirely inaccessible to me, of no use, whatever. For all practical purposes this collection of ours might as well be locked up in water-tight chests and sunk in the Dogger-Bank as put in the British Museum." Carlyle was willing to grant that he had succeeded in getting great benefit from the collection known as the "King's Pamphlets" in regard to the history of England during the Commonwealth, which he considered the most valuable set of documents connected with English history. He had at one time drawn up a memorial to the trustees of the Museum recommending that a manuscript catalog of pamphlets on the Civil War be sent to the printer without delay, but it was found that the project could not be carried out. "I was told that it was contrary to the rules of the library and I think that I heard that the catalog was now said not to be correct. I had found no error in it and I should say that the worst catalog that was ever drawn up by the hand of man was greatly preferable to no catalog at all. In fact, I believe a perfect catalog was never yet, and

never will be, made by any human being, but of all catalogs, surely by far the worst is no catalog at all. If you go into a mass of books and have no catalog of them, you are sent into a mere *silva silvarum*. You turn away with abhorrence, for you find that you can get nothing out of it. If you had the age of Methuselah to spend upon the thing, you could not go through such a trackless mass of confusion, which any one, just in proportion to the order that is in his own mind, holds in detestation, and flees away from. Exactitude is certainly to be wished for in all cases, and I should not like to be understood as saying anything in favor of slimming over any job that a man may have to do; but I am decidedly of the opinion that any catalog, whatever, even a mere auctioneer's list, printed with ordinary correctness, is preferable to no catalog."

Carlyle then went on to make some rather loose statements which he certainly could not have substantiated. "In Iceland," he said, "a man has a better chance of getting books out of the public resources than in Great Britain." He also thought the accommodations in the Bibliothèque Nationale superior to those in the British Museum, but he granted that the catalog there was accessible only to the librarian and his assistants. He stated on hearsay that the Göttingen Library was well cataloged. The superior accommodations which he claimed for continental libraries consisted in facility of access and the inspection of a greater number and variety of books. Carlyle wanted to do away with the formality of signing a reading room slip for books which he wished to consult. He thought that he ought to be allowed free access to the shelves and have a private work room because the noise in the reading room disturbed him. It was contrary to the statutes of the Museum to allow any reader the liberty of personally taking from the shelves such books as he might want. The reading room attendants would gladly have brought to Carlyle's desk any number of books, provided he had been willing to make out the slips.

Carlyle gave vent to his feelings in an article on the histories of the French Revolution, published in the *Westminister Review*, where he referred to the absence of a catalog which would give him the titles of books on this subject in the British Museum. "Some fifteen months ago the respectable sub-librarian seemed to be working on such a thing," growled Carlyle. "By respectful application to him you could gain access to his room and have the satisfaction of mounting on ladders and reading the outside titles of his books, which was a great help." The reference to "the respectable sub-librarian" Panizzi did not help matters and thereafter no verbal communications passed between these two men.

When Panizzi was asked whether, if Carlyle had applied to him personally for such extra assistance as he required for the purpose of investigating these pamphlets, it would have been refused him, the principal librarian said that they would by all means have done everything they could. If Carlyle had asked to go where the pamphlets were on the shelves, he would have been taken there. Though Carlyle said that he did not know Panizzi, the latter claimed that he knew him well enough and that he had talked with him about printing a separate catalog of those very pamphlets. Panizzi's complaint was that a reader in the reading room should direct the servants of the Museum to wait on him, to make them lose their time, while the reader who quietly did what he was told to do and gave his ticket in a proper manner was kept waiting because Carlyle would not comply with rules which were made for the good of all. "If the rules are not good, let them be done away with—that I could understand: but I cannot understand any exceptions being made in the reading room. I think all are equal there." When the chairman asked Panizzi whether he considered that a great national establishment could receive any permanent damage from extra attention being paid by officers in the reading room to persons of high literary reputation known to be engaged in important literary work, Panizzi replied that he did think so; that it would occur often, and that they must keep people for that special duty if it were expected of the Museum. Panizzi granted that it would be desirable that a person should be stationed in the reading room to give some assistance, but there should be special provisions made for this extra help. He contended that Carlyle had an advantage over other readers and consequently caused a want of discipline and order in the Museum. When

the reader would not look at the catalog, and would not put down the pressmarks, but would send for Mr. Watts, for example, who might be otherwise engaged at the time, and would make an assistant lose perhaps half an hour to find out what the reader wanted to know, that half hour was public time and it was time taken from other readers, and Panizzi contended that he did not know why Carlyle should have the Museum assistants turned into personal assistants. Panizzi allowed that he had placed assistants at the disposal of persons employed in important literary work, but always for a short time and in moderation, but in these cases he knew what the assistant was doing and he was responsible for the time of the assistant and if he had done wrong he was liable to blame. But he thought that no one ought to go and take people to whom he assigned certain duties and make them do personal work. If Carlyle had gone to the assistants as a last resort, it would have been different, but his refusal to look into the catalog quite rightly vexed Panizzi.

In Carlyle's opinion the Reading Room was crowded by persons who, from the trifling nature of their inquiries should be excluded. Others from mental incapacity were sent there by friends to pass away their time. He said it frequently took three quarters of an hour to get a particular book which he had asked for. The time actually spent by the attendant in procuring a book after the ticket had been given him varied from twenty minutes to half an hour. Next to having a catalog, he thought the most important thing would be to have more space and make some attempt at classifying readers, putting those who are reading novels or who are insane in a place by themselves, and putting men who are prosecuting serious study where they might have a great deal more composure than they now had. He advocated the establishment of public libraries in various parts of the metropolis, which would draw many of the present readers, and would leave ample accommodations and better attendance to those more serious readers who would remain.

Carlyle had to grant that he had never worked at a catalog and knew that the difficulties of making one were almost infinite. "The minimum of speed at which a man, diligent all the time, may make a catalog is beyond computation, but I recollect what may perhaps be taken as the maximum. A gentleman once on the Committee of the London Library, a professor of the University, in urging our librarian to greater expedition, declared that his own experience was to this effect: that he, with a servant only, had classed 3,000 books in one day. This was what our librarian could get through if he would bestir himself. The librarian did not find it very feasible; he did not proceed at that rate at all and he required a good deal of urging." Librarians of to-day will feel sympathy for their forerunners when they note that the failure to distinguish between cataloging and classifying was as common two generations ago as it is to-day.

When asked how book selection in a national library could best be cared for, Carlyle gave it as his opinion that "the librarian is the man that must, of course, have something first to say upon it; and if I were the librarian, I should say in reference to any book that was decidedly bad and false, 'I will not buy that book if I can help it,' but I should expect to be occasionally over-ruled by the trustees, who represent the sceptical part of the public. They would say to me: 'Though you are averse to this book, you are overruled.' I should say 'Very good, I have done my part. Certainly no book coming from the realms of darkness ought to be sent up to the realms of day and allowed to do evil to the sons of men if it can be hindered.'"

In answer to the question as to whether he was aware that many books supposed to be of doubtful character in former days have later been highly esteemed, Carlyle replied: "Yes, and this is perhaps the small benefit we get out of the application of that principle of universal scepticism which goes from one end of the world to the other at present. Every man declines to have any opinion of his own, but asks the world what their opinion is. By adding zero to zero a thousand times, you will not make a sum. Zero, nothing, is your sum, after all. But as regards this refusal to take certain books into the Museum libraries, observe, I could not, perhaps, would not, object to such a book's being published. I would let the book swim for its life, and it would survive if it were worth anything, but every man should consider that the Almighty has

given him some powers of judging, and that he is responsible for his use of the power. He should form his own opinion upon the matter or take a wiser, if he can fall in with it, and act upon that if circumstances permit him."

OFFICIALS

The Museum has had many officials whose careers furnish interesting subjects of study for present day administrators. Some of the early chief librarians were, of course, not what we of to-day would call professionally equipped for their duties—and yet they were equal to the less exacting demands made upon them. Joseph Planta, who was principal librarian from 1799 until 1827, granted additional facilities to the public, and during his administration the number of readers showed a considerable increase. Planta was a man of catholic tastes and increased materially the collections under his charge. He compiled a part of the catalog of printed books and did much of the work on the catalog of manuscripts in the Cottonian Library.

Sir Henry Ellis was appointed temporary assistant in 1800. A few years later he became assistant keeper of printed books under the Rev. William Beloe. At that time the prints and drawings were under the care of the printed book department and Beloe, who was somewhat easy going, let Robert Dighton, a drawing master, have rather free access to the prints. In 1806 it was discovered that Dighton had removed a number of prints which had been lightly pasted in the guard-books and had sold them to Samuel Woodburn, an art dealer. The detection of the depredations led to Beloe's dismissal, and Ellis was most unexpectedly raised to the headship of the department of printed books. Coincident with this promotion came a period of increased activity. Ellis, with his assistant Baber (who had formerly been his chief at the Bodleian), began to reconstruct the catalog in March, 1807, and completed it in December, 1819. The delay in the work was partly due to Ellis's transfer to the department of manuscripts in 1812, but even after this transfer he gave considerable time to the catalog and completed the parts he had already undertaken, namely, from A to F and from P to R, inclusive. Baber did the rest of the alphabet. While this early catalog was severely criticised by Panizzi, it must be remembered that the standards of cataloging were materially raised during the last century and that the early rules for cataloging were not very explicit.

Sir Henry Ellis proved one of the most interesting witnesses before the Select Committee of 1835. There had always been a constant comparison between the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, between London's library facilities and those of Paris. The honor of the British nation was felt to be at stake, and if the British Museum was not shown to be vastly superior to the Bibliothèque Nationale, the latter was lauded largely in the hope that the Museum might be brought up to the same high standard. "In the Paris library," Sir Henry Ellis testified, "no books are given out to readers for half an hour before the library closes; at the British Museum we have no restriction up to the last moment. It is one of the rules of the Paris library for one book only to be given to a reader at a time; the keepers are to be the judges for any cases of exception. A gentleman, whom I mean to produce to the committee to examine, assures me he can state that lately in the Paris library he was obliged to bribe one of the attendants to bring him a second volume of a work, he having had the first, and the subsequent volume which he wanted having been refused him. At the British Museum no exception is at any time made to a reader having as many books or manuscripts as he may wish; twenty or thirty would not be objected to, and the chief attendant of the room gives me assurance that a larger number has been occasionally given out at a time. In the Paris library romances, detached plays, light and frivolous literature, and political pamphlets are not sent to the readers in the Salle de Lecture, except for purposes of historical or particular research, and by especial favor from the conservators, to whom the readers must declare the precise objects for which such articles are wanted. That regulation shows the distinction which is very properly made at Paris between a public and what we call a circulating library. A public library is a place of consultation and reference; it ought not to be a receptacle for mere idle readers. A few months ago one of our readers sent, in a sweep, for all the annuals and all the keep-

sakes of 1834, and all were sent to him which we then possessed; we did not conceive ourselves to have a right even to remonstrate; no regulations restricting the party from making such a demand."

Van Praet told Ellis in 1828 that the secret police were accustomed to stay in the rooms of the Bibliothèque Nationale, but Ellis apprehended that British readers would be very averse or might even refuse to stay in the Museum Reading Room if they knew that a Bow Street officer was officially planted there. Panizzi related to the commissioners in 1849 that he had presented himself unknown at the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1835, and in order to test it he had called for some rare books, an uncut Homer and a Basiologia which had been stolen from them but was afterwards recovered. He was told that those copies were not allowed to be read. Panizzi said he did not want to read them, but merely to see the copies. After some hesitation he was told that he might go in to the room where these books were kept, but he was not allowed to remain long. He was then sent with an assistant to the room in question, where he asked for the Homer, and while he was looking at it the key was sent for and also the assistant. In the meantime the latter had found out that Panizzi liked fine books. When Panizzi's identity was discovered there was no end to the civilities he received, but as a stranger Panizzi thought that he did not receive half the civilities that were received by strangers at the British Museum and even by the humblest readers. "Paris must be surpassed" was Panizzi's method of stating the rivalry in the matter of the size of the two national libraries.

The following is a summary of Panizzi's principles of administration:

(1) The Museum is not a show, but an institution for the diffusion of culture.

(2) It is a department of civil service and should be conducted in the spirit of other public departments.

(3) It should be managed with the utmost possible liberality.

To Panizzi is entirely due the credit for one of the most important gifts ever received by the British Museum, the bequest of the Grenville Library is 1846. Acquisition was his main enthusiasm. He found a library of 250,000 volumes, mostly uncataloged, and left a collection of 1,100,000, thoroughly cataloged. His ideal was to have a library in which was to be represented every book in the English language. "I would have a public library so complete," said he, "that a scholar, however rich, will find it a more convenient working place than his own study, however well equipped."

In the meantime he had seen the Museum moved to its new quarters, had seen those quarters gradually filled to overflowing, and then by his master stroke of a central reading room with surrounding stacks filling up the quadrangle, had provided accommodations which would suffice for twenty years to come.

When Sir Henry Ellis was asked by the commissioners whether he considered that the object of the British Museum was to find a place of safe deposit for collections that might be bequeathed or bestowed, he reported that he thought the first object of the Museum was to preserve these collections for posterity. When asked what he thought was the best mode of obtaining a great national library or museum, whether it was by flattering the vanity of individuals and acquiring particular collections by that means, or by devoting national funds gradually and steadily to the accumulation of all that was worthy of being collected, he answered that he did not see why the two might not go hand in hand. The Rev. Mr. Forshall, the Museum secretary, said that people came very frequently to inquire about articles which had been presented to the Museum a long time ago. A man might have presented some trifling object forty years back, and his grandchild would come to ask about it, and sometimes it required a great deal of trouble to satisfy these people that proper care had been taken of the objects. What librarian has not had a similar experience?

Henry Francis Cary, the well known translator of Dante, after an unsuccessful application for a position in the department af antiquities, was appointed, in 1826, assistant keeper of printed books. At that time a classed catalog of the library was in preparation, and Cary was given charge of the section devoted to poetry. After this was given up he was employed in cataloging new purchases and copyright accessions. Dr. Garnett says that "the numerous titles extant in his handwriting show that he was both an industrious and an

accurate workman." When the principal librarianship became vacant in 1837 and Panizzi was given preference over Cary, the latter resigned. The basis of his claim for preferment was his broken health. "My age," he said, "it is plain, might rather ask for me that alleviation of labor which in this, as in other public offices, is gained by promotion to a superior place, than call for a continuance of the same laborious employment."

In April, 1837, John Winter Jones was appointed an assistant in the library. Panizzi became keeper of printed books the next year, and the Museum entered upon a new era of reform and extension. The books were removed from the Montague House to the new buildings and a new code of catalog rules was undertaken. In both these steps Jones was of the greatest service. The famous ninety-one rules, while prepared by a committee of which Panizzi was chairman, owe much of their merit to Jones. He acted as chief reviser when the catalog was begun in 1839, and he was Panizzi's right hand man in all innovations undertaken. He succeeded Panizzi as keeper of printed books when the latter became principal librarian in March, 1856. During his term as assistant keeper, the Reading Room was erected, and Jones was able to be of the greatest service to Panizzi in working out the details of this great institution. The new activity in the Museum brought many duties to the keepership, and Jones proved himself a diligent and prudent official. He succeeded Panizzi as Principal Librarian in 1866. "His methodical habits and soundness of judgment recommended him strongly to the trustees," said Richard Garnett, "and he was especially esteemed by those who, like Mr. Grote, Sir David Dundas and Mr. Walpole, took a warm personal interest in the working of the institution. . . . The condition of the staff, moreover, was considerably improved after protracted negotiations with the treasury. On the conclusion of this harassing business Jones's health became seriously affected, and failing to restore it by temporary retirement into Cornwall, he resigned in August, 1878."

Richard Garnett inherited from his father (who had been an assistant keeper of printed books, succeeding Cary) a facility for languages, and showed in his youth remarkable intellectual precocity. A year after his father's death, in 1850, the young lad of 16, who had declined an offer of a university course, was, through Panizzi's kind offices, made an assistant in the printed book department. He was first set to cataloging, but was shortly given the more responsible work of a reviser. His ability was soon recognized, and he was put in charge of classification. In 1875 he was made assistant keeper of printed books and superintendent of the reading room. "In spite of his shy and nervous manner," writes Sir Sidney Lee, "he at once won golden opinions by the courteous readiness with which he placed his multifarious stores of knowledge at the disposal of readers. Bishop Creighton called him 'the ideal librarian'—a title which was well justified by his width of literary knowledge and his zealous desire to adapt the national library to all reasonable public requirements." "His knowledge of the extraordinary collection under his care was wonderful," said the writer of the obituary notice in the *Athenæum*, "and his kindness in assisting research exemplary. Many a student owes to his memory and reading references on abstruse subjects and authors which only an encyclopædic mind could carry. Such learning is rare at any time, and especially in the present age, in which the hurry of competition and premature specialization have almost eliminated the all-round scholar. His knowledge and enthusiasm were at the service of all who approached him, and he was singularly tolerant of those odd or wayward characters which are an occasional feature of the Reading Room."

When Dr. Garnett retired from the Reading Room in 1884 to look after the printing of the general catalog, the office of superintendent was filled by the appointment of Mr. George K. Fortescue. The latter was then in his thirty-seventh year, and his youthful appearance caused one newspaper to object that a great scholar such as Dr. Garnett should be displaced by "a beardless boy." Like Garnett he had served as "placer" or classifier, and so had acquired considerable familiarity with at least the more recent accessions. His knowledge of these was strengthened by his work on the subject-indexes to the informational books received at the Museum since 1880, the time when they began printing the titles of accessions. In recognition of the

value of this work and his services in the Reading Room, Mr. Fortescue was made keeper of printed books in 1899, which office he held at the time of his death in 1912. "He was a man," said his colleague, Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, "who gave himself unusually freely to others. His sympathy, his kindness, his generosity could only be exhausted by very gross misbehavior, and even when worn with the illness of his later years his vivacity as a talker was as notable as the range of subjects which his talk covered and the variety of its tones. Like his favorite Thackeray, he had a constant and vivid sense both of the comedy and the tragedy of life, and when this found its way, as it sometimes did, quite naturally and unaffectedly into his talk or into a casual speech, it was singularly impressive."

In 1909 Mr. (now Sir) Frederic George Kenyon was appointed director and principal librarian. He had entered the service of the Museum as an assistant in 1889, and in 1898 he was appointed assistant keeper of manuscripts. His maternal grandfather, Mr. Hawkins, had been keeper of antiquities at the Museum. Dr. Kenyon's appointment to the principal librarianship was "viewed with satisfaction as likely to produce excellent results" (*Athenæum*). The director is an accomplished scholar and has numerous publications to his credit, among others "The evidence of Greek papyri with regard to textual criticism," "Handbook to the textual criticism of the New Testament," "Our Bible and the ancient manuscripts," "The palæography of Greek papyri," a three volume catalog of Greek papyri in the British Museum, "Facsimiles of Biblical manuscripts in the British Museum," and numerous articles in periodicals. He has also edited Aristotle, Bacchylides, Hyperides, the Centenary edition of Robert Browning, and the "Letters of E. B. Browning." Under the present direction the Museum is sure to maintain its high standard and to continue to be a Mecca for scholars and investigators, not only from every part of the United Kingdom, but from the entire scholarly world.

SOME STATISTICS OF THIRTEEN LIBRARIES AND A SUGGESTION FOR AN A. L. A. STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

By Geo. F. Winchester, *Librarian, the Paterson (N. J.) Public Library*

In 1905 the Paterson Public Library occupied its new Danforth Memorial Building, the erection of which had been in progress during the preceding two years. The large building and the wider scope of the work of the library required a larger staff, and it was decided to establish a systematically arranged and graded salary schedule with fixed rules to govern appointments, promotions and other details of staff administration. Up to that time there had been no such schedule or rules. In earlier years, for a time, written competitive examinations had been held. These were later abandoned and young women were appointed to the "evening force" as needed, usually from the High School on recommendation of a trusted teacher. From the evening force they were promoted to the regular day force as vacancies occurred.

This statement is made to show why, in 1906, we found ourselves in need of definite information as to salaries paid, methods of appointment and various other details of administration in the public libraries of cities averaging about the size of Paterson, and why, finding no such information ready at hand, we sent out a somewhat extended questionnaire to a dozen or more such cities. So far as I recall, all the librarians addressed responded generously, and with the aid of the information so obtained we were enabled to construct "Rules for Appointments and Promotions of the Library Staff, and Schedule of Salaries" that have been in force until the present year.

Our trustees having last fall decided to consider a general increase of salaries and again wishing to know how far such increases had been carried in other libraries, we brought out the question sheets with their answers received a half dozen years before, and, after adding a few questions, again sent them to the librarians with the request that they be brought up to date. From the second set of answers, Miss Cox has compiled the tables given here. The figures are for the last complete library year—

Toledo	Trenton	Washington	Worcester	Ave. Population
168,497	96,815	331,069	145,986	150,288
is F. Sewall	H. L. Hughes	G. F. Bowerman	Robert K. Shaw	Averages
$27,103.40	$24,512.45	$73,394	$56,894.76	$40,270.29
.160	.253	.221	.389	.267
94,601	56,889	150,000	192,627	109,354
.56	.59	.45	1.3	.73
365,307	230,160	650,527	529,145	392,086
3.8	4.	4.3	2.2	3.5
2.1	2.3	1.9	3.6	2.6
.074	.106	.113	.108	.103
				Average maximum salary
		$1,500		$1,247
$720	$780	1,000	$800-1,000	911
	600	540-720	400-600	695
900	660	1,200	1,000-1,400	920
480-720	360-600	360-720	400-900	660
1,200	660	1,000	1,000-1,400 †$100 as Arts Lib'n—$1500	1,000
900	Vacant	1,000	800-1,200	848
480		540-900	400-650	607
		540-720	400-600	666
	660	900 Lib'n 720 C. Br. Lib 480 Assist		688

STATISTICAL TABLES, SHOWING POPULATION OF CITIES, EXPENDITURES, NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION, SALARIES, AND RULES FOR APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION, ETC., OF STAFF, OF THIRTEEN LIBRARIES.

Compiled by ALICE COX *of Cataloging Department, Paterson Public Library.*

	Fall River	Jersey City	New Bedford	New Haven	Omaha	Paterson	Scranton	Somerville	Syracuse	Toledo	Trenton	Washington	Worcester	Ave. Population
Population (1910)	119,295	267,779	96,652	133,605	124,096	125,600	129,867	77,236	137,249	168,497	96,815	331,069	145,986	150,288
Librarian	George W. Rankin	Esther E. Burdick	George H. Tripp	Willis K. Stetson	Edith Tobitt	G. F. Winchester	Henry J. Carr	Drew B. Hall	Ezekiel W. Mundy	Willis F. Sewall	H. L. Hughes	G. F. Bowerman	Robert K. Shaw	Averages
Total expenditure	$30,992.76	$54,477.05	$48,210.62	$40,000	$31,211.11	†$29,900.46	$21,356.70	$39,809.20	$45,651.29	$27,103.40	$24,512.45	$73,394	$56,894.76	$40,270.29
Expenditure per capita	.259	.203	.498	.299	.251	.238	.164	.515	.332	.160	.253	.221	.389	.267
Total number of volumes in library	87,469	144,969	152,108	105,000	104,538	*54,087	71,423	107,702	100,200	94,601	56,889	150,000	192,627	109,354
Number of volumes per inhabitant	.73	.54	1.6	.78	.83	.43	.55	1.4	.73	.56	.59	.45	1.3	.73
Total home circulation	207,729	799,083	344,150	405,000	267,371	244,088	130,124	597,157	327,281	365,307	230,160	650,527	529,145	392,086
Circulation per volume	2.3	5.5	2.2	3.8	2.5	4.5	1.8	5.5	3.2	3.8	4.	4.3	2.2	3.5
Circulation per capita	1.7	2.9	3.5	3.	2.1	1.9	1.	7.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	3.6	2.6
Average cost per volume circulated	.149	.068	.14	.098	.117	† .122	.164	.067	.140	.074	.106	.113	.108	.103
SALARIES.														Average maximum salary
First Assistant		$1,512	$1,500	$1,300			$720	$650-1,000	$1,200			$1,500		$1,247
Chief Cataloger	$852	924	850	1st Assistant	$900	$750-900	1st Assistant	650-900	1,000	$720	$780	1,000	$800-1,000	911
Assistant Catalogers	702	408-588	700	600-720	720	450-650	720	650-900	720		600	540-720	400-600	695
Chief of Delivery Dept	852	588	700	1,140	900	700-800		650-900	1,000	900	660	1,200	1,000-1,400	920
Assistants in Delivery Dept	494	288-492	480-700 Advance from minimum to maximum at rate of $60 per year	240-720	480-720	450-600	600	360-600	300-720	480-720	360-600	360-720	400-900	660
Reference Librarian	852	Assistant Lib'n	750	1,140	900	In charge of catalogers	600	650-900	1,000	1,200	660	1,000	1,000-1,400 †$100 as Arts Lib'n—$1500	1,000
Children's Librarian	852	516	700	960	900	500-650	600	650-900	1,000	900	Vacant	1,000	800-1,200	848
Assistants to Children's Librarian	1 at 572 3 at 520	288-444	600 and 312	240-570	480-720	450-550	480	360-600	720	480		540-900	400-650	607
Reading Room Attendants	1 at 520 1 at 494	684	700	With Reference Room		420-500		360-600	1,000			540-720	400-600	666
Branch Librarians		516	540	720		600-650		650-900	600		660	900 Lib'n 720 C. Br. Lib 480 Assist		688

† More than 10 per cent. of expenditure was for establishing a new branch which was open only about a month before close of year. During current library year cost per volume circulated will probably be reduced to about 10 cents.

* This library, established in 1885, was burned in 1902. Present library system built up since then—hence the comparatively small number of books.

a year ending at various dates in the different libraries, from November or December 1912 to June 30, 1913.

After a comparison of the salaries reported the first and the second time by ten of these libraries, we estimate that the average increase made in the libraries during the interval of half a dozen years was approximately twenty-two per cent. Of the thirteen libraries on the present list, only eight received our questionnaire in 1906. One of those that replied to our inquiries at that time is so large as to practically outclass most of those on the present list, and for that reason the questions were not sent the second time. Another—a very progressive library in the west—sent replies to the first questionnaire in such form as to make practical comparison with other libraries rather difficult, and that library is not included in the list printed here. The librarians of two of the more important and interesting New England libraries sent very full replies to my questions, but felt obliged to refuse permission to print their salary schedules. Those two libraries are therefore not included.

The average shown in the first of these two tables of libraries in thirteen representative middle size cities are interesting—$40,270 average expenditure, 109,354 volumes in libraries, 392,086 circulation. The average annual "turnover" or circulation per volume is three and a half, the per capita circulation a little over two and a half and the average cost per volume circulated ten and one-third cents. One of the most interesting items is the annual per capita expenditure for support of the libraries, the average being twenty-six and seven-tenths cents. At the head of the list stands Somerville, with an expenditure of fifty-one and a half cents for each inhabitant. New Bedford is a very close second, with forty-nine and eight-tenths per capita, and Worcester comes third with thirty-eight and nine-tenths cents expenditure. It should be noted that in the case of New Bedford only about three-fifths of the expenditure is of funds raised by taxation, as that library has very large endowments. So in the matter of per capita city appropriation, Worcester—although that library too, has considerable endowments—is probably second only to Somerville. It is noteworthy that all three are Massachusetts cities.

Mr. Robert K. Shaw, in his report for 1912 as librarian of the Worcester Public Library, says:

"Malign statistics as he will, every librarian scans none the less eagerly the results of the annual circulation; if a material gain is apparent, he reports to his Board that the library is doing efficient work as amply shown by popular interest; if he finds none, he inveighs against the alleged science of statistics as a constant deceit and snare."

Mr. Shaw's description of a tendency in the mental action of librarians is undoubtedly correct; nevertheless, it would probably be found that in most cases where the library circulation is large, the other departments are also doing good work. At any rate, a large registration and circulation is proof that the library is reaching the mass of the people, and that should be the first, though by no means the only object of a free public library. However, there are, perhaps, a few public libraries where the scholarly side of library work has—wisely or unwisely—been developed at the expense of the popular side, and where for that reason the home circulation may be comparatively small.

The most fortunate combination for highly successful public library work seems to be something like this—a collection of books, large in proportion to the population of the city, in a good building or buildings, an intelligent, appreciative public that will approve large appropriations for library support, an intelligent, public-spirited and broad-minded board of trustees who will put an able librarian in charge, give him a free hand and "back him up." Possibly some such situation now exists in the fortunate town of Somerville. Anyhow, the statistical showing of that library is very noteworthy.

Referring to the part of the table concerning rules for appointments, promotions and so forth, it will be seen that all except three of the libraries have written examinations of candidates for positions, though one reports that examinations are not competitive. One of the three not having such examinations "is about to adopt them," and in another, heads of departments are generally college or library school graduates. In six of the thirteen libraries, applicants for positions must pass a state or municipal civil service examination. The varying regulations as to hours of work, sick leave, vacations, and other such details are

interesting and, while of course one may not generalize too much upon the basis of reports from only thirteen libraries, yet there is probably a tendency towards uniformity in those matters, and such standardizing seems desirable.

I have already said that the information that is tabulated here was first gathered to meet an urgent practical need of our own. It is now published because several of the contributors desired to see the returns from all the libraries and because it is thought that the tables will interest many.

This brings me to the chief purpose of my brief article, which is to suggest that the A. L. A. Publishing Board undertake the issue of a Statistical Annual, which should contain the most extensive assemblage of facts and the widest showing of library practice in the United States that it is possible to bring together.

University and college libraries should be in a class by themselves. Public libraries in all towns of ten thousand population and over should be divided into several classes. Let us say, somewhat as follows:

(1) Cities of from 10,000 to 75,000 population.
(2) 75,000 to 300,000—the class represented in the tables herewith.
(3) 300,000 to 600,000.
(4) Above 600,000 population.

I think that for public libraries (as distinguished from college and other special libraries), the arrangement by population of towns would be more useful than by number of volumes. The fullest possible information from each library would be systematically tabulated and placed in its proper class, where averages for each class of libraries (classed according to size of cities) would be shown for appropriations, expenditures, salaries of various positions, circulation, cost, etc.—as in tables here given—and for very many other items of practical importance.

I can see no reason why the salaries of librarians of all libraries supported by public tax should not be tabulated. There should be no objection to this. A librarian receiving a large salary would hardly object to publication of the fact, while those less fortunate might benefit by such publicity, particularly if in the columns showing work done their libraries could give a good account of themselves.

With such a publication at hand, when a library board is discussing the salaries of its staff or of any individual thereon, it would be easy to ascertain at once whether the salaries already paid were above or below the average and also to make some comparison of the work accomplished by the library in question and others in its class. The most careful statistics of city appropriations should be given. This should include the total assessed valuation of each city and the method of assessment—whether at full market value or at what point below. Such figures ready at hand would often be most useful to finance committees endeavoring to get a proper appropriation for their libraries. Many of the subjects which are reported upon at A. L. A. meetings, such for example as children's work, in various details, methods and cost of binding and other similar topics, might be covered by the tables in the annual. In each issue might be given a minute and critical illustrated description of say two library buildings—one large and costly, the other small.

In fact, the field of usefulness for an "A. L. A. Statistical Annual" seems to me to be very wide. Perhaps it is too wide, but at our library of comparatively modest resources I think we would be willing to pay—if necessary—ten dollars a year for such a book if the work were thoroughly well done.

EFFICIENCY IN LIBRARY WORK.

By Theresa Hitchler, *Brooklyn Public Library.*

Efficiency, efficiency—the cry is ringing round the world. What do we mean by efficiency anyway? It seems to be tending towards the deification of the bookkeeper or accountant. I know what it used to mean—the best possible work done in the greatest possible quantity in the shortest possible time, with some reference to and consideration of the individual. To-day it seems to be used in a perverted sense and, ignoring the individual

Syracuse, N. Y.	Toledo, O.	Trenton, N. J.	Washington, D. C.	Worcester, Mass.
pecific require- for entrance to ation.	High School or equivalent	High School or equivalent	High School, stiff examination and "personality."	Exam. in hist., literature, gen'l inf., lib'y economy (optional), gen'l fitness (latter is oral test).
None	.....	18 and over	18-35	Juniors 18-30 Seniors 18 35
Yes	Yes	"Certainly"	Usually, but not required	Examination
es appoint from certified by Civil Service	City Civil Service	Recommend. of lib'n to Adm. Comm.	Completely in hands of librarian	From eligible list
Yes	City Civil Service	Yes, Civil Service	Not competitive	Yes
No	Yes (see 5)	No	No	Yes
No	No	One apprentice about every other year	Apprentice class	No
Practical work	Practical work	Practical work	Both formal instruction and practical work.	.....
No	Yes, until able to work independently, rapidly and correctly.	Yes 6 months	Yes 7 months	None required from candidates from eligible list.
No	Yes	No, exceptions made if necessary by Civil Service Comm.	Yes, but unusual	Yes
; lib'y school and 2 lib'y students not es).	Yes	As heads of depts.	Have few now. "Wish we could give up apprentice class and have all lib'y school grads."	Yes, lib'n, children's lib'n, 1 senior assist.
een-twentieths	Two-thirds	Seven-thirteenths	About four-fifths.	About 90%
Yes	No	Two grades	Not formally	Yes, except 6 highest posit.
45	42	Nov.-Mar. 45 Ap.-Oct. 42	Winter 41 Summer 39	41½
ay on account ening work	None	Half-holiday every other week	Saturday in winter 1 hr. earlier off; 3 hrs. earlier in July, Aug., Sept.	Weekly half-holiday except week containing legal holiday.
weeks	No fixed rule	No rule	30 days may be granted at discretion of lib'n.	3 weeks half-pay, 3 extra weeks on quarter pay.
weeks	Principals 4 weeks, others 3 weeks	1 month; pages and janitors 2 weeks	30 *working* days.	Lib'n, heads and seniors 4 weeks, juniors 2 weeks.
19	14 on full time, 4 or 5 book-boys by the hr.	17, including 4 pages	.....	55, including pages

	Fall River, Mass.	Jersey City, N. J.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Haven, Conn.	Omaha, Neb.	Paterson, N. J.	Scranton, Pa.	Somerville, Mass.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Toledo, O.	Trenton, N. J.	Washington, D. C.	Worcester, Mass.
(1) *What educational qualifications required*	High School or equivalent	"Sufficient to pass fair examination in English."	High School at least. Most heads of depts. college or library school graduates.	High School	High School, some college work and extra reading.	High School or equivalent	High School	High School or equivalent; good health and general ability.	No specific requirements for entrance to examination.	High School or equivalent	High School or equivalent	High School, stiff examination and "personality."	Exam. in hist., literature, gen'l inf., lib'y economy (optional), gen'l fitness (latter is oral test).
(2) *Age requirement?*	.....	16-35	.....	18-40	Prefer 22-35	16-35	None	18-25 for entrance as inexperienced apprentice.	None	.....	18 and over	18-35	Juniors 18-30 Seniors 18-35
(3) *Vacations filled by promotion?*	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Competitive examination for all applicants whether staff or other.	Yes	Yes	"Certainly"	Usually, but not required	Examination
(4) *How are appointments made?*	Trustees on recommendation of Librarian	From results of Civil Service exam.	.....	From list of eligibles furnished by Civil Service Bd.	From training class; one best fitted.	First made to evening force from eligible list of State Civil Service Board.	By trustees on nomination of librarian	Exam. and "experience rating" of apprentices; minimum of 26% required.	Trustees appoint from names certified by city Civil Service Dep't.	City Civil Service	Recommend. of lib'n to Adm. Comm.	Completely in hands of librarian	From eligible list
(5) *Written competitive examinations for appointments?*	Yes "are about to adopt them."	Yes, Civil Service	No	Yes, except Lib'n, Assist. Lib'n, Heads of Depts.	No, admission to training class by exam. (More difficult than formerly.)	Yes, State Civil Service	No	Yes, for admission to all grades for all appointments.	Yes	City Civil Service	Yes, Civil Service	Not competitive	Yes
(6) *Examinations for promotion?*	No, "but consider adaptability of attendant for position."	Yes, Civil Service	No	No	No	Not at present. Future practice undecided.	No	Yes, 40% exam. 60% experience	No	Yes (see 5)	No	No	Yes
(7) *Either training or apprentice class?*	No	Not at present	No	No	Training class, in charge of lib'y school graduate of experience.	No; but members of "evening force" are practically apprentices.	No	Yes, apprentices colleges graduates qualifying through apprenticeship are given salary and standing of 3d year.	No	No	One apprentice about every other year	Apprentice class	No
(8) *Formal instruction or practical work only?* *With or without pay?*	Practical work	Talks by librarian and practical work. Paid.	Practical work except for experienced assts.	.....	Lectures and practical work $10 per mo.	Practical work as evening assistants at $10 per month. Before receiving appointment on regular force, evening assts. generally do much "extra" day work by the hr. and so get more or less training in several depts.	Substitute service for lower positions. Higher positions filled from library schools.	Both formal instruct. and practical work. 40-5 hrs. per wk. for 3 mos. without pay.	Practical work	Practical work	Practical work	Both formal instruction and practical work.	.....
(9) *Any work without salary?* *How long?*	No	No	.....	No	5 hrs. per day for 7 mos.; 2 hrs. practical work, 1 hr. lecture, 2 hrs study and reading.	Yes—130 hrs.	No	See (8)	No	Yes, until able to work independently, rapidly and correctly.	Yes 6 months	Yes 7 months	None required from candidates from eligible list
(10) *Are non-residents eligible to appointment?*	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, but exceptions will be made when necessary.	Yes, but preference given to residents, other things equal.	Yes, "purpose of trustee is to obtain best information and most efficient assistants possible for money at their disposal, irrespective of residence."	No	Yes	No, exceptions made if necessary by Civil Service Comm.	Yes, but unusual	Yes
(11) *Are library school graduates employed?*	.....	.....	Yes (6 at present)	.....	Yes, but all are Omaha people.	Infrequently — none at present	When occasion arises, not frequently	Yes, "graduation from lib'y school does not change method of entrance or promotion; they are eligible for Grade 1."	Yes (5 lib'y school grads. and 2 lib'y school students not graduates).	Yes	As heads of depts.	Have few now. "Wish we could give up apprentice class and have all lib'y school grads."	Yes, lib'n, children's lib'n, 1 senior assist.
(12) *What proportian of staff have received training in your library only, for their work?*	Entire staff	All except librarian	Two-thirds	All except five	About one-half. All have had first training here and taken leave of absence for further training.	Entire staff—except lib'n	Three-fourths	Four-fifths	Thirteen-twentieths	Two-thirds	Seven-thirteenths	About four-fifths.	About 90%
(13) *Is staff graded, with salaries to correspond?*	No	To a certain extent	Salaries uniform except Chief Assistant, ref. lib'n, art lib'n, catalogers. Takes several years to reach maximum.	No	Two grades, heads of depts and all others. "Hope to change this soon."	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Two grades	Not formally	Yes, except 6 highest posit.
(14) *How many hours of work required per week?*	Ref. 42 Others 39	8 hrs. per day	43½	45	48 hrs. 8 hrs. per day	Heads of depts and catalogers 38½, desk assists. 41½.	42	40½	45	42	Nov.-Mar. 45 Ap.-Oct. 42	Winter 41 Summer 39	41½
(15) *Weekly half-holidays?*	None	Two half holidays each month.	None. Work alternate afternoons and evenings.	3 half days on account of evening work.	Half-holiday once a month	One weekly half holiday which is increased to whole holiday once every month.	None	Yes; arranged to give 24 hrs. free	1 half day on account of evening work	None	Half-holiday every other week	Saturday in winter 1 hr. earlier off; 3 hrs. earlier in July, Aug., Sept.	Weekly half-holiday except week containing legal holiday.
(16) *Sick-leave. How many days per year without lass of salary?*	No rule. Salary continued for reasonable time.	Never deduct from salary for absence caused by illness.	Rule being formulated.	14 days	No deduction for illness	14 days (cumulative from year to year.)	No rule. In practice 12-15 days	No rule. Absence acted upon by Board in each case.	2 weeks	No fixed rule	No rule	30 days may be granted at discretion of lib'n.	3 weeks half-pay, 3 extra weeks on quarter pay.
(17) *What annual vacation allowed?*	2 weeks	Heads of depts. 3 weeks, gen'l staff 2 weeks.	3 weeks except branches 2 weeks.	2 weeks, 1st year, 3 weeks after.	2 weeks	Lib'n one month, general staff 20 *working* days.	3 weeks	4 weeks; 3 between Je. and Oct., 1 between Jan. and Feb. Ungraded service from 2-4 weeks.	4 weeks	Principals 4 weeks, others 3 weeks	1 month; pages and janitors 2 weeks	30 *working* days.	Lib'n, heads and seniors 4 weeks. juniors 2 weeks.
(18) *Total number on staff (excluding janitors)?*	22, including 4 stack-room runners.	43	30	34	17	21 regular assist's, 2 evening assist's, and several extra workers by the hour.	.....	52; 29 regular, 3 catalog revisors, 3 part time revisors, 17 high school boys and girls as attendants and pages.	19	14 on full time, 4 or 5 book-boys by the hr.	17, including 4 pages	.....	55, including pages

or regarding him merely in the light of a machine, appears to refer almost entirely to the quantity of work turned out with a minimum, or rather with a carefully studied system, of movements—an attempt to reduce or elevate (?) to a science something that cannot be so managed unless the individual is to become a machine in earnest and forever abandon all trace of individuality, the possibility of the consummation of which attempt I greatly doubt. It doesn't seem to me this agitation or craze can last.

Efficiency to-day is being scientifically managed to the hilt and to its limit—and is therefore in danger of being one-sidedly done to death. I think we are all apt to forget the drawbacks of any new idea or enterprise in dwelling on its advantages. To a large extent of course that is necessary to insure the successful carrying out of any idea—there must be little looking backward for the moment. As with so many ideas, this of efficiency profits the few rather than the many in the long run, unless moderately and reasonably conducted and applied, for while work is manifestly increased in quantity, if not quality, the machinery which turns out that greater quantity is in danger of breaking so much the sooner or oftener. If this machinery were not human it wouldn't matter very much, but the fact that it is must be looked squarely in the face. All machinery costs money, but human machines are most costly and most difficult to replace. Ought we not to weigh this more thoroughly than we seem to be doing in our present craze for showy statistics? I do not hold that "might is right" always, but might is a force which has to be considered and reckoned with. Are we not in peril of running into opposition so great, so as yet unaware of its giant strength, that we shall be helpless before it when it comes? We cannot first make people into machines and then ruthlessly break those machines without retribution overtaking us at some unsuspected or unforeseen moment. "Efficiency" is running amuck in the industrial world and has seeped into the professions.

In the first place do we not use System and Efficiency interchangeably? I think we do, though they are not at all synonymous. System is necessary in all branches of human industry, professions included, if we are to make our work tell. But efficiency, as that expression is used to-day, implies a ruthlessness of mechanical concentration which is harmful to the individual, destroys or deadens his human interest in the work, reduces him to a mere machine and in a far less time than formerly, wears him out. There is no joy in work which means only unfailing accuracy and unremitting speed.

And, by the way, are we not, while overestimating the value of the precious statistics we gather, underestimating the time spent in gathering the same and the money paid to the experts, nonexistent in former days but necessary to-day at a large sum per annum, who to justify their positions find it incumbent upon them to devise new and ever new methods of tabulation? I do not mean to decry the value of System—nor of Statistics. Far from it. And in certain branches of industry, such as brick-laying and the like, it has proved its right to exist. But to think that we can apply it indiscriminately to any branch of any industry or profession is ridiculous. I'm seething with thoughts on the subject anxious to find expression, but I believe I'd better confine myself to the effect of the efficiency method on library work. Librarians in their eagerness to progress are apt to follow in pursuit of a new idea, follow to the bitter end, piling up on each side of the narrow traversed lane the slightly older ideas but partially carried out in practice and all other accumulated work that has to wait while they're chasing the new will o' the wisp. I'm for progress, too, but everything in moderation, I maintain, until we're sure. I've had so much experience in the gathering and garnering and manipulation of statistics and in trying to make them tell a true story intelligibly and without exaggeration, that I know whereof I speak. And by that same token I am wary of statistics because I have experienced too frequently their unreliability as well as their trustworthiness. By that I don't by any means intend to convey the impression that in library work any more than in other work we can afford to discount the value of statistics. Far from it, for I believe the Cataloging Department of the Brooklyn Public Library was among the first to inaugurate a system of individual *work* sheets, monthly sheets containing the daily record of each assistant's work, so far as that work could be reduced to definite figures. Therein lies the

crux of the matter—"so far as that work could be reduced to definite figures." It was started here more as a sort of moral spur, more for the sake of affording each assistant an opportunity of keeping up her standard, of making her (as well as her chief) aware of her own "falling off" or improvement in her work, than for purposes of permanent record or comparison. For in library work there is comparatively little so mechanical as to be reduced to the monotony of brick-laying. Even in writing catalog cards, or in copying such cards (I know that example will occur to most) intelligent and observant work pays in the end. That presupposes thought as well as speed in manipulating the typewriter and necessitates a certain amount of questioning or "looking up" the entries in catalog or other authority, digressions which cannot well be reduced to exact figures. To be sure, all such work should be systematized as much as possible, that no unnecessary steps be taken in consulting the catalog and no waste movements occur in the handling of the cards, etc. The pasting, labelling, marking of books and other mechanical processes can be reduced to a much more scientific minimum of movements, as can the laying of bricks, without detriment to the work. But even here detriment to the individual will follow in due course—in shorter or longer time, depending on the strength and temperament and sex of the individual—as is being demonstrated only too frequently to-day. Physicians are beginning to recognize and acknowledge the fact that monotony of work for too great a period is often as much the cause of nervous breakdown as is its strenuousness. And this applies, said one physician recently, not to work in factories alone, but is prevalent among people of our sort, in professions like ours. We must take into account the fact that some of us can be pushed some of the time, a few of us most of the time, but none of us *all* of the time along the same road. Either our spirits would rebel or our constitutions break, or both. A change in the work during the day, at stated and definite periods if possible, will do much to make for efficiency, both as regards the work and the individual, for the improvement and excellence of the former will depend in large measure on the well-being, physical and mental, of the latter and vice versa. The mere accumulation and tabulation of statistics takes time. If we're going in heavily for very minute statistics, let us also keep statistical account of the time it takes to gather and keep those statistics. I think the result would surprise most of us. What we gain in one way do not we lose in another? And I must always hark back to the question *"Cui bono,"* that is, if quantity alone is to be the basis of efficiency, as it seems to be in so many cases that have been cited by lecturers on the subject. We have heard of the number of bricks which have been laid per hour per man. There is much opportunity for poor work here so such statistics may prove valuable and justify the efficiency method which has resulted in raising the average or they may not. But to say one librarian can write 50 cards a day and another 80, or to prove that one assistant has circulated 100 books a day and another but 60, is not telling the whole story by any means. *Figures* in such cases are not sufficiently convincing to the initiated, and it certainly cannot be taken for granted that the one who wrote the greater number of cards or circulated the larger number of books, must necessarily be the most efficient worker. Not any more so than that the plodder who never loses a minute must perforce be considered to turn out a greater quantity of work than the spurter, who would break down nervously if obliged to do her task in the same way. We are all so differently constituted and must be allowed sufficient latitude individually to work out our own salvation, so long as the results aimed at are attained. Will any number of figures without a personal knowledge of the person in question enable you to judge effectively of that person's ability? If one classifier's record states that she classified 20 books in one day and another that she classified 25, will that knowledge enable you to form a just estimate of each one's work or make a fair comparison between the two? Not unless many other facts are taken into consideration and indefinable qualities weighed. We might as well attempt to record and keep a record of the number of thought waves and brain revolutions that went to decide the classification of each book. I may seem somewhat pessimistic, but you know that to be successful one must not be over-optimistic. It is only by seeing obstacles, even when they do not exist, that one is enabled to devise means to overcome them. The "Efficiency" of the "Head"

of any enterprise will do more to make for much and good work than almost anything else, and this efficiency may be said to lie more in the "Head's" inspirational qualities than in any mere mechanical, intellectual, administrative or other ability—or all these combined, which without the first mentioned lose in effectiveness. Perfection of mechanical detail without *esprit de corps* or enthusiasm and interest on the part of the individual as motive power will not make the machinery work smoothly and at its best. If one pushed one's staff to the very limit of its power always, one could never call on its members for extra speed at critical moments. James H. Collins in a recent article entitled "Interest—The Business Mainspring" —says: "To the business man executive work is often the best sort of fun, because he is intensely interested. For the boss, all the success and most of the fun in his work is to be thoroughly interested. And the interested man soon finds that the easiest road in management is to transmit some of his interest to others. To-day the executive not only tries to communicate his enthusiasm and point of view to those subordinates with whom he is in personal touch, but goes further—he develops and makes plain the points of interest in the work itself so that employes at a distance may be stimulated." A little warmth of human interest and feeling will never be wasted. Louis XIII it is said failed as a man and as a king because he lacked warmth of affection for his fellow-creatures. The constant use of the spur to achieve greater results in quantity can be overdone and may eventually become ruinous. It is such things that tend to promote the cause of Socialism. To my mind the highest form of efficiency consists first in studying the people intrusted to you until you know them so well that you can adapt their talents to the work allotted them if you cannot assign to them the work for which they have most talent. That process is almost certain to insure the happiness of the individual, overcome his inertia, arouse his interest in the work, inspire him to train himself to accomplish the best results, to lessen or eliminate all unnecessary movements of his own initiation, without being told, and to develop his capacity for independent action, and for remaining an individual and free. I have a great deal of sympathy with Oscar Wilde when he says "There is no one type of man. There are as many perfect as there are imperfect men. And while to the claims of charity a man may yield and yet be free, to the claims of conformity no man may yield and remain free at all." I hope that I have made it plain that I am a firm and enthusiastic believer in system and efficiency, but that I would merely decry its being carried or exercised to such excess that it must in the end perforce topple over of its own weight. Let us remember that one is more apt to get the best results with the least seeming effort. I can do no better than to close by quoting the admonition of Whistler, "Art is not in showing pains, but in effacing all traces of it."

A CLASSIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURE LITERATURE

Mrs. F. H. Ridgway, *of the Berea College Library, Berea, Ky.*

This revision of Mr. Dewey's classification of agriculture was undertaken for Berea College Library primarily that places might be afforded the new agricultural and country life literature. While planning for the new material it seemed advisable to make certain changes in some of the old subjects which have outgrown their quarters in the D. C.

In our work of revision there was held in mind the desirability of avoiding changes which would cause erasures of numbers on material already in the library. A few such changes seemed justifiable, however.

Vegetables have been transferred from 635 to 634.1, and Forestry from 634.9 to 635. Very obviously Vegetables should go in 634 under Horticulture; and Forestry, which is not a horticultural subject, not only needed a different location, but because it has become one of the great branches of agriculture it deserves a position relatively more important, therefore it has been given a section of its own.

Another change, made chiefly to secure a section for government publications, is that of transferring Fishing and Trapping—subjects relatively undeserving of a whole section—from 639 to 638, where they are arranged with Bee and Silk-worm culture under Other agricultural industries. To provide a place for general material about plants 632 has been changed from Pests, Hindrances, etc., to Plant Husbandry, plant pests, etc., being kept in this section as a division of Plant Husbandry, while pests, etc., affecting animals go in 636 under Animal Husbandry.

There are no other changes which involve erasures. In other places where the revision suggests changes they are affected by the addition of figures. An effort has been made to avoid very long numbers.

In this work inquiry has been made into the

agricultural classifications of a considerable number of libraries, both public and college.

To Mr. Wyer (1900), Mr. Cutter (1898), Mr. Morton (1906), Massachusetts Agricultural Library (1912), and Yale Forest School (1912) the writer is greatly indebted for material incorporated from their classifications. For information obtained on certain social and economic questions thanks are due to Professors L. H. Bailey, T. N. Carver, J. L. Coulter, G. F. Warren, H. C. Taylor, and W. J. Spillman, also to Professors F. O. Clark and Frank Montgomery, of the Agricultural Department of Berea College.

630 Agriculture

.1, Rural sociology; .11, Statistics; .13, Agricultural economics; .131, Labor; .134, Co-operation; .136, Finance; .138, Production; .14, Agricultural legislation; .18, Transportation; .19, Country life; .191, Farm home; .192, Farm women; .193, Farm boys and girls

.2, Farm management; .22, Organization and equipment of farm; .221 Farmstead. Fields, etc.; .222, Farmhouse. Outbuildings. Fences. (See also 728); .223, Farm machinery and implements; .23, Administration of farm; .231, Farm accounting

.3, Dictionaries. Cyclopedias

.4, Essays. Addresses. Popular literature about agriculture and country life

.5, Periodicals

.6, Societies. Proceedings, etc.

.7, Study and teaching; .71, Elementary schools; .72, Secondary schools; .73, College and universities; .74, Extension work; .75, Schools and experiment stations; .76, Institutes. Summer schools; .78, Fairs. Exhibits

.8, Applied sciences; .83, Agricultural physics; .84, Agricultural chemistry

.9, History. Travel and description

631 Soils

- .1 **Physics**
- .2 **Chemistry**
- .3 **Tillage**
- .4 **Crop rotation**
- .5 **Fertilizers**
- .6 **Reclamation**
- 7 **Drainage**
- .8 **Irrigation**
- .9 **Special areas**
- .91 Dry farming
- .92 Irrigation farming
- .93 Mountain farming

632 Plant husbandry

.03, Dictionaries. Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History

- .1 **Seeds and germination**
- .2 **Planting and transplanting**
- .3 **Training. Pruning**
- .4 **Breeding**
- .5 **Pests and diseases**
- .51 Pests
- .511 Animal (also beneficial)
- .512 Plant
- .52 Diseases
- .521 Parasitic
- .522 Non-parasitic
- .6 **Protection from frost, drought, etc.**
- .7 **Harvesting. Curing. Storing**
- .8 **Marketing. Exhibiting**

633 Field crops

.01, General culture and care; .011, Seeds. Germination; .012, Planting; .014, Breeding; .015, Pests and diseases; .016, Protection; .017, Harvesting; .018, Marketing; .03, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History

- 1. **Cereal crops**

  (May arrange cereals in alphabetical order. Same arrangement may be made for other crops, for vegetables, fruits, etc., and for breeds of horses, etc.)
- .2 **Forage crops**
- .21 Grasses
- .22 Legumes
- .3 **Root crops**
- .4 **Sugar plants**
- .5 **Textile plants**
- .6 **Alkaloidal plants**
- .7 **Other**

634 Horticulture

.01, General culture and care; .011, Seeds. Germination; .012, Planting; .013, Pruning; .014, Breeding; .015, Pests and diseases; .016, Protection; .017, Harvesting; .018, Marketing; .03, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History

- .1 **Vegetables**
- .11 Edible roots
- .12 Edible stems
- .13 Edible leaves
- .14 Edible flowers
- .15 Edible fruits
- .16 Edible seeds

.17 Edible fungi
.2 **Fruits**
.21 Pomaceous
.22 Drupaceous
.23 Citrous
.24 Small fruits
.25 Grapes
.26 Nuts
.3 **Floriculture**
.31 Greenhouses Conservatories
.32 Hotbeds. Coldframes. House plants
.33 Outdoor floriculture
.34 Bulbous and tuberous plants
.35 Cut flowers
.36 Annuals
.37 Other flowering plants
.38 Non-flowering plants
.39 Trees and shrubs

635 Forestry

.03, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History. Travel and description

.1 **Silviculture**
.2 **Forest protection and preservation**
.21 Pests and diseases
.3 **Forest economics**
.31 Forest policy
.311 Forest reserves
.5 **Forest influences**
.6 **Management**
.61 Mensuration
.62 Engineering
.63 Administration
.8 **Utilization**
.81 Lumbering

636 Animal husbandry

.003, Cyclopedias; .005, Periodicals; .006, Societies; .007, Study and teaching; .009, History. Travel and description; .01, Breeds; .02, Feeds and feeding; .03, Care and housing; .04, Breeding; .05, Pests and diseases (See also 619); .08, Exhibiting. Judging

.1 **Horses**
.11 Breeds
.111 Light horses
.112 Draft horses
.113 Ponies
.13 Feeding and care
.14 Breeding
.15 Diseases
.18 Exhibiting. Judging
.19 Asses. Mules
.2 **Cattle**
.21 Breeds
.211 Beef breeds
.212 Dairy breeds
.213 Dual purpose breeds
.23 Feeding and care
.24 Breeding
.25 Diseases
.28 Exhibiting
.3 **Sheep**
.31 Breeds
.33 Feeding and care
.34 Breeding
.35 Diseases
.39 Goats
.4 **Swine**
.41 Breeds
.43 Feeding and care
.44 Breeding
.45 Diseases
.5 **Poultry**
.51 Breeds
.53 Feeding and care
.54 Breeding
.55 Diseases
.56 Chickens
.57 Ducks and geese
.58 Turkeys
.59 Other
.6 **Birds**
.7 **Dogs**
.8 **Cats**
.9 **Other**

637 Dairy farming

.03, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History

.1 **Milk**
.2 **Butter**
.3 **Cheese**

638 Other agricultural industries

.1 **Bee culture**
.2 **Silkworm culture**
.3 **Fish culture**
.4 **Trapping**

639 U. S., state, and foreign government documents

SPECIAL LIBRARY SERVICE

By G. W. Lee

These are days when libraries are fast becoming recognized as essential in business, and the question, "How do you run your library?" is familiar to custodians of libraries that serve business houses. A good answer to such a broad question might be, "We run our library to suit the boss": to save him time and trouble in getting questions answered or obtaining books he would like to use; to furnish him with information that he could hardly hope to obtain through ordinary channels; to record experience, so that each question answered is a stepping stone for answering questions of a similar kind.

Do all business houses need special libraries? The engineer, the insurance man, and the banker have in common a need of statistical reports, maps, directions, etc., but what of the man whose business is more an affair of routine or of simple experience—the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker? While not every business man needs a library, I can point to a brass company, a paper manufacturing concern, and a dry goods house which are making valuable use of their libraries. The farmer of to-day finds the *Farmers' Bulletin* published by the Department of Agriculture of great advantage; the miner, the *Geological Survey*. It is necessary for the engineers in charge of modern street railway and lighting properties to work out the refined problems of car-mile costs, efficiency in the purchase of coal, refrigeration off the peak load, which their specialists and sub-specialists study out in minute detail. It is the investigation of such questions that calls for the special library and makes it a thriving organization.

A good example of special library development is the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, which recently added the feature of a special inter-library worker, who while making headquarters at the Public Library, considers the community her archives of information, using the telephone, visiting other libraries, professors, specialists, and business houses as occasion warrants. Those who belong to the Bureau, subscribers having contributed upwards of a $25 minimum for a period ending Dec. 31 of current year, have the first call upon her services. "If I can subscribe $25 to have my questions answered from one center, why do I need a reference library?" You will not need one, if your questions are few and can be answered in five or ten minutes; otherwise you will have to wait your turn. No doubt nine-tenths of the questions you would ask could be answered by purchasing a dozen books, and then you would have the beginning of your own special library. In that way many special library collections have been started.

Having suggested the general requisites of a special library and the need for such collections, it might be well to point to the way in which daily experience is a daily reminder of how one needs to grow. This is done by selecting a few items from a box of a thousand or more questions, covering a record of eight years, and commenting on the resources, or the needs that each question calls to mind:

1. Paper on "Earth pressure." Found through referring to our card catalog of periodical references. (Our general classification scheme for this purpose available for distribution in pamphlet form.)

2. "Irrigation projects." Asked before, and indicating the value of record of questions answered.

3. "Costs of car barns." Extra periodical indexes resorted to, to save time in handling separate volumes. (This plan of keeping an extra file of separately bound periodical indexes does not appear to have been adopted elsewhere.)

4. "Magazines dealing with good roads." Requested by Chamber of Commerce; good suggestions found in *Engineering Index*.

5. "Cement company's pamphlet on house construction." A catalog available in our purchasing department.

6. "How to address the dean of a college." Referred to our office authorities on such matters. (Let me suggest the collecting of data for a handy book of business English.)

7. "Full name of selling agent of a New Hampshire mill." New England business directory tells us these are but typical of dozens of questions and suggestions which might be cited.

And what do we ask of others? Probably more than others ask of us. For titles on recent works on distillation of wood, we find the Chemical Library of Massachusetts Institue of Technology a resourceful center. For certain features of concrete, we like to know that another departmental library of that same institute can let us take C. A. P. Turner's thin but $20 book. We have been glad to find the Boston Society of Civil Engineers binds into its volumes the construction news supplement of a certain technical journal. We are constantly interchanging services with Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Company's banking library. We call upon various professors for their expert suggestions, and it would seem as though we wrote the departments at Washington every day. It is simply a question of development, to make more of a science of our methods, and join more and more with others for the same purpose.

There is ample literature on special libraries illustrating their value and their working methods. The following pamphlets pertaining to our library may be had upon request: "The library and the business man," 1907; "The library and its facilities," 1911; and "Classification of periodical references," 1912.

THE MASON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Great Barrington, Massachusetts, Free Library dedicated its new building on July 24, 1913. The late Mrs. Mary A. Mason, an adopted resident of the town, willed funds amounting to fifty thousand dollars for the erection of this building to the memory of her husband, the late Capt. Henry Hobart Mason.

A competition, for which eight architects and architectural firms were chosen from New York and Boston, resulted in the selection of the design submitted by Messrs. Blanchard & Barnes, Architects, at 15 West 38th street, New York City. Prof. Warren Power Laird of the University of Pennsylvania advised the building committee as professional consulting architect.

The style of architecture adopted is that which prevailed in New England during the colonial period and is commonly known as the Georgian. The desire, in treating the design, has been to impart a cheerful, comfortable, and homelike feeling by an effective arrangement of parts and architectural features externally, and by an open treatment and effective lightening internally.

From the street the building presents a harmonious effect. The exterior is laid up in Howard brick, made in the same primitive methods of the early colonials, and used with great success by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White on some of the gates at Harvard University. White marble trimmings relieve the red stone. This stone was quarried in West Stockbridge where was obtained about one hundred years ago the marble for the front of the city hall in New York City. The roof is of variegated slate, having several slightly different colors, a method which does away with the old idea of a slate roof monotonous in color and in texture. The edges of the slate are roughly chipped to make the roof more interesting. A graceful wooden railing runs along the ridge connecting the chimnies which rise at both ends of the building. A dignified cupola in wood and copper, bearing on its front face the family arms of Lord Barrington, surmounts the whole. Following the scheme of the period selected the main entrance is in the middle of the front of the building, flanked on each side by two windows. In the walls at the sides of the door are combination lanterns and flag poles, providing a place for the display of the flags of the Nation and of the Commonwealth.

The plan of the interior of the building shows it to be a rectangular structure. The main entrance and its vestibule opens into the reading room which occupies the entire front of the building. This room is seventy-seven feet long and thirty feet wide. The imported English red tiled floor suggests fire proof construction. To guard against noise rugs have been placed in important places. The walls are paneled about twelve feet high with a wooden wainscot painted old ivory, and above, the plaster walls are painted colonial buff. Under the windows are book shelves. The barrelled ceiling is coffered. Two high backed settees and rugs crossing from the front door to the charging desk immediately opposite divide this great room in the middle. Thus is formed a reading room for adults at one end and one for children at the other. Perhaps the most pleasing details of the room are two attractive mantels over the fire-places at both ends of the room. Even the andirons were chosen with special care as to the proper size and form.

One of the interesting features of the plan of the library is the fact that the librarian's desk, placed directly opposite the front door and in the centre of the building has splendid supervision of the entire main floor and of the stairs leading to the basement. Behind the desk and separated from the reading-room by columns is the stack room installed by the Snead & Co. Iron Works, forty-five feet long and twenty-four feet deep. For the present only one tier has been installed, but the steel beams supporting the floor of this room were made strong enough to support more tiers, and the room and the building were designed with the idea that these would be installed when the growth of the library shall require it. The capacity of each tier of stacks is fifteen thousand five hundred volumes. The desk has been built with efficiency of service in mind. Ample space has been provided for charging trays, for receiving and delivering books and for the storage of supplies. The stacks and furniture were prepared by the Library Bureau. The card catalog case is placed just at the end of the desk, beside the entrance to the stacks.

The Librarian's room, practically fourteen feet square in the north east corner of the building, is reached through a lobby opening from the stacks. In the southeast corner is the reference room sixteen by fourteen feet. Shelves five feet high, extend around the walls of this room for the books of general reference.

A staircase descends from the end of the desk in the main room. Here a hallway runs through the length of the building in the middle, and opening from it are, first, on the left hand side, or to the rear of the building where the ground slopes away and permits full length windows, the receiving room, where books may be unpacked and sent by a lift up to the librarian's room above, next a large room under the stack room which is to be used as a museum for a local historical collection, and connecting with it a room under the reference room whose use is not yet assigned. In the basement also there is a storage stack room for the used documents, and there are ample toilets and a large boiler room. There are two indirect heating registers for the large reading room, but most of the building is heated by direct radiators.

The general effect of the building is that of

a private library where rows of books on low shelves lure to the browsing habit, where cozy window seats and comfortable chairs tempt a book lover to curl up and read, where the entire atmosphere is one of dignified refinement, and culture and the love of the literary masters of all days is ever present. No more care could have been exercised in the selection of every detail to produce this harmony. And yet the library is workable. Those who come here helping themselves to solve the great problems of the day will find every convenience for doing so, the laboratory method can here be followed, only it will be done among charming surroundings.

The building committee had for a chairman Mr. A. C. Collins, who is also the chairman of the board of directors of the library. Miss Emma F. Sheldon is the librarian.

J. A. Lowe.

WHAT THE LIBRARY CAN DO FOR OUR FOREIGN-BORN*

By John Foster Carr

Fresh among my boyhood's memories—I am talking of the early eighties—there stand pictures of two librarians, one a grave but genial scholar of remarkable erudition, the head of a great library, the other a young lady whose duties in a town library made no serious inroads upon her favorite work of knitting. I do not pretend to say how far these two were, for their primitive time, prevailing types of librarians, but types I believe, they were. To compass "all learning" was long the ideal of the library that the scholar-librarian followed. Now as it seems to me, with your new scientific organization, "all life" has become the library's province, and every library is doing new planning and new work for its conquest, developing greater educative force, greater attractive social power. And to the librarian's despair, with the coming of this new purpose, our life grows more and more complex, as it rapidly develops a new civilization.

The new duties, for instance, that immigration is putting upon the libraries vastly complicate the question of the library's development. It is a national problem that it is largely for you to meet, unquestionably the greatest educational problem yet unattempted in this country. How shall I state its size and significance to you?

Define first the problem from the point of numbers. It will be the marvel of the future that we have sometimes received a million immigrants a year and yet that for so many years we have done nothing for their systematic Americanization and education. The Director of the Census made the announcement last October that there were among us 3,612,700 foreign-born males of voting age who were not naturalized, a fact that carries a consequence of probably 7,000,000 men, women and children more or less out of touch with American ideals and American ideas. In your own Massachusetts, where your 1,059,245 foreign-born amount to very nearly one-third of your total population, 264,475, or 58 per cent of your foreign-born white males of voting age are not naturalized. Of this million again, 141,541 are illiterates, 10 years of age and over. These large figures state impressively your local problem.

The school, the great assimilator of our foreign children, has, it must frankly be admitted, accomplished little for the adult foreign-born. It has found it difficult to refashion its educational method to the immediate necessity of the case. Neither books nor system nor seats have been well adapted to instruction of the immigrant. Altogether the handicap has been too serious a one to be surmounted by any but the most intelligent, persistent, and ambitious of our foreign-born.

The library has a far greater opportunity in this work than the school. For the Americanization of the adult foreign-born in its own way, it can render the same service that the school does for the foreign-born child. Its aid is more inviting and less formal. It makes less strenuous demands upon the attention of a man who is often exceedingly tired after a long day's work. It welcomes the man who thinks himself too old for school. And it is open throughout the year, where the night school at the most is open only seven months of the year. It can furnish papers and books in his own language and thus provide a homely air. It gives him a sense of joint right and ownership with us in the best things of our country, and that without a suggestion of patronizing interest. Best of all, I think it can put the immigrant in effective touch with American democracy, American ideals, and so, better than any other agency, destroy the impression of merciless commercialism that so many of our immigrants in their colonies continually assert is the main characteristic of our civilization.

In Mount Vernon, N. Y., we are trying to work out a practical plan that will be useful in this new field of education, the education and Americanization of our immigrants. We mean to give them, first of all, a cordial welcome to the new land, to bring them in touch with the best and most helpful things in American life; and then to give them such education, civic and other, as they know they need, and so often desire, and to help prepare them for citizenship. As a first step, with the active help of their leading men in Mount Vernon we have been giving a series of very simple lectures to the foreign-born in their own languages. These lectures have been based on the "Guide to the United States for the immigrant" and have been in Italian, Yiddish, Swedish and English. They have been given in the public school, and all necessary ex-

*Read at the last annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at Williamstown, Friday, May 23, 1913.



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW MASON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.



THE MASON MEMORIAL LIBRARY INTERIOR

penses have been paid by the Board of Education.

We have now taken up the second and more important part of our plan, the use of the library in the work. The difficulties are that foreign-born working men and women either do not know of the library, or fear that they will be unwelcome. Once persuaded to enter, they need immediate personal attention. Index cards are impossible to them; the open shelf is often almost useless; they know little or nothing of the proper use of books. In short, they require much painstaking individual help from the librarian.

And this is what we have done. In March, one of these school meetings for Italians was adjourned at 9 o'clock, and became a personally conducted tour to the Public Library. The Verdi Club welcomed us there with "Santa Lucia," "Bella Napoli," and selections from Verdi and Mascagni on mandolin and guitar. And there was a first simple talk on libraries and their privileges. Our guests learned that the library, like the school is the property of the public, and that full privilege of it belongs to every man and woman and reading child living in Mount Vernon. The different rooms of the library were explained, the few simple rules stated. The public promise was made: "The more you use the library, the more Italian books, and papers and magazines we shall buy." The librarian made a special point of meeting personally as many as possible of the people, giving a social and friendly air to the place. Afterwards it was a pleasure to see them crowd around the desk asking for cards, when it was discovered that these could be had, and books with them, too, immediately, by any one who could give a name in the Mount Vernon directory of someone who would vouch for the applicant's honesty and good character. The evening closed with more music.

Not too much was attempted that first night. For the second library meeting the lecture was given in the auditorium of the library itself. The public invitation given was made general. Parents were particularly requested to bring their children, who, it was announced, would be entertained in the children's room by the assistant in charge of the children's department. This meeting was largely devoted to a lecture in Italian, and there was more pleasant and informal talk about the library itself and its privileges. The Verdi Club, as always, eagerly volunteered its services for entertainment. Selections, vocal as well as instrumental, were very successfully given; and an accomplished young actress recited Pascarella's grotesquely humorous "Discovery of America" to the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowd.

Fulfilling our promise, a new list of Italian books has been purchased. This includes a few Italian classics not in the library, and a certain number of English, French and Russian novels in Italian translation, all world classics. A particular point was made of adding books that are either translations of famous American works, or books about the United States and American life.

A second list of books already approved and next to be ordered of similar character, including, besides a liberal supply of fiction, volumes of travel with a further sprinkling of American authors.

There has also been conditionally promised by a friend of the library a set of books already selected, devoted chiefly to works describing the new Italy and its aspirations, simple books of biography, science, mechanics, hygiene, with further additions of Italian classics.

The individual attention of the librarian is proving the biggest factor in the success of the work. She explains the mysteries of procedure from open shelf and selection of books to their registration and care. Beginning with the "immigrant's guide,' which she calls "the foundation on which the librarian must build" in this work, she helpfully learns what are the new member's needs and tastes. Here the "Guide" is of special service and becomes a useful interpreter between them, for it is accessible in English to the librarian, and can be read in his own Italian or Polish or Yiddish by the newcomer. By gentle hint and open advice, through other books in his own language, he is given the chance of learning something of American life, its ideals and opportunities. He learns of "books that will serve not only for his amusement and pleasure, but for the best education of which he is capable, and so help him to earn more money and more fully enjoy life."

One question that has been taken up has been the abuse of books. It was found that many Italian working men who had few advantages of education in their own country occasionally brought their books back either badly soiled, or torn. To provide a remedy for this in a friendly but effective way, making a direct appeal to the reader, the following notice in Italian, with its familiar appealing "thou's," was prepared and is now being pasted on the covers of all Italian books in the library:

"Friend Reader!

This book is full of wise advice and useful information for thee. Treat it well as thou would'st a good friend. Do not rumple it. Do not soil it. Do not tear it. Think that after having been useful to thee, it must be of service to a great number of thy compatriots. To damage it, to tear it, to soil it, would give a bad impression of thee and prevent other Italians getting the benefit from this book. Respect this volume for the good name and for the advantage of Italians

This book must be returned to the Public Library of Mount Vernon, New York, within two weeks."

And for those who abuse books, the plan has been formed of showing when necessary, a copy of the "immigrant's guide" that had been borrowed only once, and then returned to

the library in so bad a condition that it could not be sent out again; comparing with this a copy of Dante that was printed in Venice in 1529, whose pages are as clean and in many cases almost as white, as when it left the press, nearly 400 years ago.

In these meetings it is intended for the future to have always some spoken English. At one of them, there was an Italian speech by an American. We are trying to cultivate intimate and friendly relations with our foreign-born friends, and to do this on so simple and democratic a basis, that there can be no suspicion of a patronizing interest on our part.

It is noteworthy that success of these Italian meetings has been made possible by the very hearty co-operation of two Italians locally prominent, both contractors, the most important contractors of the town, and of the Italian Catholic priest.

The first book needed, and the first prepared was a guide, if you please, to American life, a kind of immigrant's Baedeker, telling the man those things that he knows he needs to know about our country: How to find work; How to travel in this strange land, where everything, they say, seems to be upside down; How to learn English; The claims of agriculture—the story of the 92 Italian colonies, of the 30,000 Jews on farms; The geography, climate, government of this country; How immigrants can become citizens; The laws they are liable to break innocently, and other laws; Health; Chapters on savings banks, on notaries and other abuses, and private advice. The "Guide" was prepared throughout with immigrant co-operation, with the help of those who know the life and language of the immigrant. The "Guide" has now been published in four languages especially adapting it in every detail to the men of different nationalities. Demands are now being made for similar books written in the same manner and style, for a United States history, for simple biographies, a simple book of civics, a simple book on learning English.

Supplements to the "Guide" have now been published for Massachusetts and there are hundreds of calls for the book in fifteen other languages. In the work we have had the co-operation of men of all religions, Catholic and Jew as heartily helpful as Protestant.

The most heartening success of all, next to our success with the immigrant, has been that with our own people. Newspapers all over the country talk of it as a "Guide to the immigrant for the American," a means, through understanding sympathy, of destroying the things that separate, working for broader democracy, a more generous human fellowship. The result of all this work by our friends is that people are beginning to see that it is more than a question of a book. It is an idea. For the propaganda we need the heart interest of men and women.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

By Mary E. Hall, *President of Library Section of N. E. A.*

The Library Department of the N. E. A. held three sessions in Salt Lake City, July 7-11, 1913.

The first session was called to order by the president in Unity Hall on Monday morning. The chief topic for discussion was "The best use of books and libraries in elementary schools." The program, planned by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, chairman of the Normal school committee, and Miss Effie Power, secretary of the N. E. A. Library department, attracted many teachers and school superintendents, as well as librarians to the meeting. Howard R. Driggs, library secretary of the State Board of Education, Salt Lake City, opened the meeting with a brief address of welcome, in which he sketched the history of library development in Utah, and then spoke on the topic "Connecting the public schools with the public library."

Mr. James F. Hosic, head of the English department, Chicago Teachers' College, followed with a suggestive paper on "The conduct of a course in children's literature."

Miss Harriet A. Wood, head of the School department, Portland, Oregon, read a delightful paper on "The library hour in the school." Miss Wood believes that the library and the school must be so closely knit together that the world's experience recorded in books sheds light upon every hour of the school day. Statements about books should be provided for teachers by supervisors, so that every subject may have its library hour. The teacher must be saturated with the literature of her subject, and then wait for the psychological moment to introduce specially interesting books to her pupils. The library hour need not be confined to story telling and reading aloud in the classes in English and history, but teachers of art, music, sewing, and manual training can make good use of such an hour. The teacher of millinery in a trade school of Portland uses the hour when the girls' hands are busy for awakening an interest in the beauties of her native France, and encouraging the reading of books of travel and biography. The teacher in the manual training center may open up books to the earnest little workers on the benches by introducing them not only to live books dealing with the shop work, but to biographies of William Morris, Ruskin and Edison, which will give impetus to the boy craftsmen. A geography library hour in the grades offers boundless opportunities to the teacher. There should be an occasional hour spent by teacher and class in the public library, when the children can be shown the finely illustrated books, the Audubon bird pictures, the Curtis Indian pictures, etc. The card catalog and classification should be taught by games and exercises.

There should be simple lessons on the care and use of books, the atlas, encyclopædia, and large dictionary. How to judge a book may be learned early by giving talks on individual books in the classroom library.

Miss Joanna Sprague, librarian of the Public Library, Salt Lake City, opened the discussion of Miss Wood's paper by describing the admirable use made of the library hour in the elementary schools of Salt Lake City, where entire classes and their teachers come to the public library.

A book symposium followed the discussion. This symposium on "Notable children's books of recent years" was planned by Miss Effie Power and conducted by Miss Wood. The teachers in attendance were most enthusiastic over this innovation on an N. E. A. program, and it proved well worth while. Among the teachers who discussed particular books on Miss Powers' list were Miss Frances Jenkins, supervisor of elementary grades, Decatur, Ill., and Miss Goddard, head of the English department, Lincoln High School, Portland, Oregon. Miss Goddard severely criticised the English of many children's books published to-day. The symposium was made especially interesting through the generosity of the St. Louis Public Library in sending an exhibit of the books discussed and printed lists for distribution to all who attended the meeting.

On Monday afternoon the members of the Library department enjoyed the opportunity of meeting the leaders in library work in Utah at a reception held at the home of Miss Esther Nelson, chairman of the local committee.

On Wednesday afternoon the Library department met in joint session with the Department of rural and agricultural education. The meeting was called to order in the First Presbyterian church by E. C. Bishop, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Mr. O. S. Rice, State Library clerk for Wisconsin, opened the meeting with a paper on "Rural school libraries, their needs and possibilities." Among the needs of rural school libraries Mr. Rice notes the following: (1) Such legislation as will insure the establishment of a library in every rural school and an increase in the number of volumes in the libraries already established. The average number of volumes in one room schools is considerably less than fifty, and a large percentage of such schools do not have any library books whatever. (2) Better state supervision of school libraries. With sufficient office and field force provided, state departments of education seem to be in the most strategic position to supervise school library work which falls as naturally within their province as any other school activity. So far it would seem that Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin are the only states which provide special positions within the state department of education for the supervision of school library work. If state departments are to justify their control of school libraries they must build up strong library divisions. (3) Legislation that will require that candidates for teachers' certificates should be examined in library methods and a knowledge of children's reading. Teachers must be trained to select books wisely, to care for school libraries properly, to direct into right channels the reading of pupils, and to take advantage of every aid offered by the state, the county, and by local public libraries. The teacher untrained in the use of books and other reading matter is the weakest link in the school library chain. The subject must be given its proper place in the normal schools, and made to rank as high as algebra, for instance, in regard to time and compulsory requirements. In Wisconsin after Jan. 1, 1915, all candidates for county teachers' certificates must pass an examination in library methods.

Mr. E. M. Phillips, rural school commissioner, State Education Department, St. Paul, Minn., discussed Mr. Rice's paper. Mr. Phillips said in part: "There can be nothing but waste and inefficiency in establishing and upbuilding school libraries unless the function of selection be exercised by persons thoroughly trained to the work. In 1911 the Legislature of Minnesota created the office of supervisor of public school libraries in the Department of Education. Miss Martha Wilson, a trained librarian, has now given two years of splendid service, and the results are patent. In furtherance of a plan to improve conditions as to both selection and use of the library instruction is given in every teachers' training agency in the state, from the normal schools and the college of education down to the summer schools and institutes. Everywhere that rural teachers, county superintendents or rural school officers assemble there the supervisor of school libraries is found ready to give expert library aid to the remotest rural district. A most important feature of the work of the supervisor is the compilation of carefully selected lists of books for rural school libraries, elementary schools in general, and high schools."

"The influence of the agricultural college on the farmers' use of books" was the topic discussed by Mr. William M. Hepburn, of Purdue University, in a paper full of practical suggestions. This paper was read by Miss Anna Price, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The agricultural college should show the farmer how books can aid him professionally. The new agriculture demands that the farmer read books and magazines on farming. The agricultural college can guide the farmer in his selection and use of the great mass of free bulletins issued by the government and experiment stations. It can do this by correspondence or by means of select and annotated lists of the best books and bulletins on a given subject. It can reach the farmer with these lists at county fairs, farmers' institutes and asso-

ciations, and at the farmers' short courses. Much more might be done by exhibitions of books for the farmer at all gatherings of farmers. The college should be equipped to send out "package libraries" on any given agricultural subject. The agricultural college should also emphasize the importance of supplying the country home with interesting and wholesome books and magazines. The farmer is not yet regarded seriously as a book purchaser. One fails to find any advertisements of books even in the best farm papers. So far as one can judge by these farm papers, the farmers need automobiles, pianos, and victrolas to contribute to the higher life, but not books. The agricultural college can help to bring about the time when the book shelves in the farm home will cease to contain only subscription books of questionable value, and will in their places contain attractive books on farm life, fiction, travel, biography, children's books and the higher grade magazines. Mr. Hepburn urged that agricultural colleges should coöperate in this work with state library commissions, libraries and local public libraries.

Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, closed the meeting by an inspiring address on "Libraries for rural communities," in which he asserted that young people in the country have more time to read than do city people, and if the proper kind of literature were furnished them they would read better books, more books than the average city person, as there are fewer distractions. He believed that every county in the United States should either build a library building or give space in the county building for a county library.

On Thursday afternoon a paper by Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, was read at the session of the Normal school department. Mr. Kerr's topic was "The library work that the normal school ought to do and the influence which it ought to have in stimulating library work." This paper aroused the interest of several normal school presidents who took part in the discussion which followed.

On Friday morning the third session of the department was called to order in Unity Hall. Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, chairman of the committee on normal school libraries, presented a most valuable report on existing conditions in normal school libraries in the United States based upon investigation of library conditions in nearly two hundred normal schools and city training schools. Recommendations submitted for the betterment of normal school libraries were as follows: (1) The appointment of a trained librarian in every normal and teachers' training school. (2) That library lessons should be given in the grades and high schools in order that normal schools may specialize on library courses for prospective teachers. (3) That colleges and universities should give library instruction to the end that leaders in the educational world may recognize the value of the school library. (4) That normal schools in their required library lessons should place the emphasis on children's literature and practice lessons and that technical library instruction be reserved for elective teacher-librarian courses. (5) That a handbook be compiled and an effort made by the organized normal school librarians of the United States to secure its publication and free distribution by the Department of Education at Washington. (6) That an effort be made to bring about centralized supervision of school libraries through a *school library supervisor in each state* and one for the whole of the United States.

This report was discussed by W. J. Hawkins, president of the Normal School of Warrensburg, Mo. Mr. Hawkins offered a resolution that copies of the report be printed by the National Educational Association and distributed to all normal schools. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Miss Lucile F. Fargo, librarian of the North Central High School, Spokane, read a paper on "Training high school students in the use of a library." Library lessons should be made an integral part of the English course, and should be given by the English teacher, with the exception of two or three lessons which can be better given by the librarian, *e.g.*, on the card catalog, the classification, and on the selection and buying of books for a personal library. Where it has been tried pupils and teachers agree that the library instruction is the most suggestive, most interesting and most useful form of English work.

Miss Sprague presented the report of the nominating committee, which was unanimously adopted. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: president, Mr. Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas; vice-president, Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Harriet A. Wood, Public Library, Portland, Oregon.

Among the recommendations made by the committee on resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That this department deplores the present frequent appearance of slovenly written and carelessly edited children's books, and recommends to authors, editors and publishers more careful consideration of the following points:

a. Such simplicity of diction as will put the books within easy grasp of the children for whom they are written.
b. Accuracy and simplicity of sentence structure.
c. In general, the use of such beautiful, accurate, and appropriate language as will aid rather than hinder the boys and girls of this country in the formation of a correct literary taste.

The committee also recommends:

1. That a committee on rural school libraries be appointed by the incoming president.
2. That the Library department hold a ses-

sion at the mid-winter meeting of the Department of superintendence, or be represcnted on the general program by a speaker on a library topic.

3. That the committee on resolutions of the N. E. A. be requested to definitely include in their resolutions the idea of the library as an educational instrumentality.

Through the generous coöperation of the League of Library Commissions and many public and school libraries, the library exhibit this year was the largest and most comprehensive that the National Education Association has ever held. For the first time since the department has prepared an exhibit it was given a place in the main N. E. A. exhibit instead of in the Public Library of the city. It was assigned about 50 feet of wall space directly after the kindergarten exhibit in a gallery in the main registration building, where all members of the N. E. A. were expected to register. In this way a large number of school superintendents and teachers visited it who would not have gone out of their way to see it in a library building. Much of its success is due to its careful and artistic arrangement by Miss Joanna Sprague, chairman of the local committee on the exhibit, and her care in providing attendants who could explain the exhibit to visitors. Public library work with children was illustrated by photographs, charts, lists, etc., from the public libraries of Buffalo, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Newark, New York, Pittsburgh, Portland and St. Louis. An excellent exhibit of library work with rural communities was prepared by the League of Library Commissions, in which 28 charts illustrated what the library commissions are doing in the different states. This aroused much interest among school superintendents from states where there is no commission, when they learned what a commission could do for them in their work. The Minnesota State Department of Public Instruction contributed an exhibit of books for rural school libraries and copies of a list of 200 books for rural schools. Especially attractive and suggestive school library exhibits were loaned by the Eastern High School of Baltimore, Genesee Normal School, New York State Education Department, New York State Library School, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J., State Normal School of Bloomsburg, Pa., and the high school branches of Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Oregon. The League of Library Commissions had on exhibition and for sale inexpensive library aids for teachers. Lists of books for children were sent by many public libraries for free distribution, and were much appreciated not only by teachers from various parts of the United States, but from Canada, Africa, and several European countries. An interesting result of the exhibit was the request received by the president from the secretary of the Bureau of Conventions of the Panama Exposition that a similar exhibit be prepared for the exposition in 1915.

The members of the Library department were given a farewell luncheon at the Country Club, where they were delightfully entertained by the librarians of Salt Lake City. Special resolutions of thanks were passed by the Library department for all that was done for the comfort and pleasure of visiting libraries by Miss Esther Nelson and other members of the local committee, of which she was chairman.

American Library Association

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BINDING.

The A. L. A. Committee on Binding now has sample work from 33 binders in this country, two binders in England and one in Germany. On application librarians can have the opinion of the committee regarding the work of any of these binders. If desired the volumes showing the work of those who have submitted samples can be sent for examination.

A. L. Bailey, *Chairman.*

State Library Associations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The eighty-first meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club took place at Williams College, Thursday to Saturday, May 22 to 24, 1913, in connection with the meetings of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The Free Public Library Commission held a conference at this time also. The meetings were held in Grace Hall, Jesup Hall, and the auditorium of the Thompson Biological Laboratory.

The first session opened with an organ recital by Mr. Sumner Salter, director of music at Williams College. Two addresses of welcome, given by President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams College and President Charles F. D. Belden, of the Massachusetts Library Club, were followed by a paper on "The relation of public libraries to college libraries," by Mr. John A. Lowe, librarian of Williams College. Mr. Lowe outlined a broad policy for both types of libraries to pursue, somewhat in the following words:

"If we take as education 'the gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race,' the library holds a vital place in education. This scholarly aim is common both to the public and college library. The old tradition of a college library as a store house is breaking down, and its work is becoming one of extension. The college library is one of a private corporation, but it is coming to see that 'ownership is trusteeship' and colleges are anxious to pay the debt they owe the commonwealth. Why not have more active co-operation between college and public libraries? Let the college libraries supply all sorts of special

and unusual books which would not be practical for the public library, and duplicate copies of books when they are not in reserve or needed for classroom work. Two important ways in which the public library can help an educational institution are in giving definite instruction to high school students in the use of library resources, and by inspiring scholarly methods and love of higher education and culture. This co-operative movement between public and college libraries will react upon the community only for good. By it a larger service will be rendered to the public."

Following the paper by Mr. Lowe, Prof. Carroll L. Maxcy, of the department of rhetoric of Williams College, gave his lecture on Artemus Ward, which was listened to with much interest. The humor of both the lecturer and his subject was a welcome divergence from the usual professional character of the papers given.

The first number Friday was a convincing address reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on "What the library can do for our foreign-born," by John Foster Carr, author of "Guide to the United States for immigrants."

Mr. Carr was followed by Miss J. Maud Campbell, of Boston, formerly of the public library of Passaic, N. J., who spoke on "What the foreigner had done for one library."

Following this address, Mr. Belden announced that Gov. Foss had just signed a bill providing for a state commission to take charge of this work with foreigners. Whereupon the Chair announced a "committee on library problems with foreigners" with power to enlarge membership.

Mr. William B. Clarke, a bookseller of Boston, was then introduced and gave an informal talk upon the business of book-selling. The whole tenor of his speech was to show the impossibility of a profit on the sale of new books to libraries.

A report from the "committee on co-operation" was then read by Miss Louisa M. Hooper, of Brookline, secretary of the committee. It is proposed to divide the libraries of the whole state of Massachusetts into small groups, each group having one library as a center, whose librarian shall be a sort of local secretary for her group. It has been found necessary to vary the number of libraries in each group according to the exigencies of the case. Geographical peculiarities and especially transportation facilities have of necessity much to do with the grouping, as it seems desirable to make informal neighborhood meetings one of the results of the plan. Each member of our committee has been asked to divide a certain portion of the state and to obtain the consent of the local secretaries to serve. At this time most of the final reports have been received showing the division of all of central and western Massachusetts, and we hope very soon to complete our survey.

We propose to send a letter to each local secretary suggesting various ways in which the libraries in her group may be mutually helpful.

The following are some of the results which the committee hopes may follow from these informal organizations.

1. Mutual visiting among the libraries of a group, possibly occasional informal meetings to discuss some subject of common interest, and to stimulate interest in common ends.

2. Mutual assistance in solving difficult library problems. Especially would the smaller libraries of a group look to a larger one for assistance in various ways. The larger library might even offer to give personal help, either through the librarian or an assistant in settling some difficult point. Should books be eventually included in the parcel post system the inter-library loan of books might prove more possible than under the present prohibitive rates.

3. Increased attendance at library meetings owing to the added interest of going with some library friend, or of surely meeting some library acquaintances at the meeting.

4. The local secretary, as suggested by Mr. Belden, could in some cases, serve to keep the Commission more in touch with the small libraries of her group, she could serve in a way as a voluntary visitor for the Commission.

The results to be desired are greater efficiency of the libraries concerned, but through the most informal and friendly of methods.

The committee will be glad of any help which you can give in developing a plan which we realize is still only a plan, but which seems to have great possibilities of usefulness.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Ayer, of Cambridge, which occurred April 12, 1913, were then read by Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston.

A "finance committee" was appointed by the Chair, with power to enlarge membership.

The morning session closed with the nomination of the following officers for 1913-1914: president, Mr. Drew B. Hall, Public Library, Somerville; vice-presidents, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, jr., Trustee, Boston Athenaeum; Miss Mabel Temple, Public Library, North Adams; Miss Alice G. White, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy; ex-president, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston; secretary, Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill; treasurer, Mr. George L. Lewis, Westfield Athenaeum; recorder, Miss Eugenia M. Henry, Public Library, Attleborough.

The Friday afternoon meeting was in charge of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The election of officers of the Berkshire Library Club was postponed until fall. The business meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club resulted in the election of the following officers for the year 1913-1914: president, Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mount Holyoke College Library; vice-president, Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes Library, Northampton; Miss Lucy F. Curtis, Public Library, Williamstown; secretary, Miss Alice Moore, City Library, Springfield; treas-

urer, Miss Bertha Gilligan, Public Library, Holyoke; recorder, Mr. James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

Mr. Harlan H. Ballard, of the Berkshire Athenaeum, spoke on "Co-operation in library work" and told of two interesting experiments which are being tried between the Athenaeum and libraries in Berkshire County.

1. The inter-library loan system. The trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum had decided to admit any town in the county to privilege of an inter-library loan card upon the payment of an annual fee of five dollars. Last fall the state commission offered to pay the annual fee for 1913 for any small library which desired the use of books. The offer was accepted by thirteen libraries. The Athenaeum is not pledged to lend more than two books at a time, recent fiction, or books which ought to be retained in the library.

2. A free circulating library of recent fiction. By the liberality of Miss Sohier a sum of money was furnished for the purchase of books for this plan. The libraries had the privilege of this library on payment of one dollar yearly and the postage of books to the next town on the list. One new book is sent to each library every two months from Pittsfield and this book, after making the rounds of the six libraries which accepted, is the property of the first library. Thus each library has the use of one new book every two months and also those that come from the library preceding it on the list.

Next on the program was Miss Mafred N. Rice, of Pittsfield, who told very interestingly the story of "King Renee's Daughter," illustrating story-telling work with children.

The roll call of libraries requesting two minute responses on "The most interesting thing done in our library the past year," which was conducted by Mr. Charles R. Green, brought out responses from six librarians.

On motion of Mr. Ballard it was voted to extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowe and to Williams College for the use of its grounds and buildings and for the hospitable treatment received at their hands.

Following this meeting, President and Mrs. Garfield received the members of the club with most cordial hospitality in their fine old colonial house, an event which was to many the most delightful of the whole session.

The Friday evening session took place at the Greylock headquarters on account of the rain, at which Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, gave a deeply thoughtful address on "The educated man."

The convention closed Saturday morning with the conference of the Free Public Library Commission, in charge of Miss Brown, agent of the Commission. Miss Brown, in her usual interesting way, gave a practical talk on "Librarians, trustees, and the field agent," which was of special value to librarians of small libraries. This was followed by a book-mending demonstration by Miss Ruby Tillinghast, of the Commission, and only those who were fortunate enough to be present can know how entertaining as well as instructive this subject was made.

LAILA A. MCNEIL, *Recorder.*

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 23d annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held in Muskegon, in connection with the Hackley Public Library, Tuesday-Thursday, Sept. 9-11, in the lecture room of the Hackley Art Gallery.

The library committee of the Board of Education and Miss Lulu F. Miller, the librarian, were most hospitable and untiring in their efforts for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. An informal reception in the Art Gallery on Tuesday evening, when a program of music was given, and an automobile ride with luncheon at the Country Club on Wednesday afternoon were social entertainments given by the board and much enjoyed.

At the first session on Tuesday evening there was a cordial address of welcome from Mr. William Carpenter, president of the Muskegon Board of Education, with a happy response from Mrs. Anne F. MacDonnell, of Bay City, the president of the association.

The address of the evening was by Mr. H. R. Pattengill, president of the State Board of Library Commissioners, who gave one of his characteristic addresses on "The school out of school." The use of the book outside in the world (outside of the school room), and especially the librarians' part in helping to bring results from the reading of books, was clearly emphasized. "Don't rack your fodder too high" and "Hitch your wagon to a star, not on a star" were homely cautions that were well understood and appreciated.

The library situation in the upper peninsula was well described in a paper by Miss Lois A. Spencer, of Menominee, who outlined the conditions and activities in the libraries of the upper peninsula as she saw them while making a recent survey. The paper ended with a cordial invitation for the association to come to Menominee in 1914, where it might be possible for the Wisconsin Association to meet with us.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Raymond Wyer, director of the Hackley Art Gallery, gave a talk on "Public libraries and art development." Mr. Wyer regards the purchasing of a book on the part of a librarian for a public library as serious a responsibility as the purchasing of a picture for a public art gallery. The opportunity of librarians and art directors to mould and elevate public taste he regards as much the same.

The Best Book Session on Thursday morning was an extremely interesting one. Ten people gave 10-minute talks on some subject in which they were personally interested. Not good books recommended in some bibliogra-

phy, but books that they knew had worked out and brought results from their own experience.

In arranging for this session, it was not a case of fitting the subject to a person, but rather asking persons to tell about the books on subjects on which they are familiar.

Thus Miss Andrews is a practical musician; Miss Thompson has had experience in gardening; Rev. Mr. Haddon has traveled over the Rhine country and returned enthralled by its spell; Miss Rhoades is an ardent supporter of woman's suffrage; Mr. Sanborn feels keenly the responsibility of librarians in the matter of choosing suitable books on the subject of sex education; Miss Converse traveled abroad keeping in mind that she most desired to see how people in foreign countries employed their leisure; Mrs. Ranck is a mother who has read many books on the subject of babies and knows which are practical; Miss Climie has assisted the teachers of Battle Creek in their efforts toward vocational guidance; Miss Savage belonged to a club which read plays; and Miss Jewell is a most successful story-teller.

Lists of these books were printed for the association by the State Board of Library Commissioners. Their being in the hands of the audience when the papers were read was greatly appreciated.

Thursday afternoon two papers were read on "The attitude of the library toward modern drama." The dramatic editor's point of view was given by Mr. Arthur W. Stace, of the Grand Rapids *Evening Press*, who feels most emphatically that the library has an unmistaken duty in the matter. Mr. John S. Cleavinger, of Jackson, gave the librarian's point of view, which although looking at it at another angle arrived at much the same conclusion. Both papers were unusually valuable. They mention a large number of titles of plays, some recommended and some discouraged, and why.

A final fairy touch was given to this afternoon by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of the School of Education, University of Chicago, who talked upon fairy tales. She told how complete and fine a thing a good fairy tale is, pointing out its component parts and comparing it in structure to a good novel. The audience was held spellbound as little children while she told several fairy tales.

Thursday evening Mrs. Thomsen spoke on "The educational value of literature to children." She said, "The story must find the quiet way that leads to the heart of the child. Librarians as story tellers and directors of children's reading have the best opportunity to present the finest literature that there is to be found, and to present it in such a way that it will give joy to the children."

This motion carried: Moved that it is the sense of this meeting that this association approve the amendment to its constitution as submitted treating of the relations of the American Library Association and the Michigan Library Association, and to put it into immediate operation. To this end a representative of this association shall be chosen at this meeting to serve on the Council of the American Library Association, and the treasurer instructed to pay the necessary fees before the next regular meeting of the American Library Association. The amendment to constitution affiliation with A. L. A. shall be presented at the next annual meeting of this association for final consideration and adoption.

Resolved, That the proposed tax on works in foreign languages is prejudicial to the educational interests of the country.

New officers elected: president, Theodore W. Koch, librarian University of Michigan; first vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Grierson, Calumet and Hecla Library, Calumet; second vice-president, John S. Cleavinger, Jackson P. L.; secretary, Annie A. Pollard, Grand Rapids P. L.; treasurer, Jessie C. Chase, Detroit P. L.; delegate to the American Library Association Council, G. M. Walton, Ypsilanti, librarian State Normal College.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held in Erie, Oct. 9 and 10, 1913. The Lawrence Hotel has been selected as headquarters, and a very interesting and profitable program is being prepared, to which there should be a large turnout of library people.

The management has given the following rates on the European plan:

Single rooms, $2 to $2.50. (Every room has a bath.)
Rooms for two or more persons, $1.75 to $2.25 for each person.
Club breakfast, 35 cents.
Club luncheon, 50 cents.
Table d'hôte dinner, 75 cents.

Those who expect to attend the meetings are urged to send a post card at once to the secretary, Mrs. Jean A. Hard, Public Library, Erie, who will engage rooms at the hotel in order in which applications are received.

The meetings are kept within the limit of two days, Thursday and Friday, in order to accommodate those who must return home Friday night. It is hoped, however, that many can remain at least for Saturday morning, in order to see something of Erie and the lake shore country, and to visit the places of historical interest, or make a trip to the Weiss Library, eight miles south of Erie, which is a most interesting example of a rural library, located far from any village.

The Thursday afternoon session, which will be held at the Country Club on the lake shore, is to be devoted to papers and discussions on recent books. Mr. Charles Lose, superintendent of schools at Williamsport, Miss Alice R. Eaton, of Harrisburg, Mr. Charles E. Wright, of Duquesne, and Miss Blanche McIlvaine, of Oakmont.

On Friday afternoon our state librarian, Mr.

Thomas L. Montgomery, will give a survey of the libraries of Pennsylvania, to be followed by brief accounts of the Darby Library and of the Abington Free Library at Jenkintown, two of the oldest libraries in the state.

The rest of the Friday afternoon session will be devoted to the work of school and college libraries and will be conducted by Mr. Frank G. Lewis, librarian of the Crozer Theological Seminary. Mr. Walter C. Green, librarian of the Meadville Theological School, will speak on "Library coöperation in a college town," and there will be papers by Miss M. E. Mitchell, librarian of Westminster College, Miss Mary A. True, of the Clarion State Normal School, Miss Fanny E. Lowes, of Washington and Jefferson College, with opportunity for Round Table discussion.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following is the program of the Missouri and Kansas Library Association meeting, Oct. 22-24:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 22

First joint session—3 o'clock

Address of welcome, Rabbi Louis Bernstein, St. Joseph.
Response, Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, Lawrence.
Address, "The keynote," Mr. James L. King, Topeka.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22

Social session—7.30 o'clock

Banquet.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 23

Separate business session—9.30 o'clock

Kansas Library Association—Art Room.
Missouri Library Association—Auditorium.

Section meetings—10.30 o'clock

Small Libraries Round Table—Art Room.
Leader—Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago.
Subjects:
- Books for the farmer and his home.
- Best books of the year.
- Arousing a life long love for good books in children.
- Deposit collections in rural school buildings.
- Miscellaneous.

Large Libraries Round Table—Auditorium.
Leader—Dr. A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis.
Subjects:
- Practical care of pamphlets, clippings and pictures.
- The sex problem in the selection of juvenile books.
- The typewriter, rotary neostyle, multigraph, writer press, cameograph and kinetoscope as librarian's tools.
- Branches in city school buildings.
- Miscellaneous.

College and University Libraries Round Table—Board Room.
Leader—Mr. Willis H. Kerr, Emporia.
Subjects:
- Encouragement of the ownership of books.
- Inspirational reading for students.
- Deposit collections in boarding houses, fraternities and dormitories.
- Miscellaneous.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 23

Second joint session—2.30 o'clock

Address, "American ideals in fiction," Dr. J. W. Hudson, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Social session—4 o'clock

Reception.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 23

Third joint session—8.30 o'clock

Address, Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 24

Fourth joint session—9.30 o'clock

The Assistants' Hour:
"Trials and tribulations of an assistant," Miss Kate E. Dinsmoor, Topeka.
"What an assistant expects of a librarian," Miss Lenore Weissenborn, St. Louis.
"Just suppose," Miss Martha Brown, St. Joseph.
Response, by a librarian.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 24.

Separate business session—2.30 o'clock

Kansas Library Association—Art Room.
Missouri Library Association—Auditorium.

Fifth joint session—3 o'clock

"Eugene Field, who made St. Joseph famous," Mr. Purd B. Wright, Kansas City.
"Some friendly and almost forgotten books," Dr. J. W. Larson, College of Agriculture, Manhattan.

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Jessie P. Boswell, '04-'05, who has been cataloging at Indiana University, has resigned to accept a position with the Cincinnati Municipal Reference Bureau.

Miss Edna D. Bullock, B. L. S. '95, has been engaged to organize the library of Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa., and will begin her duties there October 1.

Miss Mary E. Dunham, '02-'04, has resigned her position as librarian of the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, to return to Indiana University Library as reference librarian.

Miss Clara S. Hawes, '94, is cataloging and reorganizing the library of the East Haddam and Moodus Library Association, Connecticut.

Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, '01-'02, has resigned her position as first assistant in the children's department and training school of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and will go to the Buffalo Public Library, October 1, as supervisor of branch libraries.

Mr. Willard P. Lewis, B. L. S. '13, has been appointed librarian of the Albany Central Y. M. C. A.

Miss Fanny E. Marquand, B. L. S. '10, has resigned her position in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library to succeed Miss Lois A. Reed as assistant librarian of the University of Rochester.

Miss Marie K. Pidgeon, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

Miss Josephine T. Sackett, '13, has been appointed to succeed Miss Joanna G. Strange as assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Miss Joanna G. Strange, B. L. S. '08, has resigned her position as first assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, to take charge of the reference department of the Detroit Public Library.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY TRAINING CLASSES

The library training classes carried on under the auspices of the State Library and the State Board of Library Commissioners in the normal schools at Kalamazoo and Marquette, the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, and at the Bay View Assembly closed Aug. 15 with very encouraging results.

The class at the Kalamazoo Normal, Miss Esther Braley instructor, enrolled 25 pupils, of whom one was a high school teacher, 11 teachers in the elementary grades, 11 teachers in the rural schools, and 2 were normal school students. The course was conducted on the same lines as in other years, including five lectures on children's literature by Miss Marian P. Greene, of the New York Public Library.

The class at Marquette Normal, Miss Marie A. Newberry instructor, enrolled 25 students. Miss Greene's lectures were given before the class and two were given before the general assembly. A story hour for children was held and attended by a large number of students.

The class at the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Miss Florence Hopkins instructor, enrolled 81 pupils. Four classes were held each day, and during the last week a fifth session was held for pupils doing special work. The children's lectures were given by Miss Greene, and were largely attended. An unique feature of this work was the invitation extended to the children of Big Rapids for the story hour. This was largely attended both by children and adults.

The extension of the work this year was the class at Bay View, Miss Mabel C. True instructor, Miss Elizabeth Ronan assistant. Special lectures were given by Miss Edna Whiteman, director of children's work in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh. Special attention was paid here to the equipment, which was most complete, including a collection of 500 of the best books for children, a graded school library, special libraries on boy scouts, nature study, pedagogy and hygiene. A collection of the framed pictures loaned to schools, including the Holy Grail pictures, was exhibited. An interesting detail of this meeting was that one visitor announced his intention of buying the entire collection of 500 volumes in the library of best books for children. Miss Whiteman gave 12 lectures on children's books, and the story telling was listened to by a large audience. A class of fifty took the two weeks' instruction given by Miss Whiteman in children's books.

During the present summer 134 students took the library course. The most satisfying feature of this work is that at least two-thirds of the students were teachers or librarians, who went away with larger ideas of the importance of the influence of the library, even in the smallest communities. The county commissioners of schools have been especially appreciative, and our purpose this year is to place a traveling library in the office of each commissioner, in order that the teachers may examine the books and select libraries more intelligently. During the past year 25,000 books have been circulated in the state through the traveling libraries to rural schools, granges, farmers' clubs and other associations, 900 framed pictures were loaned to schools, and 3000 unframed pictures to women's clubs.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Drexel Institute Library School opened Sept. 29 with 19 students, 10 of whom were from Pennsylvania.

Jessie W. Bingham, Chicago, Ill.
*S. Helen Burns, West Chester, Pa.
Catherine M. Guilford, Lancaster, Pa.
Helen L. Johnston, Haverford, Pa.
Mary B. Latta, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
Fanny M. Libby, West Roxbury, Mass. B.A. Smith College, 1912.
Mary R. Lingenfelter, Williamsport, Pa.
Margaret T. Parker, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
*Marian M. Pierce, West Chester, Pa.
Maud A. Pratt, Reynoldsville, Pa. A.B. Allegheny College, 1910.
Agnes E. Ryan, Anaconda, Montana. B. A. University of Michigan, 1909.
Agnes W. Schultze, Bethlehem, Pa.
Gretta M. Smith, Maquoketa, Ia. A. B. Grinnell College, 1911.
Evelyn Somerville, Aliceville, Ala. M.S. University of Alabama, 1909.
Elizabeth W. Steptoe, Taylorsville, Va.

* Part time students.

Maud I. Stull, Canton, Pa.
Leonore A. Tafel, Baltimore, Md.
Clara L. Voigt, Columbia, S. C. A.B. Elizabeth College, 1907.
Glauce Wilson, Baltimore, Md. Queen's University, Canada.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Amy S. Hobart, '06, librarian of the Stations Department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Woodland Branch.

Bertha R. Barden, '07, has resigned her position as instructor in cataloging and reviser at the Western Reserve Library School to accept the position of cataloger in the St. Paul Public Library.

Louise C. Sadlier, '07, has severed her business connection with the Electric Shop of Cleveland, and has been appointed librarian of the Collinwood Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

Wilda C. Strong, '09, was married in June to Dr. Martin W. Peck, and is now living in Lynn, Mass.

Thirza E. Grant, '08, has resigned her position as instructor in cataloging, accession and shelf department work at Western Reserve University Library School, to accept a position in the State Normal College Library at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Nora C. Levinger, '09, was married in June to Mr. John William Moore, of Lakewood, Ohio.

Myrtle Sweetman, '09, has resigned her position as first assistant in the Miles Park Branch of the Cleveland Public Library to return to her home in Dayton, O., where she will take up library work in the near future.

Cecelia Lewis, '09, has resigned her position as assistant in the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library and returned to her home in Buffalo, having been appointed librarian of one of the branches in that city.

Hattie M. Callow, '10, who has been in California for the past year, has returned to Cleveland and been appointed as assistant in the Public Library.

Ruth E. Charles, '10, has been appointed assistant in the College for Women Library of the Western Reserve University.

Marie E. Cahill, '11, grade school librarian in the Cleveland Public Library, was married in June to Mr. Ernst Watzl, and will probably make her home in Vienna, Cleveland.

Elizabeth Cumings, '11, grade school librarian in the Cleveland Public Library, was married in June to D. O. Anderson, of Cleveland.

Claire Darby, '11, has resigned her position as librarian for Ernst & Ernst, expert accountants, and accepted the position as assistant in the Technology Division of the Cleveland Public Library.

Grace Windsor, '11, assistant librarian of the Lawrenceville Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been promoted to the librarianship.

Celeste Oliver, '12, has resigned her position as assistant in the Hough Branch of the Cleveland Public Library and returned to her home in Lockport, N. Y., to be married later in the year.

The members of the class of 1913 are located as follows:

Celia F. Frost has registered at the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians as a student.

Audiene Graham, cataloger and indexer for Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, expert accountants, Cleveland.

Irene R. Grim, assistant, Stations Department, Cleveland Public Library.

Evelyn C. Hess, assistant, Children's Department, New York Public Library.

Bessie H. Kelsey, assistant, Literature Division, Cleveland Public Library.

Dora M. Kletzkin, assistant, Sterling Branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Edna M. Little, assistant, Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Helena A. Miller, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.

May L. Milligan, assistant, Public Library, Akron, Ohio.

Mildred I. Moore, assistant, Catalog Department, Cleveland Public Library.

Cornelia Plaister, librarian, Public Library, Clarinda, Iowa.

Pyrrha B. Sheffield, assistant, Chicago Public Library.

Gertrude H. Sipher, reviser, Western Reserve University Library School.

Hattie Stokely, assistant, Miles Park Branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Jennette R. Tandy, assistant, Reference and Catalog Departments, Cincinnati Public Library.

Mildred Van Schoick, assistant, Legislative Reference Bureau, Columbus, Ohio.

Ruth Wilcox, assistant, Reference and Fine Arts Divisions, Cleveland Public Library.

Carrie Krauss, reference assistant, Adelbert College Library, Western Reserve University.

Amy Benner and Pauline Reich, of the Cleveland Public Library staff, have returned to their positions for regular work.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following appointments have been made during the summer:

Gertrude E. Robson, 1909. Assistant, Catalog department, John Hay Library, Brown University.

Elsie Bassett, 1912. Resigned from the staff of Clark University Library to become as-

sistant cataloger, University of Minnesota Library.

Clara Penney, 1912. Resigned from the staff of the University of Maine Library to become assistant in the catalog department, John Hay Library, Brown University.

Ida E. Adams, 1913. Assistant, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.

Esther S. Chapin, 1913. Assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.

Hilda A. Combe, 1913. Assistant, catalog department, John Hay Library, Brown University.

Annie E. Harwood, 1913. Assistant, University of Maine Library, Orono, Me.

Frances N. Huelster, 1913. Assistant, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.

Annabel Porter, 1913. Assistant and student, children's department, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.

Sadie St. Clair, 1913. Assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.

Mildred H. Starrett, 1913. Assistant, cataloging department, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Elizabeth Thurston, 1913. Librarian, Public Library, Cotuit, Mass.

Madge F. Trow, 1913. Assistant, Clark University Library.

Edna A. Wells, 1913. Assistant, Boston Athenæum.

Doris E. Wilber, 1913. Assistant, cataloging department, Columbia University Library, New York City.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, 1912-1913

Gladys S. Cole. Assistant and student, children's department, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Adra M. Fay. Branch assistant, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Mary B. Pillsbury. Assistant, cataloging department, University of Chicago Library.

Rebecca B. Rankin. Librarian, State Normal School, Ellensburg, Wash.

Eleanor P. Wheeler. Assistant, cataloging department, University of Chicago Library.

During the vacation Ella R. McDowell cataloged the private library of Rev. Dr. Winchester, of Boston.

INDIANA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

About 25 people besides the regular students attended the two days' special course of lectures at the Indiana Summer School for Librarians this year. These lectures were grouped around the general theme, the socialization of the library, the subject which has been occupying the attention of Indiana librarians this year at all of their district meetings. More than half the special lectures given during the six weeks' course were brought together on these two days, during which the regular class work was suspended.

This arrangement was in the nature of an experiment, the thought being that two whole days of special lectures on "outside work" would help to give the summer school students a better idea of the importance of such work than would the same lectures scattered throughout the whole six weeks. Apparently, the desired results were accomplished.

The program for the two days included the following:

Municipal reference work in a medium-sized public library. Ada M. McCormick, head of the Business and Municipal Department, Ft. Wayne Public Library.

Collecting material for municipal reference departments. John A. Lapp, head, Legislative and Administrative Information Bureau, Indianapolis.

Relation of the library to the municipality. Carl Bernhardt, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

Discussion of this subject. Edward H. Harris, Manager, *Richmond Palladium.*

Art exhibits. Mrs. M. F. Johnson, Chairman, Art Department, General Federation of clubs.

What the farmer will read. W. M. Hepburn, Librarian, Purdue University.

Choosing books for mechanics and engineers. L. J. Bailey, Librarian, Gary Public Library, and President I. L. A.

The library as a social center. Eliza G. Browning, Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library.

Advertising good things. Henriette I. Scranton, Librarian, Elwood Public Library.

Work outside the library walls. Nannie W. Jayne, Librarian, Bluffton Public Library.

My friends the teachers. Winifred F. Ticer, Librarian, Huntington Public Library.

On being a modern librarian. Mary E. Ahern, Editor, *Public Libraries.*

What everybody wants. Elva L. Bascom, Wisconsin Library Commission.

Other special lectures given during the course included one on "Famous illustrators of children's books," by Charles E. Rush, of St. Joseph, Mo.; one on "Business methods in the library," by Miss Ahern, and one on "Book repairing," by Miss Theresa C. Walter, of the Dayton Public Library, besides several given by prominent Indiana librarians. The course was attended by 20 people, all but two of whom were Indiana librarians. There was one student from Ohio and one from Oklahoma.

The instructors were Carl H. Milam, Carrie E. Scott, and Oro Williams of the Public Library Commission, and Mary J. Hirst of the Cincinnati Public Library. The regular library visit was made to Cincinnati, where the class saw the main library, two branches in Carnegie buildings, one branch in a rented room, and a deposit station in a drug store. The course lasted from July 2 to Aug. 12.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The class of 1913 of the Cleveland Public Library Training Class for Library Work with Children finished the year with eleven members, one student, Mrs. Jean Hoskins, having dropped out during the year to accept a position as social service worker with the National Electric Lamp Company of Pasadena, California. The entire class of eleven students were offered positions in the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library; nine accepted. These are Miss Catherine Cummins, Miss Mary Everard, Miss Catherine Nichol, Miss Orpha Post, Miss Mary F. Stebbins, Miss Sarah Thomas, Miss Abbie Ward, Miss Gladys Warren and Miss Margaret Wright. Of the remaining two, Miss Cecelia Lewis has been appointed branch librarian in the Buffalo Public Library system, and Miss Ethel Pitcher librarian of the Public Library, Tyler, Texas.

The class of 1914 commenced work on Sept. 11, 1913, with eleven students. Nine of this number are library school graduates, three have college degrees, and one has had two years of college work, five different library schools and four colleges being represented and eight states and Canada. The two remaining young women have each had several years' experience in general and children's work in public libraries. The total amount of public library experience represented by the class of eleven students is twenty-three years, an average of two and a fraction years to each student.

The students' names and credentials are as follows:

Beust, Nora, LaCrosse, Wis. Wisconsin Library School, 1911.
Brown, Jane, Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta, 1912.
Caldwell, Sarah P., Roanoke, Va. Pratt, 1913.
Cartwright, Adeline M., Toronto, Canada. Pratt, 1913.
Cole, Gladys S., Kingston, Mass. Simmons, 1913.
Fairchild, Charlotte L., Dansville, N. Y. New York Public Library and Oshkosh (Wis.) Library.
Hoover, Mary E., Lancaster, Pa. Pratt, 1913.
Klumb, Anna M., West Bend, Wis. West Bend Library and Racine (Wis.) Library.
Porter, Annabel, Gloucester, Mass. Simmons, 1913.
Randall, Mary, Fort Wayne, Ind. Pratt, 1913.
Starr, Helen, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Western Reserve Library School, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifth annual session of the University of Michigan Summer Library School opened June 30th and ran eight weeks, closing August 22d. Twenty-five students enrolled, of whom fourteen had some library experience. Thirteen were college graduates or had had some college work. Three of the students were men, one of whom had accepted a professorship in a western college, where he was to be a member of the library committee, and he took the course in order to prepare himself for his duties (a most exceptional attitude for a library committee man). The usual courses were given: Cataloging by Miss Esther A. Smith; classification by Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich; reference work by Miss Fredericka B. Gillette; book binding by Mr. W. C. Hollands; and books and library administration by Mr. Theodore W. Koch. Miss Edna Whiteman gave six lectures on library work for children and Mr. S. H. Ranck gave illustrated lectures on "The Work of the Grand Rapids Public Library" and "Rural library extension." Miss G. M. Walton read a paper on "The friendly books," which had been previously presented on the general program of the A. L. A. at Kaaterskill. Miss Josephine Rathbone gave an inspiring address on library school training. Several members of the University faculty gave lectures on pertinent subjects. Dr. A. O. Lee, who was for four years connected with the editorial departments of Webster's Dictionary and the New International Encyclopedia, spoke on "The making of dictionaries and encyclopedias." After briefly tracing the history and evolution of these types of reference books, he characterized the most important ones and outlined the kind of a venture such a publication was today. He spoke of the financial outlay necessary, the organization of the staff, and the editorial work. Professor R. M. Wenley had for his topic "The pleasures of reading." He divided reading into three classes: (1) reading on one's level, everyday reading like the popular magazines and newspapers; (2) reading below one's level, trashy novels, depicting unnatural and diseased conditions, immoral situations that ought never to exist, but which interest certain types of mind; (3) reading above one's level, real literature, the books that make a challenge to our better selves, that lift us above our everyday level. This is, naturally, the class to which we should devote as much time as possible. Professor J. S. P. Tatlock gave a lecture on "Reading; why, what and how," in which he advised the students to read attentively and fast, and to read the best that they could enjoy. Professor F. N. Scott, who was for some years connected with the University Library, spoke on "Serendipity," that sense which Horace Walpole describes as "accidental sagacity." Walpole had formed the word upon the title of the fairy tale "The three princes of Serendip," the heroes of which were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of. Professor Scott chose four illustrations of this power. A request for a good ghost story having been made him at the library, he felt a "seizure" and went out into the stack, walked somewhat blindly down the centre aisle, turned to where *Harper's Magazine* was shelved, pulled down quite mechanically volume 18, which opened automatically to page 504, where was disclosed to view "What was it? A mys-

tery." President Angell complained one day of his inability to find a certain German book, the card for which was apparently missing from the catalog. An appeal was made to Professor Scott, who walked as in a maze to a part of the stack where the Parsons library was shelved. Here he picked out a volume which was on the shelves upside down, handed it to Dr. Angell, who found it to be the desired book. When Barrett Wendell's work on English composition was first published it was much in demand at the University Library, and there were bitter complaints one day when it was reported missing. Professor Scott was asked to find it, and without much ado he went to the stacks, strolled through the aisles and picked out the missing volume. As a student editor of the Argonaut thirty years ago, Professor Scott had solicited a contribution from the "Sweet singer of Michigan," who was pleased to grant the request. Some years later Professor Scott noticed certain autograph letters on exhibition in the Library and suggested to the Librarian that he might add to this store one from the "Sweet singer." His offer was accepted, but what in the meantime had become of the manuscript? He had a vision of a manuscript tied with a narrow ribbon. He went to the house to which he had moved since his student days, and out in the barn he spied an old trunk filled with odds and ends, among which he detected a roll of paper with a suggestion of ribbon. This proved to be the desired manuscript. Interesting psychological explanations of all four cases were given by Professor Scott. In his father's library he had as a boy devoured *Harper's Magazine* and supposedly had read frequently the ghost story in volume 18, but he could by no means have given a bibliographical reference to it; but when in the neighborhood of the set he easily put his finger on the very page. The inverted German book had been noticed by him in passing down the aisle, and he had thought of putting it to rights and had half unconsciously noted the title. Professor Wendell's book was bound in green cloth, and in the old days when the books in the library were arranged on the fixed location scheme, the attendants formed mental images of each shelf. There were fixed spectra for each shelf and when an extra strip of green appeared in the spectrum of a particular shelf it meant a book out of place, which in this case meant Wendell's "English Composition." When Professor Scott took his bachelor's degree he removed the ribbon from his diploma to tie up the papers from the "Sweet singer," and then promptly proceeded to think about higher forms of composition. Years afterward the ribbon was what brought back the mental image to his mind, and he was able to locate the lost papers by that means. In each case there was some such link in the chain of experience which, standing out from the strata of subconsciousness, came into the field of consciousness and so helped to connect the one with the other. Evidently "serendipity" is a faculty that should be cultivated by all library students, but especially by those at the delivery desk. Henry Bradshaw possessed it in a remarkable degree. The story is told of his visit to the Bibliothèque Nationale, where he was telling Delisle of a volume that had long been missing from the Cambridge University Library. "It was a volume about the size and make-up of this," said he, as he put out his hand to take down a book from the shelf, which, *mirabile dictu*, proved to be the missing book!

THEODORE W. KOCH.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting for 1913 took place at the Kaaterskill conference. Miss Turvill presided and Miss Farquhar acted as secretary. A letter from the treasurer was read reporting a balance of $100, making possible the establishment of the loan fund that had been planned at the Mackinac conference. Measures regarding the loaning of the fund were passed and a committee on revision of the constitution appointed. The following officers were elected: president, Julia A. Robinson, '09; vice-president, Helen Hutchinson, '07; secretary, Helen Turvill, '08; treasurer, Marion Weil, '07.

Following the meeting came the annual dinner, at which twenty-six were present, including twelve alumni, seven members of the faculty with former members, and several invited guests, including Mr. Legler, president of the A. L. A., who was the first director of the school. The alumni in attendance were Lola Green and Margaret Reynolds, '07; Theodora Brewitt, Julia Baker, and Helen Turvill, '08; Julia Robinson and Ora Williams, '09; Mrs. M. C. Budlong, '10; Althea Warren, '11; Ruth Drake, Alice Farquhar, and Mary Hicks, '12.

Others present were:

Ada M. Nelson, assistant, Knox College Library, Galesburg, Ill.

Anabel Norwood, assistant, Rosenberg Public Library, Galveston, Texas.

Janet O'Brien, branch librarian, Chicago Public Library.

Minnie H. Pope, assistant, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.

Lelah R. Price, librarian, University Preparatory School Library, Tonkawa, Okla.

Lynne C. Reynolds, librarian, Elkhorn (Wis.) Public Library.

Belva Ronne, librarian, Racine (Wis.) High School Library.

Henrietta E. Shirley, teacher and librarian, Osceola Township School, Laurium, Mich.

Ethel M. Trimble, assistant, Moline (Ill.) Public Library.

Freda Trautman, librarian, Boscobel (Wis.) Public Library.

Lydia Vick, clerk, Tax Commission, Madison, Wis.

Marie E. Wegner, substitute, Milwaukee Public Library.

Martha I. Williams, assistant, Minot (N. Dak.) Public Library.

ALUMNI NOTES

The following alumni visited the school during the summer: Helen Hutchinson, '07; Theodora Brewitt, '08; Katharine A. Hahn, '09; Eugenia Marshall Rainey, '09; Mary Watkins, '09; Anne Skinner, '10, and Ruth Hayward, '12.

Ella V. Ryan, '07, has a position as temporary cataloger for the University Extension Division, Madison, Wis.

Theodora R. Brewitt, '08, librarian of the Lewiston (Idaho) Normal School, becomes supervisor of the training class of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, beginning Sept. 1.

Mae Stearns, '10, has returned to the cataloging department of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Grace Woodward, '10, has resigned her position in the Normal School Library at Emporia, Kan.

Doris Greene, '11, becomes cataloger at Coburn Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Sept. 1. Since graduation she has filled a position in the Pueblo (Colo.) Public Library.

Lucy L. Morgan, '11, assistant on the staff of the Wisconsin Library School and field visitor for the Wisconsin Commission, has been appointed supervisor of the training class of the Detroit Public Library, assuming her duties Sept. 1.

Beulah Mumm, '11, is now assistant cataloger in the State Library at Sacramento, Cal.

Edna S. Green, '12, has resigned her position as assistant in the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library in order to accept a similar one in the Detroit Public Library.

Mary L. Hicks, '12, has been compelled to resign her position in the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library on account of ill health.

Katharine R. Ellis, a special student for the first semester, 1912-13, since librarian at Cornish, N. H., was married to Mr. Robert Barrett on June 29.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CLASS OF 1913

Laura E. Brubaker, librarian, Escanaba (Mich.) Public Library.

Dorothy B. Ely, temporary position as cataloger in the University Extension Division, Madison (Wis.)

Marion E. Frederickson, reviser for the first semester, Wisconsin Library School.

Mabel Harris, librarian, Mitchell (S. Dak.) Public Library.

Leila A. Janes, assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

Elizabeth S. Koelker, reference assistant, Department of Municipal Research, University Extension Division, Madison (Wis.)

Laura E. Luttrell, librarian, North Manchester (Ind.) Public Library.

Lucy E. Thatcher, librarian, Lead (S. Dak.) High School Library. During the summer session Miss Thatcher acted as librarian at the Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School. Upon her initiative members of the faculty, assisted by Mr. Ewing, of Madison, gave a dramatic reading of Sheridan's "Rivals," with an enthusiastic audience of more than two hundred.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

Reviews

BOOKS OF VERSES ON BOOKS AND BOOKLOVERS: A GROUP OF ANTHOLOGIES

IRELAND, Alexander. The book lover's Enchiridion: a treasury of thoughts on the solace and companionship of books. Ed. 1, Lond., 1882.

MATTHEWS, Brander. Ballads of books. Ed. 1, N. Y., 1887.

LANG, Andrew. Ballads of books. Lond., 1888. (An English edition of the preceding.)

WHITE, Gleeson. Book-song. Lond., 1893. (The Booklovers' Library.)

ROBERTS, William. Book-verse. Lond., 1896. (The Booklovers' Library.)

RUDDY, H. S. Book lovers' verse: being songs of books and bookmen compiled from English and American authors. Indianapolis, 1899.

LEONARD, R. M. The book-lover's anthology. Lond., 1911.

The appearance of the last volume noted suggests the grouping, for remark, of these, the principal collections of *Lyrae Librorum.* One's first thought when confronted with the half dozen like titles is that of surprise that the body of book-verse (or indeed of prose as well), presumably slender, should furnish forth so many separate and substantial volumes, and this thought shades naturally and quickly into the assumptions that there must of necessity be much duplication of content, and that of course the latest in the field, especially when specifically captioned "Anthology," includes all that is in the other and earlier collections. Not at all. The duplication is surprisingly little, due doubtless to the somewhat differing aims as well as tastes of the several compilers, to the exigencies of a commercial series, and, in a few cases, doubtless to copyright protection, which has excluded desired poems or passages.

The "Anthology" of Mr. Leonard omits eighty of the one hundred and forty items in "Book-verse," and forty-five of the seventy items in "Ballads of books," while of the one hundred and fifty items in "Booksong," a collection of very modern, very light, but often charming verse from which the classics are studiously excluded, but two, "Our master Meleager," by Dr. Garnett, and Stevenson's "Picture books in winter," are found in the "Anthology." The "Roberts" and the "White," prepared for the same series, are careful not to duplicate each other, while the fact that in Mr. Ireland's favorite pioneer collection most

of the selections are prose, puts it out of competition with any except the "Anthology." While the little volume by Mr. Ruddy, despite its prefatory boast, is not "a more extensive collection of the songs of bookland than any that has yet been presented," it nevertheless offers a goodly number not in any of the others. One of these oddly enough is Emerson's

"That book is good
Which puts me in a working mood," etc.,

which all the others overlooked. It seems to be, indeed, with these volumes as with books of general quotations; there is something good in each which is not in any of the others—"All are needed by each one."

Increasing familiarity with these books accentuates the individuality of each and brings out in sharp relief their differing characteristics and flavors, from the staid and rather severely sober "Anthology," with its overwhelming predilection for the classics (for the work of living writers is rigidly excluded and the chiefest levies among the two hundred authors represented are upon Shakespeare, Leigh Hunt, Emerson, Lamb and Johnson in the order named) through the far slenderer sheaf gleaned by Mr. Brander Matthews with its noticeable quota of less known names and verses and its insistence on the mad world, little but so large, of the bibliophile and the bibliomaniac, to the sparkling cleverness and the light touch of "Book-song" with its joyful willingness to avail its pages fully of the delights of J. K. Bangs, Eugene Field, F. D. Sherman, Richard Le Gallienne, Austin Dobson, G. R. Tomson, who apparently were deemed by the sober anthologists too frivolous for more than the most casual (if any) notice.

The London imprint on five of these seven volumes, taken with the fact that not one of them seems to have been recorded in the columns of any American library periodical, will not raise, we earnestly hope, in the mind of any book-lover-librarian (a species happily not yet extinct) a disconcerting query touching the compilation and appreciation of such *librorum encomium*. No matter whence they come, some of us at least are grateful for them, and gladly crowd a little closer on the shelf the manuals, handbooks and rules for cataloging, classification, shelf-listing, etc., to make room for these welcome stimuli to our complacency. Perhaps, indeed, a few of us (the more the better) may regard such incongruous juxtaposition with such distaste as to establish these and like books about books, as choice spirits in an inner and private sanctuary far from *Handapparat* and professional patois where communion may be untroubled and enjoyment deep.

J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Moody, Katharine Twining. Index to library reports. A. L. A. Pub. Board, Chicago, 1913. 185 p.

Admirable as is the purpose of this little volume, as outlined in the introduction, it doesn't go quite far enough to be an ideal reference tool for the librarian's desk. To quote from this same introduction, "the object has not been to provide an exhaustive index of any one library—one for the benefit of the library indexed—but to make available matter of general interest." The individual library can and should index its own reports, and no finer examples of library indexing can be found than the cumulative indexes appended annually to the Cleveland reports, or the index in the Newark report of 1907. If other live libraries would follow these examples and their indexes could be incorporated with the subject indexes of the present volume, we would have an addition to the bibliography of library science, worthy of a place beside "Library work."

Miss Moody's sins are of omission rather than of commission. She has indexed the reports of over 150 libraries and commissions, but unfortunately personal and place entries predominate. It is well enough to be able to turn to the name of a prominent librarian and find a list of the libraries that he has administered, and it is evident that if the dedication ceremonies of a certain library are wanted that some report of that library will contain them. It would be of far greater importance if the librarian who is planning some special work with business men could turn to that subject in the index and learn where the experiences of others might be found. We know that such experiences have been printed in library reports, but there is nothing in the index to guide us to them. Many more examples could be given to show that this is an index to the history of libraries and librarians, rather than to the many and varied activities that combine to make what is now called The modern library movement. F. B. S.

Academy of Natural Sciences. Proceedings of the Centenary meeting; ed. by Dr. Edward J. Nolan. Series 2; v. 15. Phil., 1913.

The library profession does not possess a more interesting character than Dr. Edward J. Nolan, able book conservator of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia for half a century. He has acted as librarian of the institution, and for many years has been its recording secretary and editor of its publications. Few men have had the opportunity to be on such intimate terms with the leading scientists of the country, and few men have been so closely associated with the vast army of workers in the natural history field. Joseph Leidy was his warm personal friend; Tryon was, and Pilsbry is, a daily companion; and the greatest work on conchology contains a number of drawings from his versatile pen. One of the most learned paleontologists, E. D. Cope, used to form Greek derivatives in naming the species of extinct animals which would have proven Greek indeed to the ordinary secretary, but the doctor would roll them forth in reading his rough minutes at the close of a meeting as if they had been words of one

syllable. Dr. Isaac Lee here published his systematic study of the fresh water mussels, and here Henry C. McCook elaborated the results of his fine field work among the ants and spiders. Harrison Allen, Horn, LeConte, Meehan (the congenial botanist), the lamented John Ryder, Angelo Heilprin, and that stern old forty-niner, Isaac Jones Wistar, were constant visitors. But it is not only in the division of natural history that Dr. Nolan is appreciated. His association with the best men of his time has given him an all around knowledge of men and things which has been accentuated by his ready wit and wonderful vocabulary. His ability as a draftsman has been alluded to. In addition to this he is a doctor of medicine, a good amateur botanist, a thorough Shakespearean student, and even a member of the Browning Society. It is no wonder then that Dr. Conklin remarked on one occasion that they were to celebrate the semi-centenary of Dr. Nolan rather than the centenary of the academy. At the academy events are dated as before or after Nolan, and Dr. Theodore N. Gill, of the National Museum, is the only scientist who is admitted to belong to the pre-Nolan period.

What a creditable record the academy has. A list of its members from the year 1812, when it was founded, would serve as a scientific "Who's who in America." Here Thomas Say blazed the trail for conchologists, and Lee, Conrad, Gadd, Tryon and Pilsbry form the honor roll. In ornithology the names of Wilson and Cassin are associated with those of Nuttall, Bonaparte, Townsend, Gambel, Heerman, Harris, Woodhouse, Baird, Lawrence, Cooes and Stone. The ichthyologists include Bonaparte, Cope, LeSueur and Ryder. Among the entomologists there are Peale, Wilson, LeConte, Horn, McCook, Cresson, Martindale and Skinner. Morton, the author of "Crania Americana," is responsible for the collection of crania, and among those who have carried on botanical researches are Durand, Charles E. Smith, Meehan and Redfield. Nearly every expedition of exploration has enlisted some of the academy members from the time of Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1819.

The proceedings of the Centenary meeting form the fifteenth volume of the second series of the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, and from every standpoint it is a credit to the institution and to Dr. Nolan, its editor. It contains some 614 pages in quarto, and includes a list of delegates, and the letters received from every important scientific society and educational institution in the United States and in Europe, and it might be said from every important institution in the civilized world. The subjects covered by the program and included in the volume as memoirs cover pretty much every phase of natural history study, and include the recent results of original research of pretty much every member in the field of natural history, in addition to a number of communications from correspondents. The names of genera, species, etc., described in the volume cover 10 pages in double columns. It is not necessary here to describe the various papers included in the volume, as this has been adequately done in "Science." The volume is a credit to the academy, to its editor, and to Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, its distinguished president, in its form, its letterpress, and in its illustration of the splendid vitality of the oldest natural history society in America.

Notes and News

Mr. Percy H. Wilson, secretary of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers (Land Title Building, Philadelphia), in a recent letter to Mr. Purd B. Wright, of the Kansas City Public Library, says: "If you will send us a list of the libraries who are creating effective industrial departments, we will be glad to forward them our literature, and in case you do not have the remainder of our literature, we will be glad to forward same to you upon receipt of your advice. Relative to the suggestion about having a permanent mailing list, if you will give us a list of these libraries, we will put them on our permanent mailing list and see that they receive copies of our literature as it is published."

A neat illustrated pamphlet giving a ten-year record of the Free Library of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., has just been issued. To quote from the "Foreword," the pamphlet deserves "more than a merely local circulation, because it is really a study—an illustration of the possibilities of the small community in the way of social welfare and advance."

Chicago's library methods will be exploited in one of the chief exhibits at the international book show which will be held in Leipzig, Germany, in 1914, if the recommendation of Dr. Max Henius is carried out by the public library board. Dr. Henius has just returned from Germany, where he was delegated by the library board to take up the question of a Chicago exhibit. He found the German authorities enthusiastic over the prospect of such an exhibit. The doctor's idea is to make the exhibit show a branch reading room in full operation. He learned that the librarians of Germany were just awakening to the value of conducting libraries with the view to getting the books close to the people.

"A library in every school house" is the slogan of the Knox County, Tenn., Teachers' association, for the year 1913-14.

A favorite theme for library talks during the past year has been the modeling of library methods on the type of business methods. The enclosed extract is submitted as an unsolicited report from a 90-book mill library, lent to the Brighton mills by the Passaic

Library. A representative from the Brighton mills (which is known as a good example of scientific management) called at the library when the books were first received and was shown a simple charging system. The mill then advertised the books among its employees, most of whom are foreigners reading only the simplest English. The enclosed report shows the result during the past six months. It may be of interest to librarians as an example of scientific management applied to a small mill library, where almost no suggestion has been given by the library itself:

BRIGHTON MILLS LIBRARY REPORT

From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1913

No. of active members	125
No. of non-active members	75
No. of members left our employ	85
Total no. of members	285
No. of Brighton Mills Library books taken out from Jan. 1 to June 30	305
No. of Public Library books taken out from Jan. 1 to June 30	365
Fines received from library, Jan. 1 to June 30.	$6.34

M. H. EINFRANK, *Librarian.*

THE Avery Manufacturing Company of Peoria, Ill., is sending out a circular to all its employes urging them to patronize the Public Library as a means of informing themselves of the progress the world is making in the line of mechanics, and keeping up with the procession. The circular gives a list of the technical periodicals available at the Peoria Public Library, and continues as follows:

"When an employe realizes that his compensation is only measured by his ability to make himself worth more to his employer he is on the right road to advancement. When his brain is stored up with what is taking place each day he is placing himself in position to take command at a minute's notice. He is fitting himself for a leader in place of a follower. This kind of men is always in demand. These are the ones who read, study and apply the knowledge gained by close application to current literature of the day in their line of work. For the man who prepares himself for a better position need not fear for the ultimate success of his ambition. If you show the necessary push, you need not worry about the pull. Very respectfully yours,

"AVERY COMPANY."

WITH a view to assisting both the dairies and the people to better understand the value and importance of pure milk and butter, the management of the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, Tex., will have printed a list of all works pertaining to the proper care of dairies, particularly of stock, which will be mailed to every dairyman in San Antonio.

THE Free Public Library of Jersey City has just published (prepared by Edmund W. Miller, the assistant librarian of the Jersey City Library) "Monographs on anniversaries and festivals." It comprises the various monographs on holidays and festivals which have been issued from time to time by the library and are now gathered together into one volume with a table of contents and an index. Sixteen festivals are treated, including a valuable monograph on Charles Dickens, issued on the occasion of the Dickens centennial and a monograph on presidential inaugurations.

THE dedication at Dresden, N. Y., of the birthplace of Robert G. Ingersoll as a public library and museum, which was to have taken place on Aug. 11, was postponed another year because of the large amount of philanthropic work being carried on by Col. Ingersoll's daughter, Mrs. Brown.

FROM a rather clumsy arrangement in boxes the large collection of sheet music at the Buffalo Public Library has been sorted in envelopes and now occupies a separate group of shelves on the new third tier in the stackroom. There are 17,866 sheets already cataloged, not including the bound music. Each has been arranged in its own envelope, marked with the title, the composer's name, the number of leaves and an explanatory note. These envelopes may be drawn on either card, and special arrangements may be made to keep the music throughout rehearsals, entertainments or services.

THE Newberry Library, of Chicago, has leased to Rogers & Co., catalog and book printers, for a term of twenty years from May 1, 1914, a four-story concrete building to be erected at the southeast corner of Calumet avenue and Twentieth street at a term rental understood to be $250,000.

THE Manchester, N. H., librarian, in commenting on her inventory, says: "An unusually large number of books unaccounted for in previous years have come to light this year. Last year we reported twenty found, which was a larger number than usual. This year 107 have reappeared. Ninety-two of these were from one source and came back to us after the death of one of our borrowers, who, it seems, had been helping herself more or less generously for a period of six years. This is the third instance where missing books have come back to us after the death of a borrower. It might be well for those tempted to indulge in this form of wrongdoing to contemplate the possibility of fatal results."

F. W. JOHNSON, chairman of the Canadian Free Library for the Blind, states that the sudden falling off recently in the subscriptions by which the Canadian Free Library for the Blind is in a large measure maintained, led to the discovery that certain persons of the "badger" type have been collecting funds, ostensibly for the publication of a magazine in raised letters for the blind, a publication which though advertised as having a large circulation among the blind persons throughout the Dominion, has been found upon searching inquiry to have reached only one such person.

ASSERTIONS that multitudinous arrays of disease germs are hustled about the country crammed in between the leaves of public library books does not meet with the approval of librarians of Nebraska. Complaint to

Labor Commissioner Pool raised the question for discussion, and Miss Edith Tobitt, of the Omaha Library, called on that official and filed formal objections, giving Mr. Pool some enlightenment on the methods used to dispose of the germs and to guard against sending out of any but the most cleanly volumes. Miss Florence Waugh, of the state library commission, likewise thought that the person who first made the assertion did not have knowledge of true conditions, and stated that all the books in the large libraries of the state are fumigated regularly for the purpose of killing germs and every precaution is taken to guard against the spread of disease in this manner.

The New York Public Library has in course of construction five new branches: the West 40th Street Branch, at west 40th street and 10th avenue; the Washington Heights Branch, at 160th street and St. Nicholas avenue; the Woodstock Branch, at 759 East 160th street; the Melrose Branch, at 910 Morris avenue, and the Fort Washington Branch, at St. Nicholas avenue and 179th street. The West 40th Street Branch will open about the end of September, but it will be some months before the others are ready.

Following an idea which has worked successfully in other places, the Sioux City, Ia., Public Library has started a campaign to interest people in the library by urging the cash value of things learned in books and publications on file there. The campaign is carried on with pamphlets. A little story of success, "Don't Be a Quitter," is being given to all library visitors. The story deals with a man, who, wishing to advance in the electrical business, utilized the public library to advantage. The effect of the new campaign has already been felt to a degree, but it is predicted that with the opening of school and the distribution of the pamphlets among pupils this interest will be greatly augmented.

In waging the widespread campaign of library usefulness, the District of Columbia Public Library recently mailed to several hundred representatives of various trades the following card of invitation:

PRESENT THIS CARD
At the Industrial Department
Of the Public Library
9th Street and New York Ave.
(Outside Entrance Under the Main Door)
The men in charge of the room will be glad to do all they can to assist in finding what you want.

It convinced many of its recipients that the library is willing to do its part, and persuaded them to do theirs. The relations thus established with these men convinced the library, in turn, that it pays to labor earnestly with many, even though few may respond.

Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, proposes as a death warrant for the smutty song the extension of the excellent music department of the library until every child in Chicago may get music for the piano and other instruments as readily as he now gets books. "There is no reason to doubt the good effect the circulation of good music by the public library would have upon Chicago," Mr. Legler said. "A child cannot acquire a taste for what he does not see or have. The smutty song, with the suggestive music accompaniment, is cheap. People buy it because they cannot afford, in many instances, the better class of music. Consequently, this poorer and dangerous class of music finds its way into the homes. People everywhere hear it and, naturally, their tastes go that way."

The granges of one of the counties of Illinois have hit upon a library plan of their own. Each grange purchases a certain number of books, no two granges obtaining books of the same title. After each grange keeps its books a certain length of time it boxes them up and sends them to a neighboring grange and receives their set of books. Thus a county having fifteen granges affords each grange the use of fifteen sets of books for the cost of one set.

A petition was filed in the Michigan Circuit Court on Aug. 15 for the dissolution of the American League Library Co., a concern which operates almost one hundred libraries throughout the middle and eastern states. Three of the directors, Darwin S. Root, Howard Brooke and Charles D. Bennett, state that the business cannot be run on a paying basis and that the company has not sufficient assets to pay outstanding claims. Their assets, including 43,000 books and a printing plant, are quoted at $27,122.84. The liabilities are $22,465.25 and there is a contingent liability for sums owed on advertising contracts amounting to $12,972.71. In Michigan the company has branches in Detroit, Monroe, Pontiac, Flint, Saginaw, Port Huron, Bay City, Alpena, Traverse City, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Mt. Clemens, and Williamston. The concern is capitalized at $40,000.

Copies of the following annual reports of the United States Civil Service Commission are available for public distribution upon application to the "Library, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.": 17th report of 1900; 20th report of 1903; 21st report of 1904; 28th report of 1911; 29th report of 1912.

A "new departure" at the St. Louis Public Library is described thus: "In November, 1912, a downtown station was opened, by consent of the Grand Leader department store, on the second floor of its building at Sixth street and Washington avenue. Soon afterward an hourly delivery was begun between this station and the Central Library. The station fills the needs of those who have requested a place downtown where library books might be returned, and has also

brought back to the library as users many who were accustomed to take out books at lunch time and were unable to continue when we moved to the new building. The frequent deliveries enable shoppers to order books by telephone at the beginning of a shopping trip and find them ready at its close. It is believed that deliveries of such frequency between a library and a station constitute a new departure in work of this kind."

BEST TWENTY-FIVE BOOKS OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.—The result of the Springfield City Library's vote on "best books" is given below. As six candidates for twentieth place received the same number of votes the list was expanded to twenty-five: "Joseph Vance," by De Morgan; Stevenson's "Letters;" "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," by Professor Palmer; "The promised land," by Mary Antin; Kipling's "Collected verse;" "Kim;" Morley's "Life of Gladstone;" "Twenty years at Hull House," by Jane Addams; James' "Varieties of religious experience;" "Up from slavery," by Booker T. Washington; "Margaret Ogilvy," by Barrie; Maeterlinck's "Life of the bee;" Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American people;" Bergson's "Creative evolution;" Shaw's "Plays;" "The golden age," by Kenneth Grahame; Alfred Noyes' "Poems;" Stedman's "American anthology;" Paine's "Mark Twain;" Crothers' "Gentle reader;" Hearn's "Japan, an attempt at interpretation;" "Jean-Christophe," by Romain Rolland; Stedman's "Victorian anthology;" Thayer's "Life and Times of Cavour;" Andrew D. White's "Autobiography." The June *Bulletin* comments on the choice: "Notwithstanding a large scattering vote, there resulted more agreement than was expected. Stevenson's 'Letters' and De Morgan's 'Joseph Vance' easily led, being tied for the honor of first place. The most popular author was Kipling. His various works appeared upon more lists than those of any other writer, De Morgan and Stevenson coming next. The names of several authors fail to appear because the votes were scattered among their different works instead of being attracted to one. Thus 'Little Rivers' and other books by Henry Van Dyke found favor, but no one title received enough votes to qualify. Two criticisms may possibly be made: first, that in one or two instances very recent publications have received disproportionate attention; and second, that more works of pure literature, especially poetry, essays and drama —books which one likes to read and reread— would be preferred by many persons. But here the field is broad and individual taste divergent." Copies of this list were furnished local booksellers, one of whom put the books on exhibit when the *Bulletin* was published.

Alhambra, Cal. To prevent Contractor H. F. Roberts from beginning the erection of the public library building, for which a bond issue of $50,000 was voted several months ago, suit has been filed in the Superior Court by four taxpayers. The plaintiffs—E. W. Hickman, J. B. Teagarden, R. M. Wallace and J. M. Montgomery—find fault with the Board of Trustees for ignoring a petition calling for an election on the question. According to their views the library building plans should be so changed as to make provision for part of the structure to be used as a city hall. Application is made for a restraining order.

Aramingo, Pa. Aroused by the intention of the city to replace the historic mansion of General MacPherson, which is now used for library purposes, by a $40,000 branch library building in MacPherson Park, Aramingo, Pa., the Historical Society of Aramingo is actively protesting the plan. While the new library building is earnestly desired by residents of the district, yet it is the opinion of the Historical Society that the associations connected with the MacPherson house warrant its preservation. A committee representing the association will urge the city to erect the new library building to the side of the MacPherson house and to connect the two with an inclosed passageway. If necessary, the MacPherson house could then be used as an annex to the library.

Bloomfield, Ia. The dedication and formal opening of the Bloomfield Public Library took place Friday evening, Aug. 8.

Boscawen, N. H. In the presence of practically all of the towns-people and scores of former residents the town of Boscawen on Aug. 20 formally accepted the handsome library building, erected by the late Hon. John Kimball, Hon. Benjamin A. Kimball of Concord, and Frank L. Gerrish, Esq., the presentation being the principal event of Boscawen's Old Home Week.

Bowling Green, Ky. Work began on the Carnegie library on Aug. 20. According to the contract, the building must be completed in eight months from that date.

Bridgton, Me., dedicated its Dalton Holmes Davis Memorial Library on July 30. The building is of brick and granite and has a capacity of 5000 volumes.

Buffalo, N. Y. The sixth branch of the Buffalo Public Library is now open, and in charge of Miss Cecelia Lewis.

Cleveland, Ohio. The skill and speed with which a great circus is converted from a tented show into a trainload of freight was duplicated on the night of Aug. 19, when Cleveland's main public library was transferred in nine huge vans from the old building next to the city hall into the new quarters in the Kinney & Levan building, in Euclid avenue. At 6 o'clock in the evening the circulation department of the library on

the first floor was closed. At 8 o'clock the next morning the same department resumed its usual business in the new home.

Deerfield, N. H. The erection of the $8000 Soldiers' Memorial Library is well under way. A feature of the interior of the new building will be a collection of tablets bearing the name of every soldier who was a citizen of Deerfield at the time of his enlistment in any of the wars from the Revolutionary era to the present time.

Delaware City, Del. Free Public Library is now open for use by public.

Elizabeth, N. J. The fine new downtown branch building of the Free Public Library was opened Aug. 22.

Montpelier, Vt. The librarians of Washington county, Vt., met on Aug. 14, in the Kellogg-Hubbard Library for an informal session with Miss Evelyn Lease and the other Montpelier librarians in charge. The morning was given over to the observation and study of the methods in the city library and in the afternoon to an informal meeting in the library assembly hall with short addresses on practical topics. The primary purposes of the convention were to have a get-together meeting of the librarians, in order to exchange ideas as to the best methods of library administration and to arouse interest in the annual meeting of the state library association, which takes place Oct. 1 and 2 at Woodstock.

New York City P. L. The Hebrew division of the New York City Public Library is now credited with over 20,000 volumes. They are works of reference, biography and periodicals, over 4000 in all. Of belles-lettres in Hebrew and in modern languages there are 1021 volumes; of Yiddish literature, about 1100, and of science and art, 696. Books dealing with the Jewish question, anti-Semitism, Zionism number 522. The valuable Tissot collection of 300 water color illustrations of the Old Testament are in the possession of the library.

New York P. L. A memorial exhibition of the work of Addison T. Millar, the etcher, will be displayed in the Stuart room of the library.

Owosso, Mich. The Hickman Construction Company, of Kalamazoo, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the Carnegie library building at $17,300.

Peabody, Kan. Work has begun on the new $10,000 library that will replace the old one, the first public library built in Kansas, and a gift to the town of F. M. Peabody, for whom the town was named.

Portland, Ore. The new public library building, one of the largest, most commodious and modernly arranged structures of its kind in the entire country, was formally opened on Sept. 9.

Red Bank, N. J. The new public library was opened on Aug. 9.

South Whitley, Ind., is to have a new Carnegie library costing $10 000

Valley Falls, N. Y. The dedicatory exercises of the new library took place on Friday evening, September 8.

Waterloo, Ind. The cornerstone of the new library was laid Aug. 30.

Librarians

THE appraisal of the estate of John Shaw Billings, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. A., during the Civil War, and formerly a director of the New York Public Library, has been filed, placing the assets of his estate at a value of $139,891 on the date of his death, March 11. His property was for the most part in securities, among which was one share of the New York Society Library, valued at $125. He divided his estate in equal shares among his five children, Mrs. Mary Clare Ord, Mrs. Kate S. Wilson, Mrs. Jesse Hartley, Margaret J. Billings, and Dr. John Sedgwick Billings.

ELLIOTT, Mrs. E. T., has been engaged as librarian of the library recently inaugurated in Galesburg, Ill.

GAMBLE, Martha, was elected assistant librarian of the Lima Public Library, Ohio, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Miss Lyle Harter.

GRIFFIN, Jeanne, Drexel 1909, has resigned her position in the Duluth Public Library to become assistant librarian in the North Dakota Agricultural College Library, Fargo, N. D.

GROVER, Hazel, is librarian of the new public library at Hackettstown, N. J.

HARRIS, Ellen M., has been appointed librarian of the Harford county, Md., Public Library.

HAWKINS, Mrs. George B., has been appointed to succeed Miss Donna Scott as librarian of the Herbert Kraft Free Library, Red Bluff, Cal.

HINKUE, Mrs. Mary, has been appointed librarian of the newly-opened Carnegie library in Bloomfield, Ia.

HORTON, Marion, has been appointed librarian in Tremont High School, Oakland, Cal.

KULDALKAR, J. S., the successor of Mr. W. A. Borden as director of state libraries of Baroda, India, trained by him in the first class of the Baroda Library School, arrived in this country from India Sept. 20, and spent Library week at Lake George, where his affability and evident ability made him most welcome. Mr. Kuldalkar is also editor of the *Library Miscellany* and president of the Baroda Library Club. He is a graduate of Bombay College, of the Brahmin caste, and of the Brahma Somag religion. He has made a professional tour

through the continent and England, and will visit the libraries in America on his way around the world; and American librarians will doubtless give him the same cordial welcome which they gave to our German and Japanese visitors last year.

MALONE, Mary, has been appointed to succeed Alberta Malone, resigned, as assistant librarian of the Atlanta, Ga., Public Library.

MCKEE, Clara, has accepted a position as librarian in Providence, R. I.

MULHERON, Annie, of the circulation department of the Detroit Public Library, has resigned to go to Honolulu for social service work among the Chinese.

PORTER, Mrs. Cora Case, of Oklahoma City was unanimously elected to the position of librarian of the Enid, Okla., Carnegie library, the position recently vacated by the marriage of Miss Mildred Bailey of this city. Mrs. Porter will assume her duties in Enid the first of September. She has been assistant librarian in the Carnegie library in Oklahoma City.

ROCKWELL, Helen E., Drexel, 1913, who had had some twelve years experience in library work before taking the Drexel course, has accepted the position of head cataloger in the Public Library of Duluth, Minn.

SANDERS, W. W., a colored man, has been appointed State Librarian by Governor Hatfield of West Virginia.

TEST, Marjorie, Drexel 1913, has been appointed assistant at the Cooper Park branch of the Camden (N. J.) Free Public Library.

TRIMBLE, Katherine M., of the class of 1912-13, has been appointed library assistant in the Drexel Institute Library and placed in charge of the loan desk.

TYLER, Alice S. The Des Moines Library Club had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Alice S. Tyler at a farewell breakfast on Aug. 30. The best wishes of all go with her in her new capacity as director of the Western Reserve University Library School. Miss Julia A. Robinson, Miss Tyler's successor as secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, was an honored guest of the club.

WARNER, Mrs. Cassandra U., Drexel, 1909, has resigned her position as reference librarian of the Kansas City Public Library.

WEBER, L. W., has been appointed librarian of the Detroit College of Law, succeeding Mrs. Hanley, who recently resigned.

WELLS, Blanche I., has accepted a position in the Public Library at Lancaster, Mass.

WILLIAMS, Wilie, succeeds Emily Hemp, who has resigned from the Atlanta, Ga., Public Library to accept a position in El Paso, Tex.

Gifts and Bequests

Ashfield, Mass. Mr. M. M. Belding of New York, a native of Ashfield, has given it a library building which, when finished and equipped, will house fourteen thousand volumes and will have cost $30,000.

Athens, Ga. William Davis, of Macon, presented the University Law School with a law library consisting of 600 volumes.

Bayonne, N. J. Andrew Carnegie has given $25,000 for an addition to the Bayonne Free Public Library.

Belleville, Mo. A new library building is to be erected from Andrew Carnegie's gift of $45,000.

Bennington, Vt. The late Colonel Scott left the library $5000 to be held in trust by the association, the income only to be expended in the purchase of books.

California. The State Assembly has voted to accept the library of the late Adolph Sutro and to house it in a special building for which $70,000 has been appropriated.

Chicago, Ill. The municipal reference library which the city council last spring voted to establish permanently in the city hall opened ready for the use of council members and the city law department.

Deerfield, N. H. The books at Mrs. Butterfield's winter residence, 616 Fifth avenue, New York, are left to the Philbrick James Library. This institution will also receive $4000 and several pictures and bookcases.

Sacramento, Cal. Through M. J. Burke, President of the City Commission, has accepted the offer made by Andrew Carnegie to contribute $175,000 for a Carnegie library building in this city, provided the city furnishes a free site and contributes $17,500 annually towards its maintenance.

Sea Cliff, L. I. Mrs. Samuel Stenson, of Brooklyn, has presented to the village a library in memory of her husband.

Springfield, Mass. By will of the late Mr. Charles Chase the library received $2000.

Troy, N. Y. The Central Y. M. C. A. formally opened its new library on Sept. 6. This is a gift of its president, Robert Cluett, and contains 1100 books.

Winchester, Va. It is unfortunate that there are not more frequent instances of library bequests such as that which has conferred upon Winchester, Va., the possession of a fine library and a fund for its maintenance that will rank with those of some of the large cities. The Handley Library is an outcome of the bequest of Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa., who died in 1894. The amount of money

available for the library is a million dollars, two hundred thousand of which has been devoted to the structure and the remainder to the endowment. The handsome library building was formally opened on Aug. 21.

Worcester, Mass. The Public Library has recently received the valuable private library of Lewis W. Hammond, formerly of that city. The collection, gathered by Mr. Hammond during many years, numbers 1439 volumes, all in admirable condition. It comprises chiefly the English and American classics and is especially rich in biographical and critical literature relating to the English and American stage.

Zanesfield, O. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, of Boston, a native of Zanesfield, has bought the site of the school which he attended as a boy and will erect thereon a public library at a cost of $6,500.

Library Reports

Alameda (Cal.) P. L. Marcella H. Krauth, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, '13.) Accessions 2635. Total 41,720. Circulation 129,920. New registration 1128. Total 10,992. Receipts $11,977.39. Expenditures $11,965.67.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences L. Susan A. Hutchinson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 733. Total 20,594. 3385 people have used the library.

The past year has been one of the most productive of visual results in its history for it has seen the installation of suitable library equipment. This marks the culmination of plans laid in previous years and includes library stack and catalog cases, and makes possible the establishment of a periodical room and the organization of the map collection. The end of the year finds the Library observing one of the first principles of scientific management which is "to systematize each piece of routine work so that it may be done in the shortest time with the least expenditure of energy."

Cleveland (Ohio) P. L. William H. Brett, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 80,979. Total 487,398. Circulation 3,650,198. New registration 28,904. Total 144,437. Receipts $358,543.88. Expenditures $369,965.23.

The staff numbers about 200 regular assistants. The opening of the Lorain branch on March 28, was the building event of the year. Other new buildings are the Sterling, Alta and Quincy, either complete or in course of construction. On Dec. 10 the municipal reference branch was opened in the City Hall. The big event in the year's history of the library was the successful campaign for a two million dollar bond issue for a new main library building. An interesting by-product of the bond campaign was the result of the use of the library. During the first quarter of the year, before the publicity anent the bond issue began, came less than one-seventh of the total increase in circulation.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. Grace Blanchard, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 725; total 31,625. Circulation 87,287. New registration 650; total 9600.

Elmira (N. Y.) Steele Memorial L. Kate Deane Andrew, lbn. (Rpt.—yr ending June 30, '13.) Accessions 1205; total 19,279. Circulation 78,447. New registration 1250..

The work with clubs has broadened, and they depend upon the library service in the arrangement of programs and in following the course of study for the year. The library has pursued the policy of encouraging the public to feel a proprietary interest in the library, and of keeping in touch with every activity in the city. The past year shows increased use of all departments, a larger issue of books for home use, a greater number of patrons, and a general evidence of progress. Instruction of the eighth grade pupils of the public schools has been continued, and the results in intelligent use of the library by academy students seems to justify us in this effort. The librarian, by special arrangement with the superintendent of schools, was allowed to meet this year with the teachers of each of the grammar schools. In these informal conferences juvenile literature, the value of good reading, and various matters pertaining to the library and the school were discussed. The gain in circulation in the juvenile department of over 2000 volumes is, in a measure, due to the visits in the schools this year. Another departure this year has been the history lists made for academy students. With the coöperation of the head of the history department of the academy, lists of fiction under different countries and periods were compiled, and the books were made required reading for the students. An effort has been made to secure many books adapted to the needs of busy men, such as mechanics, engineers, carpenters, and others who want practical books. To this end circulars calling attention to the fact that the library can furnish books along these lines were sent out to be enclosed in the pay envelopes of the employees. About 3500 circulars were distributed in this way.

Hartford, Conn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug., 1913.) Circulation 21,750. Total registration 342.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. Everett R. Perry, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 38,028. Total 224,349. Circulation 1,185,943. New registration 28,748. Total 70,361. Receipts $170,346.22. Expenditures $170,133.29.

The staff numbers 112. During the year 36,301 volumes have been cataloged; 34,709 classified; 16,530 bound. Complete inventory made between December, 1912, and April, 1913.

Story telling and reference work with children and on topics relating to child life have been especially emphasized. There are on file 639 magazines. A special feature of the reference work has been developed by the appointment of Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick to attend to the requests of artisans, scientific and technical readers, and business men. The library has 20 branches.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. Mr. Settle, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 19,061; total volumes in library 163,214. Circulation 776,654. New registration 9387; total 40,824. Receipts $85,553.52; expenditures $81,041.78.

The library system consists of the main library, 7 branches, 213 class room collections in schools, and 37 deposit stations. Books cataloged during year 16,921; total cataloged in libraries 134,117.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. John Cotton Dana, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 19,184; total 203,257. Circulation 1,073,054. Total registration 52,492. Receipts $129,312.51. Expenditures $129,303.84.

The staff numbers 90. Books bound during the year 16,724; books repaired 48,728. Books lent at branches 491,256; 79,050 of this number were lent to high school. There are on file 336 periodicals.

A course of 12 lessons on the Use of books and a library were given to 220 students. 390 meetings were held in the library building during the year.

Oakland (Cal.) P. L. Chas S. Greene, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June, 1913.) Total volumes 67,349. Circulation 56,957. Registration 56,287.

The staff numbers 90. There are twelve branches in city and 21 in county. Number of magazines 265; 21 for circulation; bound magazines 444; 116 newspapers received regularly.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. Sarah M. Jacobus, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je., 1913.) Accessions 2844; total volumes in library 23,568. Circulation 101,237. Total registration 8228. Total re-registration 2861.

The library was closed for moving into new rooms from July 1 to 15. The assembly room has been found useful by debating teams and other clubs.

Portland (Me.) P. L. Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 2341; total volumes in library 67,918. Circulation 83,946. New registration 2941; total 8228. Receipts $12,200.13; expenditures $12,086.14.

The staff numbers 11. The total recorded attendance in the reference room and adult and young people's reading rooms was 66,827. The work done in reference room increases in amount and improves in kind.

Providence (R. I.) Westerly P. L. Joseph L. Peacock, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug., 1913.) Total accessions 32,950. Circulation 66,073. Total registration 2877.

Redlands (Cal.) A. K. Smiley P. L. Artena M. Chapin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1913.) Accessions 2370; total volumes in library 23,887. Circulation 105,060. New registration 1013; total 6208. Receipts $17,373.71; expenditures $17,315.71.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. Arthur E. Bostwick, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, '13.) Accessions 30,657; total 374,997. Circulation 1,807,327. New registration 20,774; total 93,307. Receipts $239,368.11; expenditures $222,015.76.

The staff, including members of the training class, now numbers 233 persons (96 men and 137 women).

The Department of Records has been abandoned and the position of assistant in charge of supplies created. The new bindery department in the central building is in full operation.

The library proper now consists of seven buildings covering nearly two acres.

The new Central Library, which has been in use for more than a year, has not proved expensive in administration in excess of the original estimates, the report states.

The reference collection now contains 86,000 volumes, and several thousand volumes are being added each year. The use of this department, says the report, has trebled in a year. There have been several notable exhibitions of art in the art department, the library having become a member of the American Federation of Arts and having displayed five of its exhibitions.

The applied science and municipal reference departments have become popular, while a diversified system of work, study and entertainment has been inaugurated in the children's department.

Extension work has been carried on actively, the library supplying branch stations throughout the city. The traveling library and public delivery and deposit stations have contributed to the large use of the library's facilities.

A training class of 11 members was graduated on June 14, 1912, exercises being held in the central building, with an address on "The librarian," by Dr. Bostwick, and remarks by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, head of the Instruction Department.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. Robert Rea, lbn. (Rpt.—ending June, 1913.) Total volumes 130,381. Total circulation 219,828. Total registration 41,016.

The staff numbers 57. There are 6 branches and 13 deposit stations.

Westfield (N. Y.) Patterson L. Sarah H. Ames, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 865; total 19,080. Circulation 25,527 (adult fiction 50 per cent.) Population 4000.

FOREIGN

Birmingham (Eng.) Free Libraries. Walter Powell, chief librarian. (Rpt.—yr. ending March 31, '13.) Accessions 17,131; total 445,675. Circulation 2,217,563. Registration 79,108.

Communications

PERIODICAL INDEXES—A REPLY

Editor Library Journal:

In the June issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL Mr. Charles H. Brown discusses American periodicals and their relation to the needs of American libraries. Speaking of The H. W. Wilson Company's new publications, he criticises the policy of transferring 18 magazines from the *Readers' Guide* to the *Readers' Guide Supplement,* and of indexing in the *Supplement* five that were included in the *Magazine Subject-Index* for 1912.

It is true that for the time being the transfer of magazines from one index to another may cause some confusion, but the change must eventually result in very much better service, especially to small and medium-sized libraries. Up to 1913 only two periodical indexes were published by the Wilson Company, the *Readers' Guide* and the *Readers' Guide Abridged,* the latter being identical with the larger *Guide* in the indexing for its 22 magazines.

The list of periodicals in the *Readers' Guide* has grown from 20 indexed in 1901 to 94, together with six yearly reports, indexed in 1912. The selection of these magazines during this time was made with reference to the needs of libraries both large and small. When the *Cumulative-Index to a Selected List of Periodicals* was consolidated with the *Readers' Guide* in 1903 the complete list indexed in it was transferred to the *Guide.* During the years 1901 to 1912 many periodicals ceased publication, also some few were dropped and others substituted which were of more value in reference work.

The *Annual Library Index* for 1910 was the last issue retaining the feature of an index to periodicals. This made the need urgent for an index to a larger list than was supplied by the *Readers' Guide.* The publishers could not without financial loss include more material in the *Guide* at the same subscription price, and the smaller and medium-sized libraries did not care for the inclusion of periodicals which they did not subscribe for, so the *Readers' Guide Supplement* was undertaken. Its inception was a fitting time to take out of the *Guide* the magazines usually found only in libraries which would be likely to subscribe for the *Supplement,* viz., the large ones. This would make room in the *Guide,* at approximately the same cost, for those periodicals—some of them the newer ventures, some of them greatly improved of recent years—which libraries had been calling for, and which not only the large but the small and medium-sized libraries subscribed for. Eighteen were transferred to the *Supplement.* Of these 14 were either quarterlies or published less often than monthlies, three were monthlies, and one, *Nature,* a weekly. On the whole, the *Guide* will be increased in size and in usefulness for a large majority of its users, though there are a few who lose by the change.

The list for the *Supplement,* with the exception of those transferred from the *Guide,* has been chosen by the large libraries by means of a referendum vote.

It is not the intention of the publishers hereafter to transfer periodicals from the *Guide* to the *Supplement,* or *vice versa.* Periodicals may, however, be dropped, as for example *Hearst's Magazine* and the *Cosmopolitan,* which are now under advisement for discontinuance on the initiative of libraries.

We have observed that it has been the custom in the past for the *Magazine Subject-Index* to cease indexing any periodicals that were put on the *Readers' Guide* list, confining itself solely to periodicals not elsewhere indexed, and we have reason to believe that this custom will be adhered to in the case of the five that were in the *Magazine Subject Index* in 1912. Since the *Magazine Subject-Index* is published only once a year the transfer will work no hardship to libraries.

The same reasoning applies to the inclusion of books in both the *Guide* and *Supplement* as holds good for the periodicals indexed. The more popular composite books are chosen for the *Guide,* and those well worth indexing, but probably purchased only by the larger libraries are put in the *Supplement,* in short the indexes are made to fit the libraries. As large libraries also have the *Guide,* there is no discrimination against any one. If the books worthy of indexing were all included in the *Guide* the expense to the publishers would be greater than could be borne at the present subscription rates. If, on the other hand, they were all included in the *Supplement,* the smaller libraries and their patrons would be deprived of a service which has proved exceedingly useful and valuable to them.

The *Industrial Arts Index* was undertaken because of urgent and often repeated calls by librarians and others for such an index. True, almost all the periodicals on its list are indexed regularly by the *Engineering Magazine* in its monthly "Engineering index"; but because it is an alphabetical classed bibliography under large main subdivisions it is almost impossible for anyone but an expert to find the material without a long search for it, and even the expert, unless he wishes only a record of the month's additions to the literature in his own field, might, nine times out of ten, be better served by a bi-monthly cumulated index. The popular use of the *Readers' Guide* has demonstrated the usability by the public of material all in one alphabet, and it is on this plan that the *Industrial Arts Index* is published.

Again, the *Industrial Arts Index* is not only an index to engineering periodicals but to those on special trades, as for example, the *Inland Printer, Ice and Refrigeration,* etc. Presumably a large number of the periodicals to

be added to the list indexed will be of this character. Engineering and the trades are so closely and increasingly allied in these days that it is exceedingly fitting to combine the record of their literature in one publication.

It makes for efficiency that the *Industrial Arts Index* is published five times a year, cumulating each time, while the index in the *Engineering Magazine* cumulates yearly only in the *Engineering Index*.

A periodical bibliography on social sciences such as Mr. Brown suggests would no doubt be of much value to librarians, but at present there seems to be the largest popular demand for an index to agricultural literature. Following this closely is the need for an educational index, and then comes the social sciences. The H. W. Wilson Company has under consideration some such ventures as these in "the untrodden paths in the field of periodical bibliography," and when there seems to be a prospect of financial support for them they will be undertaken. No matter how useful or how valuable a bibliographical publication might be, it could not long survive if it did not reach a strictly commercial basis, unless it were subsidized, or else published by an organization, such as the American Library Association, having funds for that purpose.

A committee of the American Library Association to investigate the problem of the indexing of periodicals might be desirable. However, so far as investigating is concerned, it is difficult to see how any committee would do such work with anywhere near as much thoroughness, as The H. W. Wilson Company investigates for itself. It is very evident, if it is to plan and make a publication which is to gain the support of libraries, it is necessary to make it on that plan that is most useful to libraries. In order to determine what periodicals should be indexed, the Wilson Company has compiled lists of periodicals subscribed for by libraries at different times. Then these lists under consideration have been submitted and have received the votes of libraries to determine which periodicals are most needed. In other ways also the company has sought by scientific methods to determine with considerable care just what to do and how to do it. It would, however, appreciate the coöperation of a committee; indeed, it has always sought advice and coöperation. H. W. Wilson.

The following communication sent to the editor of the New York *Evening Post* may be of interest to L. J. readers:

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir: Some time ago I addressed the same query to the libraries of Boston, New York, and Washington, namely, what Spanish novels of chivalry printed before 1650 were in their possession? There is a list of such novels in the fortieth volume of the *Bibliotcca de Autores Españoles*. The reply from New York was that they had not a single one, and from the other two cities that they could not answer my question. If I had to rely on American libraries, my recent article in the *Archiv für des Studium der neueren Sprachen* would never have been written. One librarian went so far as to send me a list of picaresque novels, and on my remonstrance he replied that the novels of chivalry and the picaresque novels were so much alike that they could be easily mistaken one for the other. In the recent book on Greek novels by Dr. S. L. Wolff there is no evidence that the author has seen any of the old editions of the Italian translation of Achilles Tatius. I suppose they were not accessible. Now, I have three copies of them in my possession, bought at fifty cents apiece.

The Italian play, *Il Sacrificio degli Intronati,* is very often mentioned as a possible source of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Now, the late Dr. Furness had a copy of it, and I have three of them, but a person who should ask for it at an American library would probably get nothing but a stare.

There is nothing more mischievous than the American librarian's notion that a book has to be bought only when there is a demand for it. Some books have to be bought as soon as a chance presents itself, irrespective of the demand. I had only one chance of buying a certain book in my whole life; I bought it, and have been using it constantly.

There is another question which I should like to touch, namely, that of etiquette. When I write for information to a European library, I generally get a reply from the librarian himself or his assistant, and the reply is to the point. In this country one is likely to get a letter of an extraordinary flippancy, smacking of centuries of half-education and signed Miss Dashaway. Some time ago one of the best libraries was requested to send a complete edition of Straparola's novels. An abridged edition was duly received the next day. In fact, most of the librarians do not know whether the editions in the library are abridged or not, unless it is specified in letters of an inch size on the title. The fallacy of the American notion of cataloging books from the titles alone will sooner or later become apparent. Joseph de Perott.

Worcester, Mass., August 12.

Library Calendar

Oct. 1-2 (?) Vt. L. A., Woodstock.
7-10. Ohio L. A., annual meeting, Oberlin, O.
8-10 (?). Minn. L. A., annual meeting, State University, Minneapolis.
9-10. Keystone State L. A., annual meeting, Erie, Pa.
15-17. Nebraska L. A., annual meeting, Omaha, Neb.
22-24. Mo. and Kan. L. A., St. Joseph, Mo.



I. "Floors were covered several inches deep with black, slimy, sticky mud, into which books were embedded as a thick carpet."



II. "In two days they shoveled out forty wagon loads of mud, books and debris from the children's and document rooms."



III. "Most of the catalog cards were legible, though much of the ink, especially the hektograph and red inks, ran badly. The fiction catalog was found to be a mass of mould and mildew."



IV. "Where the shelves had not been full most of the books had been swept onto the floor; where shelves were nearly full the rows of books had swelled, distending the ends of case and dropping the shelves."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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"LIBRARY week" at Lake George at the close of September was the usual pleasant success. It was devoted in some measure to reminiscences of the past, which brought out strikingly the growth of the library movement as indicated in the attendance at the library meetings. In 1885, twenty-eight years ago, when the A. L. A. itself met at Lake George, the attendance at the national meeting was but eighty-seven, while library week of the New York State organization, and its visitors, brings together each year half as many again, and the yearly Atlantic City meeting shows a like contrast equally striking. In respect to the development of the official organization of the library movement on the part of states and cities, Mr. Eastman's record of library legislation, which will be given, as usual, complete for the year in an early number of the JOURNAL next year, left Arkansas among the doubtful states. Arkansas has, in fact, passed the bill for a library commission, though with an insufficient appropriation; as to South Dakota, it is not yet known whether the bill has passed. Mr. Yost's paper, referring in its title to the dawn of the library spirit in the city of Rochester, rounded up, as it were, the list of important cities in the development of municipal library systems, although Rochester, like Brooklyn, is in the stage of working branch libraries, without an adequate central library. Within the coming year, it may be added, building developments at San Francisco and St. Paul should give those great cities at least the start of adequate central library buildings, and there is scarcely any important city now left without a public library building to center attention as the cathedral centered the cities of olden times.

RESPECTING babies, these have not yet been accepted in the children's room as library clientele, nor can maidens and young men who constitute the great proportion of the library profession be expected to have much knowledge of them either personally or professionally. Nevertheless, the maidens, if not the young men, are likely to be consulted about books about babies; and partly for this reason we make an exception to the general rule of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, to include an article not about libraries but actually about books. It is a pleasure to welcome to these columns the wife of a librarian in Mrs. Samuel H. Ranck, and the pleasant paper which she read before the Michigan Library Association should interest many librarians who are expected to stand godmother to children to the extent of supplying, by proxy of books, the information which the young mothers lack and desire.

THE Underwood tariff, which went at once into operation when the President signed the law, makes important changes in the duties on books and their material, but these do not directly affect libraries, as the clause permitting incorporated institutions to import books free of duty remains without change. The duty on books in general is reduced from twenty-five to fifteen per cent., and books in foreign languages remain on the free list, despite an attempt to make them dutiable. The "joker" in the Paine-Aldrich tariff, which made books in more costly binding dutiable at the higher rate of the binding material, has been properly rescinded. The reduction of the duty on books is accompanied by a reduction on most of the materials going into book-making, although not always on the same scale, and it is not yet clear what the effect of these changes will be on actual book prices. Leather, for binding purposes, formerly dutiable at fifteen per cent., is now on the free list, and this should certainly result in a reduction of the prices of leather in the home market, that should make library bindings done at home substantially lower in price. The complete details as to duties on book materials are given in the *Publishers' weekly* for Oct. 4. It may be added that the Treasury Department has now promulgated in the issue of Treasury decisions for Oct. 9 the ruling sent to the collector at the Port of Baltimore, referred to in Dr. Steiner's report for the Committee on federal and state relations at the Kaaterskill conference. The attention of the Treasury Department was called by this office to the omission of this ruling from the published decisions and the possibility therefore that it was operative only at that particular port of entry. The ruling referred to is an

important one, cutting much red-tape, being a common sense provision that libraries making small importations, through the mail, should not be required to go through the usual formalities of importation, provided their authority to import books, duty free, was duly registered with the local postmaster. The text of the ruling, as finally promulgated, is given elsewhere in this number.

The librarians of that portion of the middle west whose libraries suffered from the great floods, of which that at Dayton was the most conspicuous and unhappy example, were too busy in the work of recovery and rehabilitation to say very much about their losses last spring. As all this should, however, be a matter of permanent record, Miss Clatworthy, who stood by the Dayton Library during its period of distress and has but recently resigned, has been good enough to put on record her extraordinary experiences, giving the library world some adequate notion of the effect of these floods upon the libraries involved. It is the unexpected that happens—and nothing could have been more unexpected and naturally unprepared for than these floods in the center of peaceful Ohio and the neighboring parts of the country. We heartily second the suggestion in Miss Clatworthy's article, that libraries in other parts should do what they can to make good the ravages of the floods by donations from their surplusage to the libraries which have suffered, especially in view of the fact that the suffering was well-nigh universal, and therefore reduced taxable values and possibly library incomes in sad proportion.

The problem of the building for a university library has been solved in an original and very striking manner in connection with the new buildings of Johns Hopkins University, where the library is to be a central feature of a splendid group of buildings on a noble and worthy site. Dr. Raney not only proposes to build from within outward, which is the proper way to build every thing except monuments, but to start from the guiding thought of the seminar and its library as the nucleus or unit. By clever development of this thought, he has worked out a scheme for a university library as a collection of special libraries, each of the latter in juxtaposition with the class-room or study-room for that subject. The result is something so new that the actual construction and operation of this library building will be watched with the greatest interest, and possibly it will form a model for university libraries of the future here and abroad. The plans which we present in this number should be carefully studied by those who have to do with the development of library buildings for educational institutions of any kind. When finished, Gilman Hall, in which is perpetuated the honored name of President Gilman, who was one of the participants in the library conference of 1853, will be a place of pilgrimage to library visitors from abroad, as well as of interest to American librarians.

The visit last year of Dr. Schwenka, the leading librarian of Germany, and his excellent report on that visit, should undoubtedly do much to facilitate German library progress along American lines; and a similar stimulus will doubtless be felt in Japan as a result of the round-the-world journey of Mr. Imai, librarian of Osaka and representative of Japanese library interests, who has now returned to his country. American librarians will give like welcome to two other representatives of library interests abroad, again one from Europe and one from Asia, who will during November make a professional tour of American libraries. M. Paul Otlet, secretary-general of the Brusselles Institut de Bibliographie, will devote some weeks to studying library progress and library conditions in America with special view to international relations. As a chief apostle of the Decimal classification on the continent, he is thoroughly imbued with American library spirit and his welcome is assured. Those who learned at Lake George of the work set on foot by Mr. Borden in Baroda, India, will gladly pass on to their associates a good word for Mr. Kudalkar, who, as chief of Baroda State Libraries and director of the Baroda Library School, in succession to Mr. Borden, is to carry on the good work and develop it into larger usefulness. Coöperation with him on the part of American librarians should bear abundant fruit not only in the Massachusetts of India, but in the other native states and throughout the provinces where the example of Baroda is likely to be followed.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY IS ASKING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S WORK IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY*

By Annie Carroll Moore, *Supervisor of Work with Children, New York Public Library*

"This library work for children is amazing," said the Danish author, Herman Bang. "I was prepared for everything else I have seen in America, but this surprises and delights me. I find it deeply interesting and full of possibilities for future generations. I should like to spend a long time in this beautiful room; I shall come again."

The author died a few days later while on a tour of the Western States, but his words have lingered in our memories along with those of other visitors, American and European, who have expressed surprise and appreciation on visiting a children's library for the first time. "Before we came to America we wondered why you were not writing more poetry in this marvellous country of yours," said a Dutch deaconess, who stood on the threshold of a children's room full of children and flooded with sunshine in one of the East Side libraries, "but how can you when you are living it like this?"

The speaker had visited a nearby settlement and playground, and had walked through streets as foreign as any in Europe before entering a library whose community is always asking for more—more histories, American and European, more Bibles, more poetry and myths and fairy tales, more Dickens and Victor Hugo, more Louisa Alcott and Robert Louis Stevenson; more books on citizenship and government, more "easy books;" and more "library teachers" capable of divining needs as well as of gratifying desires, and of diverting those inclined to read too much into other neighborhood interests.

Last June as I watched a street pageant given to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Nurses Settlement in Henry street I realized how truly the deaconess had spoken. No one of the thousands who witnessed that pageant will ever forget it. And one feels very sure that the five hundred settlement club members—men, women and children—who, by characteristic song and dance, and costume, brought back the social life and customs of the various nationalities still living in Henry street, are richer in sentiments of pride and loyalty toward their city as well as in true folk spirit and common fund of associations and memories.

On this occasion the community asked the library not merely to furnish books, but to share in an effort to put the neighborhood into the spirit of the pageant performance. And so the library borrowed colored lantern slides of Manhattan Island in the days of the Indians, the Dutch and the English, and arranged them in combination with slides showing the library's part in the social life of the city of to-day, and invited the settlement club leaders to spend an evening at the library with their children. Oscar Wilde's story of "The happy prince" conveyed the message of the spirit of service in a great city, and a few words on practical every-day citizenship from the head of the settlement concluded an evening rich with promise for future coöperative work between settlement and library.

Since I have promised to make this paper a record of the community's interest and growing dependence upon the library, I shall make no apologies for such digressions and excursions as bring one in closer human touch with any part of our community. I feel sure that you will like to know that the Dutch deaconess was keenly alive to practical conveniences as well as to spiritual possibilities. Not long after her visit, the friend who had accompanied her wrote that the dear deaconess had died, and that one of her last wishes had been to bequeath a self-locking umbrella stand like the one she had seen in the New York branch library to the deaconess' home in Holland, in whose interest she had come to America. She had begged her friend to write for a full description of the umbrella stand.

It has been both profitable to the work and encouraging to the workers to view the field with visitors from other cities and countries from time to time. We have learned much

* Read at Lake George, "Library week," Sept. 24, 1913.

that has been put to good account before and since the opening of a central children's room in New York City. As it is now nearly two and one half years since the central building of the New York Public Library was opened, it is possible to give a fair idea of what a cosmopolitan and ever-changing community is asking from and giving to a children's department which is unusually accessible to the public.

"Isn't this the first children's library in the world?" "When and where did this idea of a children's room in a public library originate?" "Is there any literature on the subject of children's libraries?" "Are there any photographs illustrating the work which are available for reproduction in American and European newspapers and magazines and for lantern slides?" "Do you print lists of children's books on different subjects and for children of different ages?" "What are the most popular books for boys and girls?" "What kind of stories are told in the library and are visitors admitted to the story-hour?" "How does one go about preparing herself for such work as this?" These are fairly typical of the questions most frequently asked since the opening of the library.

Among thousands of sight-seeing visitors to whom a children's room in a public library was an entirely new idea there were hundreds familiar with the work in other places or in branch libraries in New York, who came for definite help in their special lines of work or for new ideas to be developed elsewhere. It was soon evident that the department of children's work in the New York Public Library would exert more than a local influence upon the production, the distribution, and the private ownership of children's books. It was also apparent that it was to become an active social factor in the homes of children and grown people hitherto unacquainted with public libraries, as well as in the homes of the immigrant children already reached through the branch libraries, the traveling libraries and the public schools.

Authors, editors, illustrators, publishers and their representatives; members of the dramatic profession and social workers; interior decorators and representatives of motion picture companies; parents, teachers, tutors and governesses were all numbered among the first visitors to the children's room who made use of its books and pictures on equal terms with the children. From the opening day children read in the window seats, at the tables or in the armchairs drawn up to the book shelves in utter oblivion of throngs of visitors.

Brought into immediate and vital contact with all classes and conditions of society at various stages of human experience, it is interesting to note the universal spirit of civic pride and personal satisfaction expressed by the residents of New York who bring their friends to see a place they seem to feel they have discovered and who are constantly speaking or writing about it at home or abroad.

"The children's room seems to have made a distinct place for itself as a part of the life of the city," says one of the assistants in a recent report. "The public has given us confidence," she continues, "and it is not difficult for an institution to grow if it can keep in advance of what the public has learned to expect."

The problem of admitting large numbers of grown persons to a children's room without limiting its usefulness or attractiveness to children was met in three ways:

1. By the general arrangement, furnishing and decoration of the room.

2. By such a selection and arrangement of the books in the reference and reading-room collections as attracts the immediate interest of the visitor to books and to the purpose of the room.

3. By taking unusual care as to the information given to a sightseeing public and to the children themselves. The presence of an assistant with the ability to converse readily in French and German has proved of great value in explaining the work to foreign visitors and in making them feel at home.

The results have fully justified the expenditure of time, thought and energy. One man who visited the library as a sightseer came a year afterward for help with his annual problem. Every year, he said, he received a sum of money with which he was requested to buy books for an orphan asylum in South Africa. He had been accustomed to make his selection at a department store, but found it quite unsatisfactory. This year when the money came he remembered the children's room he had seen in the new library, and decided it was the very place to go for help.

He spent three hours in the room selecting sixty titles from the books suggested to him. He examined each book personally, and said that for the first time he felt genuine pleasure and satisfaction in sending the books, and that he should look to the library every year to help in the solution of his South Africa problem.

Another man came to make a selection of books for an industrial school in Ohio. Still another to choose a hundred children's books for a library in Maine. A woman connected with a Wall street bank came for a list of books for down-town office boys, in whose reading she had become interested.

A very frequent request has been for a list of books to "freshen up" a small country library. This request is sometimes made by a clergyman, sometimes by a librarian, or by a school principal, or a summer visitor who carries a pleasant remembrance of a country village whose library contains very few books for children.

Groups of children from institutions for the deaf, blind, and mentally defective have been brought to the library with the belief that the children's room would serve as an incentive to more and better reading in institutional libraries. Among these visitors may be mentioned a troop of blind boy scouts.

We recall with peculiar pleasure an elderly couple who strolled into the children's room arm in arm one afternoon. They were missionaries from a little Mormon town in Utah who had been attending a conference at Atlantic City, and who were renewing their youth in New York. They had once lived in Greenwich Village, and they had walked up Fifth avenue noting the changes. When they came to the new library the woman had said: "Of course there will be nothing in that marble palace to help me in planning for the children's library at home, but it may help us to remember how great an institution a library may become, so let us go inside. And to think," she continued, "that we should walk straight into this children's room and find the very pictures and books we need in Utah!"

While her husband was filling a notebook under her direction she told more of the history of the library in which she was interested. Through the efforts of a club composed entirely of Mormon women, with the exception of herself, a Carnegie building had been secured. She had waited fourteen years for an invitation to join the club to come to her unsolicited, and soon after it came she was chosen to look after the equipment and decoration of the children's room in the new library.

She had had much experience in trying to interest the Mormon boys and girls in books, and fully realized what an incentive would be furnished by picture books and illustrated editions of old favorites, especially to the girls, who were inclined to be stolid. The comic supplement had found its way to them, and was extremely popular, but they had access to no other picture books or illustrations in colors.

One morning was made memorable by a visit from Mary Anderson de Navarro, who took note of the Bonaparte and other French books for the benefit of her children in England.

We looked in vain for a story Joseph Jacobs had read as a boy, and which he wanted to find for his grandson, and were rewarded for a fruitless search by the author's promise to tell the children a story some day.

Not only have the best known living authors of children's books visited the room—some of them have worked here, the most notable instance perhaps being Mr. Post Wheeler, who used the Russian books for his collection of Russian fairy tales.

The grandchildren of Sidney Lanier and of Hawthorne showed much interest in seeing their grandfathers' books on the shelves. The Lanier children were reading the Arthurian legends, and were eager to see other versions as well as those of their grandfather.

Two French-speaking Spaniards became enthusiastic over the whole educational idea of a children's library. They were glad to see "Don Quixote" in English and "Gil Blas" in French, and recommended some modern dramas for children in Spanish.

Two Secretarios from Havana sent a number of Spanish books as a gift. These books were hailed with delight by a little girl who is most anxious to learn Spanish and accompany her father on some of his frequent business trips to Cuba. Recently a teacher of Spanish in one of the city high schools offered to make a list of the best children's books in the Spanish language.

An Austrian gentleman came for sugges-

tions of American books with typical illustrations to take home to his children who spoke English. Another request was for typical American books to be sent to Holland.

An Italian secretary of an educational association writes as follows:

"We are just going to open the first children's room at our Public Library in Milan. We should like to have the best foreign children's books translated into the Italian language, and ask the best American, English, French and German publishing houses to send us copies of their children's books. We would then read and resumé them, publish the summaries in a special rubric of our "Coltura Popolari"—"International literature for children"—and suggest them to our best translators for a good Italian translation. Would you tell us the names of American publishing houses and the titles of the best children's books—novels, ancient legends, etc.?"

A similar request was received from the Stockholm Library a few months after it was opened in 1911. It is of interest to note in this connection a visit from the library commissioner of Sweden in 1912.

A Swiss professor who had come over to give a course of lectures at one of our leading universities visited the children's room with his wife, who at once conceived of a plan for raising money for the establishment of a children's library in Switzerland by selling flowers in the streets of their native city. They were eager to find something in print which could be translated and used to rouse the people of their city to support similar work. Library reports were characterized as too statistical and technical. They were best satisfied with photographs illustrative of the work, but said they should not be content until they could give to others some description of what they had seen for themselves. The parting message of this Swiss professor was, "You are doing this children's library work with the highest imaginative conception of its possibilities, but as yet America seems to have produced no literature which can be translated into another language and give the spirit or philosophy underlying it."

From a small village in the Adirondacks the following letter was lately received: "We are anxious to formulate plans for a children's room in connection with our free library. The room would have to be an addition to our present library building, which is a reading and circulating room combined. The children are our best and most hopeful readers. Can you give me any suggestions in regard to children's work in rural free libraries, or are there any publications on this subject with suggestive drawings?"

The selection of children's books for translation into foreign languages, a sincere but liberal and far-sighted interpretation of the work in progress in America as adapted to child life in other countries, and a practical illustrated guide for the children's work in rural free libraries are as yet unsolved needs of the work.

The growing interest of the publishers has been one of the most gratifying experiences of the children's rooms. Several houses send representatives regularly to note new books, more especially foreign publications, and to take account of the book exhibits which are said to have a marked effect on the requests for books for purchase at the shops in the neighborhood of the library. A leading importing house has entirely rearranged and classified its collection of children's books, and sends the head of this department regularly for suggestions as to the display of books. A literary critic sent by another publishing house to compare the different editions of Andersen's fairy tales was so captivated by the Swedish and Danish picture books as to postpone the work for which he had come in order to enjoy them. When he left the room he said he had spent an extremely profitable morning and was taking away many ideas for future use.

That the work of the central children's room has not lessened in interest since the opening days is best shown by direct quotations from a report for a single month during the summer of 1913.

"One afternoon at the same time there were in the children's room two students, one from India wearing a turban, and one from Germany as fair as the Indian was dark; a French lady and two Sisters of Charity, one a Mother Superior in a Canadian convent.

"At another time two remarkably interesting Russians were delighted to find among our picture books the Russian picture books they had known so well as children. They were

people of great culture, the lady the daughter of a well-known Russian author. They were full of enthusiasm over the children's room and its books, and constantly exclaimed, 'Oh! think of ———'s pleasure in this! We must tell her all about it.'"

We were reminded of the Russian educator who accompanied by his wife spent several days in the children's room last year, and visited the story hours and reading clubs at a number of branch libraries. These people were keenly interested not only in the stories, but also in the practical exemplification of the principle of self-government as shown in the clubs conducted by boys and girls. Their appreciation of the spirit of fair play seemed very wonderful to these foreign visitors who had spent two years in the study of educational work in America before visiting public libraries.

For several days another Russian gentleman brought his little boy and girl to read the Russian books. The children, who could neither read nor speak English, were on their way to California with their father.

Two little German boys who had just come from Germany and had been two days in New York spent an entire afternoon reading German books. Their grandfather had much difficulty in persuading them to leave the children's room. Next morning they came again with their parents, and while their father and mother were looking about the room the boys found German books for themselves, and begged to be left at the library while their parents went sightseeing.

Two Italian gentlemen quite lost their dignity over the Italian Pinocchio with its fascinating illustrations. One of them was studying educational work in America, with a view to introducing new ideas on his return to Italy.

We have also had the excitement of costuming a fairy tale party given at Newport. Two costume designers worked in the room day after day copying fairy costumes from Dulac, Walter Crane and Warwick Goble. Every day there have been visitors searching for custumes to copy or for characters to fit costumes. It was the men who had the costumes and were looking for characters. After a long search one man came to the desk and gleefully showed the picture of the Wicked Uncle in "Babes in the wood," illustrated by Randolph Caldecott; he said that his costume just fitted that character. "And besides," he continued, "I remember the story now, and remember that the coming of the uncle into the tale always thrilled me. Yes, now I shall be that very man."

Another man read "Peter Pan" all the way through, so that he could represent "a truly good pirate Smee." The name Smee caught his fancy, and he thought he could manage his costume. Most of these people, well known in social circles, became much interested in the children's room and its work, and said that they should come often to renew their childhood by looking over the fascinating books.

The re-creation of childhood—is not this after all the ultimate gift of a children's library to any community?

"All the things you put around in the library to make it look pretty don't seem to mean nothing to us when we're kids, but we think about 'em afterwards. I've heard lots of fellers say so, only they'd be *ashamed* to tell you." The boy who said this had been counted for several years as an adult in the branch library to which he had first come as a small boy.

The test questions that I would apply then to the department of children's work in a public library, large or small, are these:

1. Does the work show elements of strong vitality to any one sincerely interested in children?

2. Is the book collection adequate to the cultural needs of the community?

3. Is the library service intelligent, active, and sympathetic?

4. Is the library *growing with* its community?

5. Does the library believe in its children's work as an integral part of a civic institution, or does it merely tolerate it?

"In whatever exploration or pioneering we may do we must endeavor to let our work be the center of as much as possible, and refuse to let that pass for work whose affinity with life is narrow and whose range of influence is small."

BOOKS ON THE CARE OF BABIES*

By Mrs. Samuel H. Ranck.

In looking up this subject I find that there are about as many books on the care of babies as there are cures for rheumatism. Both babies and rheumatism are most absorbing for the time being, but the fact that there are so many sure rules for the care of one and the cure of the other immediately leads one to suspect that neither subject, although both are as old as humanity, is exhausted. This I fully believe is the fact.

Before discussing individual books it may be interesting to consider baby literature, if it may be so styled, as a whole. In general terms the author of a book on the care of babies must have some knowledge about babies and some theories. There are three classes of people who fill these requirements —mothers, doctors and nurses. Now a mother, if she has more than one child, or perhaps two, is handicapped in two ways— she either knows her own children very thoroughly by being with them so much that she has no time left for writing about them, or else (as is likely if she has a large family) her theories are so hopelessly upset that they are useless for others, and experience without theories is not the fashion just now. But if she has only one child, while her theories may be in good condition and she may have enough time, her actual knowledge is slight, for she thinks all children should do as her child does. This is manifestly untrue. There is nothing which will convince one more surely of the fallibility of "laws" than the succeeding children in the same family.

The other two classes of authors—doctors and nurses—are more on a par. Both see children mostly, however, when they are ill or not normal, and a sick baby is not like a well one. If doctors and nurses have children in their own immediate families they fall into the class of mothers again. They can and do study children in the mass, where comparison is easy, in institutions, but a child in an institution is not in normal surroundings, and it seems to me impossible for a child to react psychologically the same in an orphan asylum as he would in a home with his own parents and brothers and sisters. There is probably, of course, less variance in their physical reaction. After they are past their first month it is not until they get to the kindergarten age that normal, well children can be studied in the mass, and by that time they are no longer babies.

You can readily see that even though we have all been babies ourselves it would be more easy and more accurate to write a book on the care and feeding of lambs and calves and baby pigs than it is to lay down the law for our own human babies. However, there seems to be no lack of books on the subject, whether the authors know very much about it or not. This is partly due, no doubt, to the great need for such books. A young mother may love her baby to distraction, but if she has never been thrown with children and has no mother herself her instinct is distressingly limited when it comes to modifying milk and caring for the baby in general. What instinct would ever lead a mother to know that irregular respiration and a very rapid pulse are normal in a baby? Or that his temperature will run high for very slight cause? Or that he will stay bow-legged for some time after he is born? Or will answer the hundred and one perplexing and perpetual questions that come up. No book answers *every* question, but with all the books, and the family doctor, and one's own common sense and a sense of humor (which helps out in an emergency wonderfully, and often keeps one from taking slight disasters too seriously) the young and unskilled mother may take heart and find that her baby is, after all, the veriest comfort in the family, just as it ought to be, instead of a white elephant on her hands.

All books on babies nowadays give much space to the artificial feeding of infants, due probably to the increasing number of bottle babies, and the dreadful mortality among them. Thanks to the study of bacteriology and the chemistry of milk there have been tremendous strides in this subject recently, and the death rate of children under three years much lowered. There are whole books on the subject, as for instance, Dr. Joseph E. Winter's "The Feeding of Infants", and Dr. Henry D. Chapin's "Theory and Practice of Infant Feeding." Dr. Winter's book is a thin little volume devoted entirely to modified

* Read at the meeting of the Michigan Library Association, Muskegon, Sept. 11, 1913.

milks, with the most explicit directions, while Dr. Chapin's is more elaborate and includes also much on the chemistry of milk, and the diet of children to the third year as well as their growth and development to that age.

Great strides have likewise been made in other directions besides the modification of milk. This was brought forcibly to my mind by looking through a book on sick children by Fonssagrives, translated in 1872, and which is still occasionally referred to by very recent authors. While he is unusually advanced in fresh air ideas, he still advocates leeches and emetics as routine remedies. And in the matter of contagious diseases his only anxiety about the length of what he calls the "seclusion" of the child is for the welfare of the patient himself, with no thought of the possible exposure of others. It is hard to realize that forty years have wrought such a revolutionary change in ideas.

A book to cover the "care of babies" must, however, do more than care for them when they are sick or feed them when they are well. It must, as Dr. Starr puts it, tell how to meet "the ordinary emergencies of early life," which means that it must deal with diet, clothing, bathing, exercise, sleep and development, as well as the usual ailments of a child until the doctor comes. It must always be kept in mind that no book on the care of babies can supplant the physician, but it should certainly supplement him.

Of the modern books there are four in particular that stand out in my mind as being of exceptional value to any new mother. They are Dr. L. E. Holt's "Care and Feeding of Children," Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith's "Care of the Baby;" Dr. Francis H. MacCarthy's "Hygiene of Mother and Child;" and Louise E. S. Hogan's "How to Feed Children."

Dr. Holt's "Care and Feeding of Children" is pre-eminently a satisfactory book for a mother—sane, explicit, concise, and not too bulky to hold in one hand while the baby is in the other. It is written, unfortunately, in the catechism style, which is always trying. It is, like almost every other book on babies, very positive about everything, and utterly devoid of interest or humor as reading matter *per se*. It is a surprising fact that most baby books are very stupid reading. The human touch that Dr. Osler is able to put even into a treatise on medicine written for students, is generally lacking when it comes to writers on babies. All the authors tell one to see that the baby has the right amount of sleep—no rocking, no persuasion of any kind—just make the baby comfortable, lay him down and see that he sleeps. Now, if the baby came properly standardized into the world, this would probably work out right every time. But, alas, it doesn't, and neither Holt nor any other authority offers any real help for the exceptions to the rule. Holt has also written a large book on "Diseases of Infancy and Children," which is really meant for the profession, but which is of great value to a mother, too.

Dr. Crozer Griffith's "Care of the Baby" is somewhat more detailed than Dr. Holt's book, his milk formulas a bit different, but on the whole of about equal value, but less easy to refer to. He gives a valuable table of infectious diseases with symptoms, date of incubation, time of quarantine, etc.

Dr. MacCarthy's book covers about the same ground and has the great advantage (as has Dr. Griffith's to a certain extent) of allowing for more variation in children than most of them do.

Mrs. Hogan's "How to Feed Children" is of use because of its excellent menus, and the ingenuity of the recipes she offers by which the child's simple diet is given daintiness and variety. It is full of useful ideas, but very much more scant (as the title indicates) in the matter of the actual care of the child.

These four books I have found to be of the most value to me, and Holt's is the best of them all. But this meagre list is by no means exhaustive. There are scores of others—some good for one thing and some another and all worth reading by a puzzled mother. Notable among these are Dr. Louis Starr's "Hygiene of the Nursery," Emily L. Coolidge's "Mother's Manual," which tells of the baby month by month, Marion Harland's "Common Sense in the Nursery"—old fashioned somewhat and not scientific, but as she says, "common sense," Mariana Wheeler's "The Baby, his Care and Training," and Nathan Oppenheim's "Care of the Child in Health." Not in this class at all, but still very keen and comforting is Josephine Dodge Daskam Bacon's charming "Memoirs of a Baby." It is only a story, not scientific nor in any possible way a text-book, but it is inspirational and very human.

Then there is another class of books, none of which I will mention, for they ought to be shunned. You can spot them by their terminology. When you find a book where a baby is a "babe," his bath an "ablution," and his mother a "female," don't read it nor pass it over the desk to the public, but suggest Holt or Griffith instead. In doing so you will not go wrong, but will probably help out some poor, anxious mother who is searching for something that will help her in the care of her own precious babies.

OHIO LIBRARIES IN THE FLOOD

By Linda M. Clatworthy, *Formerly Librarian Dayton Public Library*

In the titanic devastation which swept the river valleys of the state of Ohio March 25, 1913, destroying hundreds of human lives and millions of dollars' worth of property a number of public libraries were caught in the general disaster. The most serious losses were at Piqua, Dayton and Hamilton, in the Miami valley, at Zanesville, on the Muskingum river, and Findlay, in the northwestern section. Other libraries, as at Chillicothe, Columbus, Miamisburg and Middletown, lost chiefly books in circulation.

No official report seems to have been gathered thus far from the stricken libraries, and this personal account is based upon correspondence between librarians both during and since the trying days, when common disaster and common problems drew them together as never before.

At Piqua the Schmidlapp Free Public School Library, a two-story building on the street level, received the waters to the ceiling of its main floor. The reference and circulation departments were destroyed, the Children's and document collections being preserved on the upper floor. The book loss was 8500 volumes, with only about 100 restored out of a large number salvaged. Catalogs, accession books and shelf lists were ruined. Miss Jessie Masden, the librarian, writes that they were able to open the reading rooms again just three weeks after the flood "before people lost the library habit," and that they kept up a surprisingly good circulation with the few books and periodicals remaining. The Carnegie Corporation has given the Piqua Library $10,000 to replace its books, and Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, the original donor of the building has offered $1000 for repairs, so that this library is probably better started toward complete rehabilitation than any of the others.

In Hamilton, midway between Cincinnati and Dayton, the library building was practically demolished, the stack and reference rooms being, as the librarian, Miss Hattie S. James, writes, "swept out of town." The architect reports that nothing can be done to the building. The loss is 13,000 volumes, as well as pamphlets, clippings and local history. A few broken sets of magazines difficult to replace were dug out of the mud and dried. The work of restoration has not begun, as the entire town was terribly damaged, and Hamilton's problem is so big that work necessarily moves slowly.

In the John McIntire Public Library at Zanesville, Miss Alice Searle, the librarian, reports that the water filled the basement almost to the ceiling, destroying 5000 books and most of the equipment. The volumes destroyed were one-third public documents, one-third periodical sets, and the remainder were rare editions and old books. About half of the 5000 were shoveled out in the mud, and of the others very few can be restored. The building was not damaged except the windows and doors. The loss is estimated at $5000 and restoration is proceeding slowly.

At Findlay the water reached the two lower shelves of the library, and the library had to be closed for three weeks. The loss was 800 volumes and 150 bound and many unbound magazines. Miss Mary B. Morrison, the librarian, writes that while the loss will cripple the library for a while, yet they hope in time to replace the damage. The loss is estimated at $1000.

At Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, the loss was entirely in the basement, and comprised sets of magazines, state documents and newspaper files.

In the Dayton Public Library the water filled the central building to a height of over sixteen feet, from the basement floor to over

four feet on the main floor. In the reference room, which is slightly below the main floor level, the water was six feet deep. As the entire two floors were lined and crowded with books owing to congestion of library space, this meant a total ruin of the basement departments, including the Children's library, Medical library, Carnegie branch book collections, federal, state, and municipal documents, pamphlets and picture collections. On the main floor the ruin included practically all the reference books, portions of all the periodical sets, and 20,000 circulating books. The total book loss was over 45,000 volumes. Most of the card catalogs, all of the shelf lists and official records in offices and departments were inundated, but saved by heroic effort on the part of the staff. All basement equipment was ruined, and on the main floor most of the cheap glued desks, bent-wood chairs and filing cabinets were damaged beyond repair.

The material loss in books, building repair and equipment has been conservatively placed by the trustees at $85,000. Only those most intimately acquainted with the prodigious personal work that has gone into the building up of the Dayton library can appreciate the full loss. The preservation of shelf lists, saving the record of careful book selection, was cause for special gratification to the librarian.

This brief resumé indicates the extent of the library disaster in Ohio, as far as the writer has been able to ascertain. But figures can give no adequate conception of the havoc wrought in these libraries, and no one can have any realization of the horror and desolation of those scenes save through participation in them. The Dayton disaster was perhaps typical, and will be described as personally experienced by the writer, who for eight years previous to and for six months after the flood was its librarian. It was an experience unprecedented in library annals, with treatment unprovided for in library school curricula or library literature. It is to be hoped that the lessons learned by the participants may contribute something to professional knowledge later on. At this distance the life-lessons of courage, belief in human kindness and self-sacrifice and the sacredness of human life, together with a readjustment of values in society and its forces, loom largest.

Seven members of the library staff and four of the trustees had their homes in the flood. The janitor, Mr. Harvey, the head of the Circulating department, Miss Althoff, and the supervisor of book repairs, Miss Walter, to whose homes the library was most accessible, went to work early in the morning before the waters reached the downtown district, and the two former were marooned along with others on the museum floor for fifty-four hours without food or drink, being rescued Thursday afternoon by boat. Too much credit cannot be given to each and every member of the staff, who rallied to the saving of the library as quickly as each could extricate herself from home or relief duties, and whole-heartedly laid her hands to any task assigned in the great salvage and cleaning problems of the ensuing weeks.

The library building is a two-story and basement stone structure, situated in a park two blocks directly south of the point where the Mad and Stillwater rivers unite before curving around the old town, and lies in what many suppose to have been the original river bed. This accounts for the strength of the current, which, flowing ten feet over the levees, poured down upon the library rapidly, filling the basement through broken windows and oozing up the registers and floors; its muddy waters sweeping the building for forty-eight hours and carrying thousands of books off their shelves.

Those in the museum could see the desolation being wrought in the interior, from the plate glass window on the stair landing, and all night long could hear the bumping of floating furniture and the occasional collapse of a bookcase, but were powerless to reach or save the library. Their attention was directed to the fires which burned out the business blocks to the west, fires originating across the street from them. After dark these fires cast lurid reflections across the intervening waters, and the cries of people marooned in buildings in the path of the fire made night hideous. An Indian birch-bark canoe from the museum was called into requisition to forage for food, but was upset on the return trip, and while the occupants were saved the food was not. It was not till the third morning that the waters sufficiently receded for the militia to allow people on the streets.

On a rainy Monday afternoon following a

drenching Easter Sunday the librarian had closed her desk early to take a car across the river to her home in Dayton View, in answer to a telephone call that there was seventeen inches of water in her cellar, which threatened to put out the furnace fire. At ten o'clock that night a guest had left her house and walked across the bridge without noticing anything particularly ominous about the river. Tuesday morning, in response to the general alarm, she rose early and started for the library, only to be stopped with scores of others by the flooded streets across the bridge. A friendly manager of a large manufacturing plant near the library took her in his auto around to every bridge in the vain endeavor to get over, meeting the same impassible streets everywhere. For three days the librarian and those of the staff who were not in the flood served in the relief work which was organized before the waters reached their height, in the churches and school houses on the edges of the stricken city. No word was brought over as to the height of the water downtown.

Friday morning, when dry land again appeared, the librarian hastened into town. The library interior was a scene of ruin. Floors were covered several inches deep with black, slimy, sticky mud into which books were imbedded as a thick carpet. Furniture was overturned, wooden book shelves warped and fallen and heavy card catalog cabinets lifted and carried far out of place or overturned face down in the slime, a typewriter on its face in the mud, the office and catalog room closed by the swollen walnut doors. The mud was too wet and heavy for immediate removal, so the building was opened for drying and the following hours spent in seeking workmen, shovels, wheelbarrows and rubber boots. For once a staff chiefly of women were at a disadvantage. At first only four men and the messengers of the staff could be used, and by scouring the city three or four sturdy Germans from the car works were added to the staff.

The plan of campaign was first to shovel out the six-inch deep mud on the main floor, so as to get at the wet books left on the shelves and the records. Work was begun at the front entrance, the boys scooping the black slime out of the doorway and hall with the big snow shovels and letting it slop down the flight of stone steps into the park. As work progressed into the building wheelbarrows were filled with the mud and wheeled down planks laid on the steps, and finally the barrows were merely emptied at the sides of the porch, heaping the drying heavy stuff twelve feet high at the sides. When the reading rooms were reached tons of books imbedded in the mud had first to be removed, and many of them skinned out of their covers proved white and worthy of drying also. There being no place to set them up to dry, planks were brought in from a mass of salvage piled up outside and laid across tables and chairs. The first books, lacking time and space for opening up, were piled flat on these to a height of several feet. In the periodical room the standing walnut cases had to be demolished, owing to the full shelves of heavy books having pushed out the ends of the cases, precipitating the whole mass. Frequently as the men worked could be heard the dropping of shelves, so the constant loss of books went on, keying us up to still more strenuous work.

Meanwhile the basement had not been entered for lack of help and being considered hopeless. Through the heavy screens left in the children's room windows could be descried dimly a scene like a veritable charnel house. But through the basement lay the way to the furnace, and to get its fire started seemed our only hope for drying the books. Tuesday the librarian noticed a gang of men working at the debris in the street nearby. She went out and asked the foreman to give precedence to saving the library. At once a gang of thirteen men, rubber-booted and with shovels, filed into the basement door and went to work. They proved to be gardeners from the National Cash Register Co., offering gratuitous services to the city. In two days they shoveled out forty wagon loads of mud, books and debris from the children's and document rooms, and with the help of the janitor dug a path to the furnace.

Thursday enough mud was out of the main floor to allow all the members of the library staff to begin the labor of saving books and records. What was worth doing and how to do it no one could tell us. One thing we knew, most book paper stands water soaking, but the problem of drying without warping or mildewing seemed almost hopeless.

In the main floor and book room, where

were shelved 40,000 books in wooden cases, the four lower shelves had been in water. Where the shelves had not been full most of the books had been swept onto the floor; when shelves were nearly full the rows of books had swelled, distending the ends of the cases and dropping the shelves, leaving the row of books suspended. Using a crowbar the books were forced out. The crowding had kept the mud from getting into the volumes, and from these shelves were obtained most of our salvage.

Two weeks after the flood the shovel brigade finished its work, though quantities of wet mud were found between the ceiling and under the floors in the children's room as late as June. The next process was to scrape the dry mud out with hoes and then streams of water were turned into the book rooms before the spaces were sufficiently clean for drying the books. Then quickly the entire staff sorted the books and stood them up all over the main floor, on empty shelves, down aisles, on ledges, everywhere that offered a clean drying place. For two weeks the furnace fire by night and outside air by day did their work, but with a saturated and damaged building a high temperature was impossible to obtain. In the county recorder's office the manuscript volumes were hung on poles and the temperature raised to over 120 degrees; at the library the thermometer at no time could be made to register more than 65 degrees.

In the reference room, when finally the steel roller shelves could be taken to pieces so that books could be extricated, the art books and portfolios were laid out or hung on wires to dry. These volumes were constantly turned. Of course all heavy calendered papers, such as in Latham's "English homes," stuck together like bricks, but colored plates on porous or linen paper, as Racinet's "Costume historique," dried perfectly, some plates seeming all the brighter for their bath. All volumes that were saved will have to be trimmed, pressed and rebound.

Upon consultation with our local binder it was decided worth while to make an effort to save the extended files of local newspapers in the basement, one of the Dayton Library's cherished files dating back to the earliest days of the city's history, and of which none of the three newspaper offices had a duplicate. A barn was secured four miles out in the country, with helpers to lay out and turn the books, and the loan of a motor truck secured from the military. When the work of removal began it was necessary for the librarian personally to visit the military headquarters each day to beg for a truck, and it took just eight days to remove the 450 folios to their place of drying. Most of the volumes were saved, however, though the expense of drying, rebinding and rebuilding their shelves will be close to $1000.

On Thursday of the week following the flood the catalog staff were able to set to work upon card catalogs and shelf lists. One of the catalogers had reported for duty, thoughtfully carrying shoe boxes under her arm, and this suggested a plan. A hundred more shoe boxes were secured, the swollen shelf list cabinets were quickly ripped apart and cards were loosened up and transferred. When the cards were brought to light they were still saturated, and though the water had entered ten days previously the files had a coat of wet mud on their top. This fine silt permeated everything in the city even "water proof" metal deposit vaults and tin boxes within them. Stains from this composition we were unable to remove, though after it had dried our book repair department often washed off the sediment. The periodical record cards had to be scraped to bring the ink to light for copying.

We had at first no heat or space to dry the cards, but at length the radiators gave out enough heat to warm the catalog room, and finally all the cards were carried to the book room balcony where light and sunshine finished the work. Our purpose was to facilitate drying by allowing free circulation of air, thus preventing mildew, and to remove the drying mud. Some retracing was done where writing was obliterated, but most of that was left for the future. In very few cases will there not be some clue to identification.

The card catalogs were treated in the same way. The general catalog to classed books (containing, happily, duplicate author cards, with tracings to the children's books whose catalog was lost) was given the most time.

Of its 210 trays, only about 60 remained above water line, but all except one thirty-tray cabinet stood erect, so that none were in

the water as long as the other records. Most of these cards were quite legible, though much of the ink, especially the hektograph and red inks, ran badly. Printed cards, of course, were not damaged. We had no trouble with any cards in regard to warping or mildew. The fiction catalog with less treatment was in much poorer condition, and an old catalog to which no time could be given was found, when opened, to be a mass of mould and mildew.

By May 12 the main floor was clear for opening and a thorough invoice taken. The invoice showed a flood loss of 45,000 volumes and an undamaged library remaining of 47,990.

The staff had probably handled fully 10,000 books in heroic endeavor to save. From these at last 2500 were culled as worthy of rebinding. They included only books of value. Many rare portions of periodical sets and expensive reference works were among them. Probably a thousand books were dried which proved not of sufficient money value to make the rebinding worth while, and a thousand others proved too mud stained or mildewed.

The dried salvage not kept was sold for old paper. It should be mentioned that the above figures were considerably increased through the loan desk returns and reports from books in circulation. About 900 children's books were returned from unflooded homes and possibly half the adult books which were out at the time. It was necessary to keep the library open for book return from the beginning and to put paid advertisements in all newspapers to remind people of their books. One little boy said he took his library book with him in his blouse when he was rescued by boat from his flooded home. A young man offered to pay a large fine on a technical book returned some weeks later, because he had had it to study when marooned and it had been such a companion.

The saving of records was cause for very special gratification. Those saved (after considerable copying and transfers) are the numerical record of borrowers and borrowers' certificates, periodical and bindery records, gift lists, bills, voucher files of the past six years, ledgers, most of the order lists for the new Carnegie branches, shelf lists, board minutes, etc. Those lost completely are the children's and medical catalogs, Carnegie branch catalogs and shelf lists, government document shelf lists, and many departmental and office reports. Considering that not one of these records escaped the water, and that the filing places were full of mud and often out of place, the work of the staff was most commendable.

The library opened for use two months after the disaster, all departments being rearranged and accommodated on the main floor, while the basement continued indefinitely out of commission. Fortunately Daytonians were too busy cleaning their own premises for a while to keep many of the library staff engaged in attending to the book circulation. Reference calls were as varied as ever, but happily comparatively few, for a reference librarian's greatest humiliation is to be unable to answer questions, and the Dayton Library had not even one complete cyclopedia.

The city, however, needs the library as never before, because of the loss of almost all private libraries and the greater necessity for recreation in the strain of city-wide rehabilitation.

Our people have felt the loss keenly. Many a visitor, on seeing the interior of the library for the first time since the disaster, has said: "Oh, I have lost so much, but I never dreamed I could lose the library. It has always been my greatest pleasure." People would wander among the shelves in a dazed way looking for familiar titles, or turning to the library for the first time, looking for book tools lost from their own collections would fail to find satisfaction.

As rapidly as possible the 2500 salvaged volumes were hurried through the bindery and returned to the shelves, and another 2300 volumes, selected as most needed for replacement, were purchased. By Sept. 1 fully 10,000 books had been ordered, including 7770 for the new Carnegie branches. The Carnegie Corporation came to the rescue of the branches, and gave the trustees $15,000 for stocking them with books. All back numbers of current periodicals were donated by the publishers, and a careful list of bound periodical losses was published in local papers and sent to a few other libraries in the hope of securing duplicates.

By the middle of August over two thousand volumes had been accessioned as gifts. Day-

ton people who saved any of their own books have been thoughtful of the community's needs, and many a touching gift has been brought in by our patrons. Publishers and booksellers have been generous in their prices. Several libraries in other cities have been most kind in offering duplicates. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* published an appeal on behalf of the medical department, and several hundred valuable medical works have already been placed on the shelves besides a gift of about 300 volumes just received from the John Crerar Library, of Chicago. The secretary of the A. L. A. was most prompt and helpful in every way, and his messages and advice were deeply appreciated in the first days of distress. The local Woman's Suffrage Association with splendid civic spirit undertook to raise money among the women of Dayton to restore the children's department, and by meetings at private homes and clubs and weekly luncheons aroused increasing appreciation of the loss to the city's children and raised, even during the hot summer months, over eight hundred dollars. A beautiful book shower dropped upon the children's department from a number of other libraries, chief of which was a perfect gift of over seventy new books from Miss Moore and her staff of the New York Public Library.

A city government practically bankrupt before the flood and with innumerable repairs to be made is hardly in position to do much for the library. The new commission form of government, since adopted, will do much to restore city finances, but library and school funds are not directly affected by the change. The Library Board hopes, however, for some increase in its appropriation for a series of years to enable it to gradually build up the book collection. In the steady recovery which Dayton is making from the flood the library will take its due place, and time and broad policy in management will restore this Dayton institution to even fuller and finer service to the community.

If it be not out of place for an ex-Ohio librarian to make the plea, I would ask that every library, public and private, and every library association in the country look to its own full stores to see if there be not some gifts they can make to hasten the day of complete restoration to these Ohio libraries.

GILMAN HALL—THE NEW LIBRARY OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

CONSTRUCTIVE work on Gilman Hall, the new library of the Johns Hopkins University, began last May, and should be completed by June, 1914. This is the first of the major buildings to be erected at Homewood, the future site of the whole institution except its medical department. Homewood is a finely wooded tract of 124 acres, lying along Charles street two and one-half miles north of its intersection with Baltimore street, the center of the city. There were originally 176 acres, but by terms of the gift a strip of 52 acres was cut from the western and southern sides and deeded to the city to form Wyman Park. Through this, enlarged by purchases, passes a driveway to Druid Hill Park on the west. The city's famous suburb, Roland Park, is a near northern neighbor, and in both this direction and to the east the highest class of development, public and private, is taking place. Homewood is the center of a region which will readily prove to be the most attractive and picturesque about Baltimore.

The original offer of land was made by William Wyman. The tract which he donated was enlarged through the generosity of several friends, notably William Keyser, Samuel Keyser, Francis M. Jencks, William H. Buckler and Julian LeRoy White, and was deeded to the university in 1902. In the intervening years much preparatory work has been done, especially in the way of organization, of grading and forestation. The arrangement of buildings was submitted to competition, and the plan presented by Parker and Thomas was accepted in 1904. The athletic field has been in use some years, and two sections of the concrete grandstand with seating capacity of 2500 are in place. The Botanical Garden, with space for 2000 shrubs, has been set out, greenhouses and a small laboratory of plant physiology erected, and in that subject graduate work is now carried on there. But it was not till the contract for Gilman Hall was awarded to Edward Brady & Son that the long dream of Homewood could really seem to be coming true.

The style is colonial throughout. This was dictated by its appropriateness in Maryland, and especially by the presence of Carroll Mansion already on the grounds in a conspicuous position.

The academic buildings form a Latin cross, with the standard parallel to Charles street. It is the arms, however, which constitute the main quadrangle. Entrance thereto is made from Charles street by a circular driveway, to which on the one side Carroll Mansion is tangent, to be offset in time by the president's house on the other. At the top of the curve stands the administration building, a portal facing both ways. Pedestrians passing through its arch see on either hand two laboratories—

chemical, biological, geological, physical—and across the quadrangle, which measures 249 x 467 feet, sits the architectural crown of the campus, Gilman Hall, with its clock tower rising 120 feet from the ground. Thus the armtips of the cross are made the positions of chief honor. The quadrangle forming the arms is the habitat of the institution's traditional work, except in medicine. The buildings constituting the standard at right angles to this quadrangle will enclose extensions of that work. It begins immediately to the south with the erection of two engineering buildings, presented, equipped and maintained for the university by the state, through the action of the Legislature at its last session. Future additions will lengthen out the standard both to the north and to the south of the quadrangle.

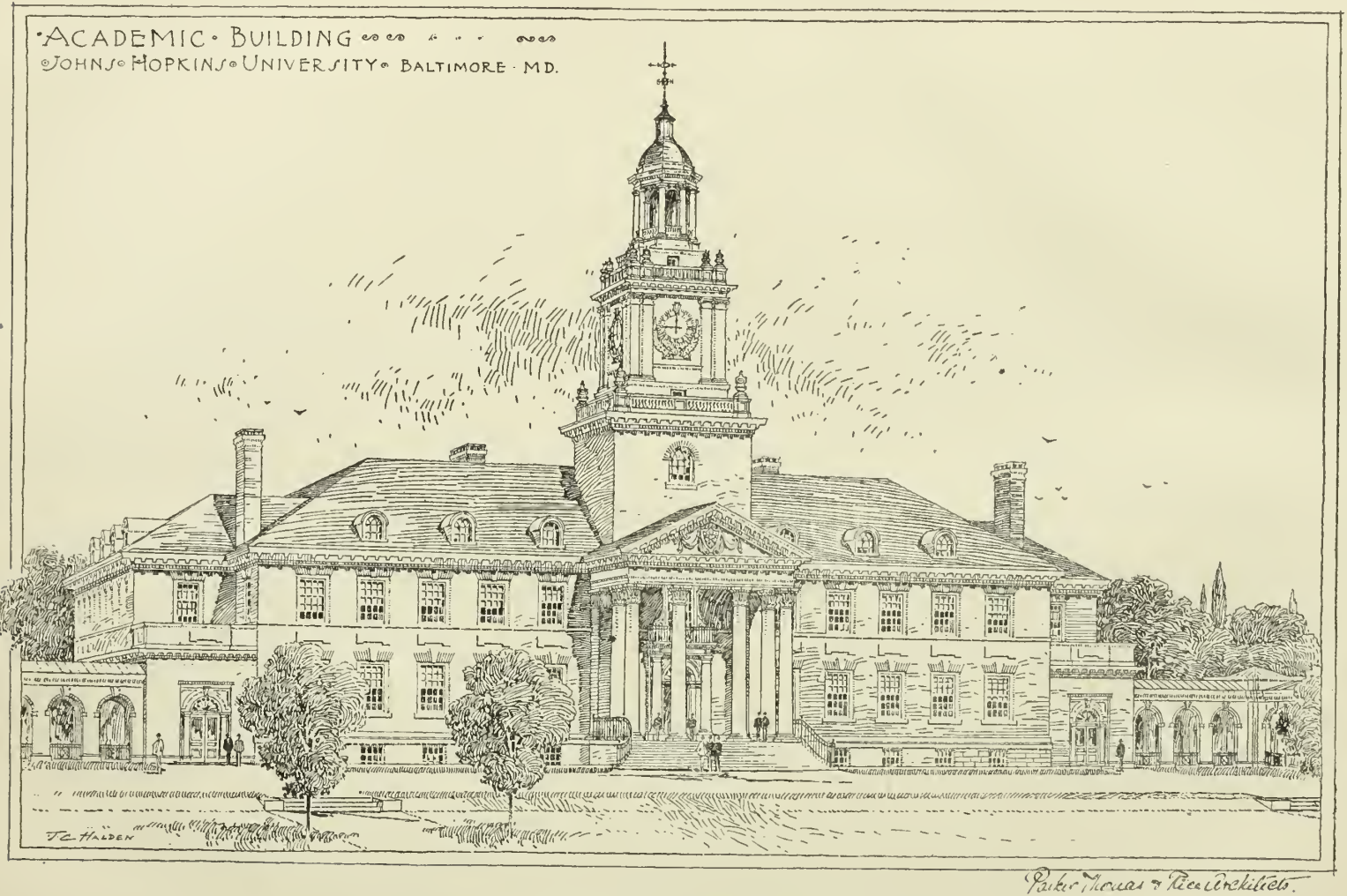
Aside from the academic buildings, the gymnasium will be placed in the obtuse angle formed by the intersection of Charles street and University Parkway, the northern boundary. The athletic fields lie beyond along the latter boulevard, and the dormitory communities are laid out to the south of the gymnasium and north of the main entrance to the grounds.

The key to Gilman Hall is to be found in its provision for graduate work in the humanities. To be sure, there are a monumental reading room of over 6000 square feet, an assembly room for faculty gatherings and other small audiences, a memorial hall beyond the vestibule, a museum of classical archeology, a treasure room, a room for photography, quarters for the library staff, a bindery, and the Johns Hopkins Press—features of great utility and in part of architectural distinction, but there is nothing particularly individual about these provisions. It is the solution of the departmental library problem that is here noteworthy. It is well enough known that at the Johns Hopkins this system is carried to the *n'th*. Faculty and librarian are wedded to it. But we recognize just as clearly that administrative efficiency therein can usually be gained only at almost prohibitive cost and after many years of confusion.

The man who is training investigators needs an office, next to this a conference or lecture room, and adjoining both the library of his subject where students find quarters and material. The problem is to federate these little communities. In our solution a square is halved by a vertical line, on the one side of which are the students and books, on the other the faculty and seminar rooms. For obvious reasons the line becomes a corridor. Faculty and students are next to the light, the bookstacks and corridor between. But the department has kindred which should be near. So a second space similarly divided is walled off parallel to the former and separated from it by a light court, across which therefore the students face each other. Then these two groups are united by a common room at the foot, in which are placed the departmental librarian with catalog, reference books, current journals, new and reserved books, etc. Departments are not only set parallel but in superposition, also, of course, so that the libraries coming one over another admit of regular stack construction. But while the stack is of the typical Snead kind, departmental organization of it is secured by closing the slits on alternate decks, and so getting a continuous floor here corresponding to that of the building in each story. The distribution of departments is indicated on the accompanying plates. The top floor is assigned to the Historical-political group; the next to the Modern languages; the next to the Ancient languages. The Department of philosophy, psychology and education is inserted where convenient, and by a kind of accident Mathematics finds a harbor here. It can thus be seen that only three desks are needed to secure control of the entire book collection, and at night that in the reading room is sufficient. Library organization on the departmental, *i.e.*, a laboratory basis, is reconciled with an economical administrative service.

But such was not all the requirement laid upon those who framed this program. Provision had to be found here for teaching the undergraduate body in these same subjects till, as is expected quickly, that body grows large enough to demand separate quarters. So a strip of rooms were added in front and rear for offices and class rooms, and the building thus becomes a hollow square. A pretty good separation of graduate and undergraduate work is in this way temporarily effected, and yet the building is not made unfit for its ultimate purpose, for in these added rooms accommodation is found for the growth of graduate work. Across the rear is stretched the reading room also, which rises into a high vault in the uncovered center, expands into a western bow, and is connected by an artistic bridge with the Memorial Hall. Near by is the Catalogers' room, while the rest of the library staff is quartered in the front offices of this same first floor. Here too is a makeshift which, however, does not interfere with the anticipated development. The present number of undergraduate students can be handled at the reading room desk. But in time a separate delivery department will doubtless be needed. Its home, with the catalog, will be in the so-called Memorial Hall. A telephone wire is already hid in the floor. The catalog department will then come to the front, and the library business, not now inconveniently conducted will be compactly placed horizontally and vertically at the entrance. The only suite of rooms on the third floor (of which a plate is not here shown) is assigned as a place of rest to ladies, students and library staff separated, and for the men of the library staff similar provision is made in the basement.

Of the stack, which will ultimately consist of nine desks in each wing, the third through the eighth will be installed at the outset. Fifty thousand feet of shelving are being constructed now. This can be doubled later. Plans for more or less indefinite extension are in mind, if such be the line of development deemed wise in the library world when we have thus quadrupled the shelving of the old building.



GILMAN HALL, THE NEW LIBRARY OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

The building, which measures 204 x 160 feet exclusive of the bow, sits on a slope, so that, burying its nose in the bank, it conceals in front the basement story and half the next, thus giving the chance for effective colonial treatment and at the same time the service of four floors. The blind basement front is utilized in the storage of the Johns Hopkins Press stock, which need darkness and ready access to the university post office.

As no vehicles are admitted to the closed quadrangle, a service road passes to the rear of the laboratories and through a hidden tunnel in front of Gilman Hall. Delivery is thus conveniently made to the Press, the post office and the library's unpacking room.

The telephone exchange, which serves every office on the grounds, is so placed that the postmaster may relieve the operator at lunch hour.

Toilets for both students and faculty are on every floor, and stairways in every quarter of the building, plus an elevator or two, provide safety in case of fire, which, however, should not be expected in this structure of brick, marble, iron, concrete and terra cotta.

While many details, *e.g.*, ventilation and lighting, may be reported in the LIBRARY JOURNAL when the building is finished, a note of acknowledgment must be recorded here. The architects are Messrs. Parker, Thomas and Rice. Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., the Baltimore member of this firm, is an alumnus of the institution, and has been indefatigable in his efforts to serve his *Alma Mater* efficiently. He has succeeded, and it has been a pleasure to be associated with him for a year or more. The advisory board of architects—Messrs. Grosvenor Atterbury, Frank Miles Day and Frederick Law Olmsted—the jury which passes upon the entire Homewood development, have exerted appreciable influence not merely upon the artistic side, but upon every feature of the practical program.

The preparation of this program was intrusted by the president to Dean E. H. Griffin (chairman), Professors M. P. Brush, W. W. Willoughby, H. L. Wilson, and the librarian. From this committee emanated in every essential the floor plans here presented, though of course a heavy draught upon the architects' skill was required for whipping them into shape. When in such operations the righteous cry of the unrecognized librarian is too often still to be heard, it is a duty, a pleasant one, to state that in this case the librarian was not only placed on the plan committee, where he served as secretary and therefore its intermediary with faculty and architects, but he was accorded membership on the Homewood committee, which, under the tireless chairmanship of the president of the board of trustees, Mr. R. Brent Keyser, has in charge the whole Homewood project. If he did not in any case get what he wished, it was because he lacked the ability to convince, not that he was denied a hearing. For that put a red line under the name of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY.

WHAT THE FOREIGNER HAS DONE FOR ONE LIBRARY*

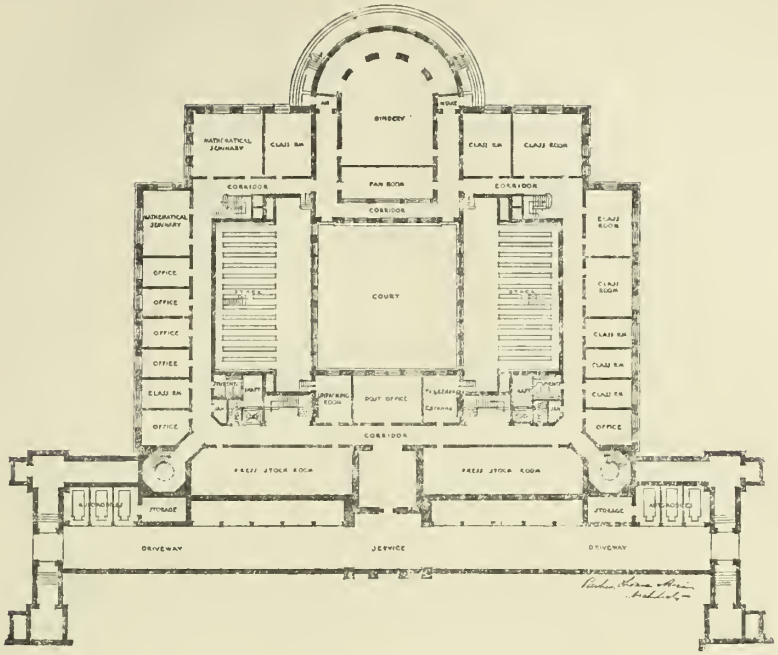
BY MISS J. MAUD CAMPBELL, *Librarian Passaic, N. J., Public Library*

My experience in working with foreigners has often led me to think that while we have been busy preaching in our favorite way about American ideals for the immigrant, etc. we have not thought enough about the good in the immigrants themselves and I am glad of an opportunity to testify to the broadened knowledge, the better appreciation of a number of literatures and a wider human sympathy for which I am indebted to the foreigners with whom I came in contact during my work in a public library.

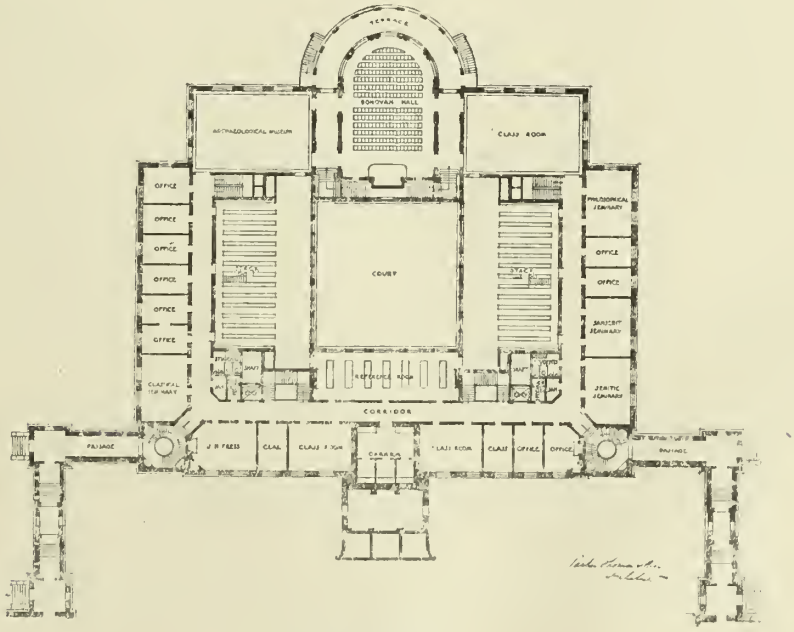
There is little doubt that race prejudice is one of our present day evils, the unreasonable prejudice against immigrant people amounting almost to a belief that they are different and not entitled to the same treatment and consideration we accord to our own race, or as sanctioned by the Golden Rule. Why this should be, I do not know, unless it is that we fear most the things we do not understand and we feel there must be something peculiar about people, who in the spirit of the pioneer, blaze their way and settle among us, earning their living and leading an independent life; asking nothing, offering nothing and showing only a stern face, until we ask their assistance. This uncomplaining bravery is the stuff that heroes are made of, but the aloofness of heroes is sometimes trying to live with and we distrust what we do not understand. Where they exceed us in virtue is perhaps in their friendly kindliness, their readiness not only to deny themselves, but to make sacrifices for one another and do it with such tact that the sting of accepting help is all taken away. What they lack in social usage and American habits of living is more than made up by their more trusting faith and perhaps a finer spiritual grain which must be behind their unquestioning acceptance of the hard conditions circumstances force upon them and their readiness to overlook the many injustices of which they are so often the victims. Their uncomplaining bravery, their adaptability, their respect for authority, their eagerness to learn and ambition for their children, as well as their abiding faith in American ideals, as they conceive them, should command our greatest respect.

I think it was the work with foreigners that put the Passaic, N. J., Public Library on the library map. We had been leading a peaceful life there for about ten years, serving the public without any great effort, as the majority of libraries do in towns of about 30,000 inhabitants and on an appropriation of $7,500.00, up to the time we were placed in a position to recognize the rights of the foreign speaking people to books in their own language as long as we were accepting their taxes in support of the library, and I think we were

* Reprinted from the *Mass. Lib. Club Bulletin* for July.

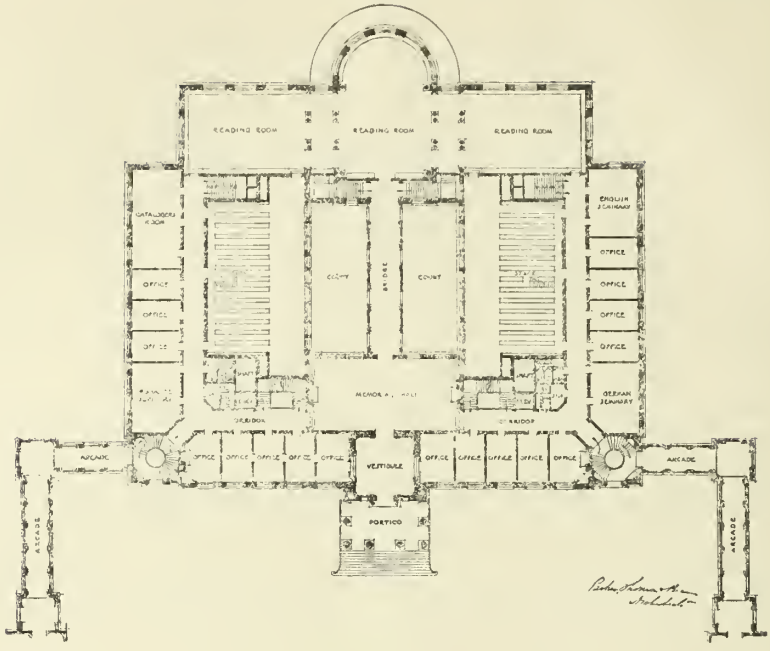


BASEMENT

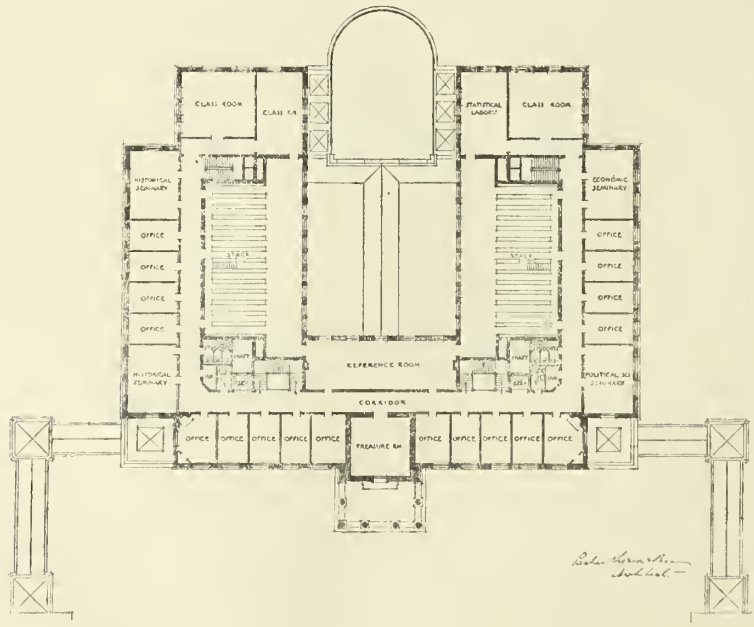


GROUND FLOOR

GILMAN HALL—THE NEW LIBRARY OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

GILMAN HALL—THE NEW LIBRARY OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

the first library in the East to circulate actively books in eleven languages. The year we put in 500 books in foreign languages, we increased the circulation 22 per cent, the foreign books averaging a circulation of 20 times each during the year. The last year I have figures for, 1911, shows a circulation of over 20,000 volumes in foreign languages, or about 1-10th of the whole circulation, while the foreign books form hardly 1-20th of the collection.

Co-operation. From the very first, the foreigners showed us the value of the co-operation we are so fond of preaching but so reluctant to practice. When it became known the library would buy books in foreign languages, the different nationalities which formed that town's cosmopolitan population got together and made a concerted appeal to the trustees for their own books. I have with me one of these petitions. They all breathed the same spirit and were expressed in the same halting English. But what pleased me most was to see the way people of different interests had combined in an appeal for their own nationality; singing societies working with church societies, gymnastic societies and benevolent insurance societies, for when a crowd can forget their national disputes, forget their social differences, forget their different creeds and meet cordially on a matter of public good, we are getting the finest kind of co-operation and those who are working in libraries must be glad to be instrumental in calling forth this democratic spirit. We are missing an enormous power for good, if we do not work in connection with the foreign societies which control the different nationalities in all our communities, and from my own experience I would say that the reception received from them is so cordial one's head is apt to be turned, the gratitude and deference shown being all out of proportion to the effort made to assist them. Our societies did not end their usefulness with the petition, for, when in reply to their request we told the people we would have to ask their assistance in the selection of the books and were to secure them, these different societies each selected two members to represent them on a "library committee," and this was the case with every nationality, a committee composed of two members from each society and the librarian as chairman. We soon found we could rely on their advice, for they took great pride in showing us what good things there were in their literatures. When we actually purchased the books advised by the committee, the news spread like wildfire among their own people, so we usually had a waiting list long before the books were ready for circulation.

When the A. L. A. decided to publish lists of foreign books to serve as guides for librarians, I was asked by the New Jersey Public Library Commission to prepare their contribution, but if any of you think for one moment that I was able to annotate the list of Hungarian books the New Jersey commission offered, you are giving me credit for learning I would be very proud if I could claim. It was the Hungarian societies which worked over it, it was their effort that secured the revision of it by the editor of a Hungarian paper, who has diplomas from half a dozen universities of the highest standing on the continent, and it was the Hungarian societies which got the list passed upon by the Hungarian *Publishers' Weekly* to see that all the books were available and not out of print.

We were also indebted to them for their co-operation in connection with public lectures carried on in the library. The library was meeting all the expense of the free lectures in English, but the foreigners thought it would not be right to ask the trustees to spend money for lectures which would only appeal to foreign speaking people, so if the library would grant the use of the hall, they would secure and pay their lecturer, and see that the man and his subject was acceptable to the library. They also secured the audience which in every case overflowed the hall. When the State Tuberculosis Committee had a campaign in the library, the different nationalities had their evenings at which foreign doctors made the addresses using the slides and material supplied by the state. We had these addresses in eight foreign languages in addition to English and all agreed that an Italian doctor held the audience better and got more discussion than any one else during the campaign.

It was foreigners who taught us the real meaning of advertising. They have a newspaper organization which has the name and address of every foreign newspaper published in the United States. When anything of interest to any nationality occurred at the library, it was only necessary to send the news item to this organization to have it sent to every paper published in that language all over the country. As an instance, when Mr. Carr's "Guide" came out I sent a short notice to the newspaper headquarters calling attention to its value and saw it in every Italian newspaper we took and heard it had been copied in some of the newspapers published in Italy. Could we have done this as easy with our American papers? I do not think we begin to utilize the foreign newspapers as we might in advertising the value of what we have in our libraries. They are most liberal with space, usually printing whatever you send them without cutting it at all. They will go to trouble to get information from you, too. One of the Polish papers published in Cleveland used to send all their papers to the Polish banker in our town and the subscribers called on him for their copies. This banker in turn used to send to the library every week asking if we had any library notes to send to Cleveland for the Polish paper, and it used to amuse me to see the additions to the Polish

collection in Passaic printed in that paper and seldom or ever a note of the library work in their own town. I believe there are twenty-four newspapers published in foreign languages in Boston. I wonder how many Massachusetts librarians have ever sent them news items about their library? The foreigners have similar ways of spreading information through their national societies. In April, 1906, I wanted the foreign societies in the state to endorse a bill we were trying to get the Legislature to pass creating an Immigration Commission in New Jersey, which Mr. Watchorn was kind enough to say was "the first state to treat the immigration problem in a rational and systematic way." I went to the president of the National Slavonic Society in N. Y. and explained the object of the commission to him and asked if he thought the societies in New Jersey would send a line to the Governor asking him to sign the bill. Certainly, there would not be the slightest trouble about every society sending a letter, and if letters from individuals would be desirable, those could be sent. How many would I like, say 50,000? The figures rather staggered me, but he explained it was very simple. A multigraph letter would be sent to each society from headquarters with instructions to have a certain number of members sign them at the next meeting. I afterwards saw Gov. Stokes who said he had nearly been snowed under by letters from foreigners asking for the commission and he thought his life would be in danger if he refused. The commission was appointed in April and in December, 1906, made their report, which resulted in an appropriation of $10,000 being made by the state every year since for educational assistance for the foreigners who are probably going to become citizens. New York followed with a commission in 1909 or 1910, California came next. and I understand Gov. Foss is about to sign a bill appointing a similar commission for Massachusetts. So the little candle lighted in Passaic in 1906 has cast its beam quite a distance. You soon find that the dangerous element among foreigners is the ignorant class, so it is a matter of policy to offer them all possible assistance where we have the opportunity, but I think we always get from them more than we give.

The assistance they can give in their knowledge of books is constantly surprising. It was a foreigner who first called my attention to Cassia's "Manual" which for a long time was the only thing available on American conditions. It was an Italian doctor who first showed me that excellent little manual, "First aid to the injured" published by the American Red Cross Society, which I have, only found in a very few libraries. One large contractor thought it would serve such a useful purpose that he gave me money enough to purchase three hundred copies to distribute among his employees. It is published in Italian, Slovak, Polish and Lithuanian and can be purchased for 30 cents in quantity from the Washington headquarters of the American Red Cross Society. When I was bemoaning the lack of a small encyclopedia in Italian, an Italian newspaper man called my attention to the Melzi Encyclopedic-dictionaries, and one published by Mr. Pecorini in New York. With these two we were as well off for the Italians as we were with much more pretentious encyclopedias for the Germans. It was an employment agent who introduced me to the "Bulletin of information." Knowledge is not confined to their own literature either; they are constantly surprising us by their knowledge of ours and will read the very best our literature contains, and it seems such a pity we use so much energy to retain the satiated novel reader, and keep on duplicating information in order to purchase the last book on some current topic of interest, when we could, with much less effort attract people to whom the stories of Paul Revere, the Pilgrim Fathers and the glory of all our national heroes comes with the charm of newness.

Jane Addams has often called our attention to the keen appreciation of the foreigner for the arts, which we are allowing to go to waste in this country and then spending all sorts of money on the children of these very people, who are steeped in the social habit and beautiful customs inherited through generations. Who could better teach their children folk-dancing, and handicrafts, and nature study than the foreigners we pack away in tenements which compel them to break every law of decent living. Dancing to them is a natural expression of innocent amusement. Until you have been to a Hungarian picnic you do not know what folk-dancing really means. The soil the sons of New England are leaving as profitless, the foreigners are causing to blossom and yield an abundant increase with the most antiquated tools and old world methods. I used to have a great respect for an organist who used to come to the library and look over our books on music and through my contact with him got rather interested in Gregorian chants, in the way we all get a smattering knowledge of things we are called upon to look up all the time. Last year I happened to be in a country district in New York state where a number of Russians were doing some construction work and where a service was conducted by the Greek Catholic Church one Sunday afternoon. I had seen these stolid, expressionless men at their work and from their appearance they would be the last people in the world you would credit with a knowledge, or love, of music. Imagine my astonishment when the service began and the whole company of two or three hundred men broke out in some of the most beautiful of the Gregorian chants; not a note of music to help them, but the voices blending in the

harmonies, just as the negroes sing, apparently without effort or instruction. It was wonderful in its volume and depth of tone and from the fact that the men were all apparently perfectly at home and familiar with that class of music. The Italians and Germans may have the monopoly of operatic music, but the Poles and Russians can teach us a good deal.

Libraries are coming to a higher appreciation of the foreigner and all he brings to us, and in urging you to consider his needs in connection with your work, I do not feel that I am asking for charity, for everything that tends to elevate humanity tends to strengthen the state, and appreciation of their many valuable gifts may prove, from an economic and patriotic standpoint, to be real statesmanship.

If I were asked to say what I had personally gained from my work with foreigners, I would have to acknowledge having become a more efficient worker, a more active citizen, more thoughtful neighbor, to have gained a truer conception of life and its values from rubbing up against them, a debt which you can see is not easy to repay.

PLEA FOR A REFERENCE BOOK COMMISSION

By G. W. Lee, *Librarian of the Stone & Webster Co.*

There is a book by Mark Twain called "Following the equator," which in its frontispiece shows the author looking seaward from the deck of a vessel and saying, "Be good and you'll be lonesome." I have never read the book, but have long since owned a copy, because the frontispiece attracted me. How often a book is sold on the strength of a catch-penny title, illustration, paragraph, or other single feature! And how powerful is suggestion in the hands of the salesman! Not long ago we bought a dozen volumes of a "business library," and the decision to make the purchase was for more reasons than one; but the critical reason was because of a prefatory motto to one of the chapters, which seemed sound advice to post in the hallways for the messenger boys to read. Soon after there were misgivings lest the books would not earn their shelf room, particularly when the agent for a different proposition—too dignified (?) to be classed with this one—observed, in effect, that doubtless the little business library we had purchased gave an excellent description of how things were done in 1880, while the principal new feature to be found in the edition of thirty years later was the date on the title-page. And yet I have observed that books from this set have been in well-nigh constant use by the very boys for whom they were intended. In them they can find underlying principles well stated, while the adaptation to today's methods can readily be made without much to be unlearned. But the point is, that however perfectly or imperfectly suited to our needs, there had been an element of luck—of hypnotism, if you please—in getting that set of books. And this is an element I would see reduced to a minimum.

As a means to this end I have suggested a reference book commission, an advisory board to help the buyer to buy what he needs and the seller to sell what is needed. To buy a good thing which you do not need is wasteful, and to sell a good thing to him who needs it not is to be a partner to a wasteful transaction.

In the Library Journal for November, 1912, was an article entitled "Reference books as puhlic utilities." I had intended this article to include comparisons both of our familiar encyclopedias and of our familiar dictionaries, but the time limit and the largeness of the undertaking made it seem more reasonable to postpone the dictionary comparisons, and to take the opportunity in that article to emphasize the need for a reference book commission. A questionnaire was sent out, and there were some helpful responses, because of which, and because of the interest shown in Part I., Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin Library School, Dr. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library, and Dr. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore), were asked to join with me in forming, with two or three others, a committee to consider plans for the proposed commission, bringing matters to a head at the meeting of the A. L. A. in 1914. Furthermore, and as a tentative working organization, the committee has been asked to assist in editing the material for the comparison of dictionaries, hoping thus to make Part II. a more pretentious undertaking and more useful for reference purposes than its predecessor.

From the present outlook it is likely that the dictionary comparisons will appear in the Library Journal of December or January. We trust readers will contribute to the stock-in-trade of the commission yet to be. We want as data the experience of every dictionary user in seeking what he is after, and the nearer we can approximate this aggregate of experience the better.

As a provisional memorandum of what may be considered in the comparison, the following may be of interest:

1. Claims of publishers that this or that work is the only one truly representative, having on its editorial staff experts in every branch of learning, or that the work is the product of a hundred or more educators.

2. Drift of opinion about the various dictionaries, and a symposium of why the different ones are liked.

3. Thoroughness and consistency of the material in the vocabulary.

4. Advantages and disadvantages of doing away with the appendices and incorporating such matter in the single vocabulary.

5. The merits and demerits of India or other thin paper.

6. Up-to-dateness and thoroughness of revision of preceding editions, *e.g.*, the including of such recent words as "hangar," and the latest botanical or other scientific nomenclature.

7. Respelling and diacritical marks for pronunciation.

8. References for British pronunciation, spelling or usages of definition.

9. Cross references in text and other matters having to do with ease or thoroughness in consultation.

10. Handiness and reliability in the smaller dictionaries.

Following is a tentative list of dictionaries to be included: The larger ones—New Century, New Standard, Oxford, Webster, New International, Webster's Universal; the smaller ones—Concise Oxford, Student's Home, Student's Standard, Webster's Collegiate, Webster's Little Gem, Websterian.

A CURRENT CHILIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

For the benefit of those who are working in the important bibliographical field of Latin-Americana, and who have experienced the difficulties of keeping fairly well informed respecting current publications, it seems well worth while to call attention to the new Chilian bibliographical monthly, *Revista de bibliografía Chilena y extranjera,* published monthly for the information bureau of the National Library, which began publication January, 1913.

The purpose of the review is to furnish a summary of the intellectual production of Chile and other countries as manifested through current books and periodicals, and to this end it is divided into six principal sections: 1, Secciòn Chilena; 2, Secciòn Americana; 3, Secciòn europea; 4, Consultas bibliográficas; 5, Crónica de la Biblioteca nacional; 6, Correspondencia.

It will be found a most important guide to current Latin-American literature, giving not only titles but, in the case of important works, summaries of their contents, and also full notice of current numbers of periodicals.

As indicated in the title, it is an official publication of the *Biblioteca Nacional* at Santiago.

C. K. Jones.

Washington, D. C.

THE BOURNEMOUTH MEETING OF THE ENGLISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Library Association was held at Bournemouth, the popular resort on the South Coast, Sept. 1-6 inclusive. The attractions of the place were set forth in the 1913 edition of the official guide by Clive Holland and the literary associations of the town and neighborhood were described in a paper by Mr. Charles H. Mate published in the *Library Association Record,* and distributed as a separate to the delegates in attendance. The Mayor in extending an official welcome said that while he did not think that any of his auditors would wish like James I. to be chained to a shelf in the Bodleian yet they spent most of their days very close to their shelves and he believed that from every one of them there was emanating an odor of pure literature. He hoped that their deliberations would result in the production of a perfect catalog.

In his presidential address, Lord Malmesbury emphasized the importance of librarians acquiring a sympathetic understanding of the complex national life. Librarians have all of the virtues of the professed educationalist and the typical literary man with none of the petty vices and shortcomings of either. They have an infinite store of patience, tact and judgment, as well as that practical knowledge of mankind which comes from contact with the busy world. While educationalists were too apt to treat all pupils alike, librarians were ready to recognize the individuality of the reader and he only regretted that they did not occupy a more definite position in the general scheme of things. He also wished that the public library might play a more important part in the recreations of the people.

A paper on "The public library movement in Bournemouth," by Mr. Charles Riddle, chief librarian of the Bournemouth Public Libraries, had been printed in advance and was taken as read. The Bournemouth Central Library was opened in 1895 as an "open access" library and since that time the open access policy has gradually gained in popularity and was, according to the speaker, just becoming recognized as the only system of real educational value. There are now 200 open access libraries in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Henry R. Tedder gave a memorial address on the late E. W. B. Nicholson, librarian of the Bodleian, 1882-1912. The paper had a two-fold object, one being to place on record the services of Nicholson in relation to the inception and first organization of the Library Association, and the other to present a picture of a great librarian, a man of fine and striking personality, whose memory was held in admiration and affection by many old friends. After a successful Oxford career, Nicholson was appointed chief librarian of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus. Here Nicholson found a congenial field for his love of energetic reform, and introduced life into the lending library and lecture programs. He reclassified the reference library without much regard for the

* Acknowledgment of help in the preparation of this article is due the various speakers on the program who were good enough to send the writer summaries of their papers, and also to Mr. Charles Riddle, who had charge of the local arrangements, for his courtesy in sending newspaper accounts of the meeting, which have been freely drawn upon here.—T. W. K.

views of his famous predccessors Porson and Upcott, and bound old folios in buckram. There had been a conference of librarians at Philadelphia in 1876 and Nicholson suggested in the press that a similar meeting should take place in London. An organizing committee was formed and an International Conference was held at the London Institution in October, 1877. At this meeting the Library Association of the United Kingdom was established on the lines of the American Library Association. For some eighteen months Nicholson was the Honorary Secretary of the Association with Mr. Tedder as his colleague. From the year 1813 the Bodleian Library under Bandinel and Coxe had been administered with dignity by two excellent librarians of the good old scholarly order, but on the death of the last named the curators sought for a librarian of a more go-ahead type. Perhaps a cyclone was wanted to bring fresh air into Bodley, but probably no one looked forward to a cyclone which lasted thirty years. When they chose Nicholson in 1882 the curators selected a young man full of energy, a good scholar, a tried organizer, of excellent technical qualifications, a man of scrupulous honor and unblemished reputation, of lofty aims, one determined to devote his life to making Bodley an honor to Oxford and a pattern to the library world. As regards social qualitics, Nicholson had the disadvantage of following Coxe, a man of great personal charm and distinction. Among the improvements made by Nicholson within the first five years of his career the following might be mentioned: an increase in the staff, the introduction of boy labor, a new code of cataloging rules, the development of the subject-catalog as well as the shelf-classification of the printed books, better binding methods, more facilitics for readers, the establishment of a course of instruction in paleography, and the reorganization of the great collection of coins and medals. All this time he was dealing with ordinary routine business, superintending the cataloging which had fallen into arrears, looking after the finances and finding room for accessions. For many years the elaboration of the subject-catalog was constantly before him. In this he found a powerful opponent in Professor Chandler. On the occasion of the Bodleian Tercentenary celebration in October, 1902, Nicholson made a great effort to induce some generous donor to endow the Library, but his cloquence and persuasion were not succcssful. On every occasion the honor and dignity of Bodley found in him a zealous defender and as the head of a great library he always encouraged earnest students to enjoy the treasures of the collection. For three years he fought against a proposal to use the Proscholium as a bicycle stable and when two successive Vice-Chancellors erected stands, on each occasion he cleared them away. "Luckily I had my own rights," said Nicholson in a brochure (1905). This persistent claim upon his rights may have been one of the reasons why he was not very popular among his fellow dons. The conflicts with university dignitaries extended throughout the period of his office and the pamphlets he circulated contain some of his best writings. Although his name never became associated with any book of commanding importance, he was always ambitious of distinction in letters, and from his first volume "The Christ child and other poems," 1877, his contributions to the press, though many, were all of small extent. The British Museum Catalog enumerates about 38 entries; a complete Nicholson bibliography would extend to over 50 titles. He published poetry, plays, stories, music, and wrote on folk-lore, Celtic languages and archaeology, biblical criticism, English philology, cruelty to animals, and Greek scholarship. In no direction can he be said to have achieved conspicuous success, though perhaps two books "Golspie" (1897) and "Keltic researches" (1904) were of special interest. He had the qualifications of scholarship, untiring industry, originality, a ready pen and a clear style, but everything he wrote was cramped by his fondness for unimportant detail. Among the important innovations in Bodley due to his initiative in recent years were the provision of a new reading room, the construction of the underground storage room (opened nine months after his death in 1912) and the revision of the catalog of printed books. Like all men of strong character he made some enemies, but even these recognized his noble aims, his conscientiousness, his boundless energy and love of work, his ceaseless endeavors to fulfil effectively the duties of his office. His friends, who were many, lamented the occasional brusqueness which concealed a tender heart. Even his almost tremulous anxiety to be scrupulously fair sometimes brought him into trouble. He was a great librarian and had many of the qualities of a great man. His name will ever be treasured by the Library Association.

"The public library and the tutorial class" was to have been discussed by Mr. J. Dover Wilson, His Majesty's Inspector of Tutorial Classes, but he was prevented from attending. As a substitute Mr. A. H. Garstang, of Southport, contributed a paper on "Co-operative specializing by municipal libraries." In his opinion there was among the public libraries a lack of method in studying the wants of students. He thought that every library ought to specialize in some department of science or literature, that then by co-operation among groups of libraries much might be done to promote original research. The co-operation should not be limited to the granting of access to the special collections, but inter-library loans should be established quite generally.

At the Tuesday afternoon session Mr. Basil Anderton, Librarian of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

read a paper "On planning a catalog of local literature," in which he pointed out that while certain sections concerned with the history, antiquities, dialect and local industries might be of special value, yet the literature to be recorded is often as a whole of minor importance. A catalog of local literature is therefore less useful as a guide to best books than as a key to what might be called local biography. Hence the author list should be given most attention. In the subject list the less vital sections should be abbreviated and the more notable sections emphasized. A lucid arrangement of some collections like topographical views and sometimes a mere reference to existing lists may serve to lessen labor and reduce the cost of printing. History and description will probably have to be cataloged together, just as the tendency now is to classify them together. As to surveys, views and photographs, the amount of detail to be printed will depend partly on the amount of material in the collection, and partly on the manner in which that material is arranged in the library. If there is a special collection of such things, with a special ms. or typewritten catalog into which new insertions can readily be made as occasion arises, it is hardly necessary to do more than refer in the printed catalog to the fact that the collection is available and that its contents are clearly shown in the library itself. On the other hand, the maps of a district or town are rarely too numerous to be listed separately and, of course, those of the larger districts should come first, and in each section the maps should be arranged chronologically. The books on the heraldry and genealogy of local families will, of course, need to be recorded. The interest in portraits is twofold: (1) in the artist and (2) in the person portrayed. Portraits are to be found in collective and individual biographies; they are prefixed to writings by the author and they also occur in editions of the artists' works. A complete alphabetical list of portraits of local celebrities, with the briefest possible indication of the books and periodicals in which they are found, would be a valuable adjunct to the kind of catalog under discussion. The bookplates of local people are (if armorial) of interest from the standpoint of heraldry and family history. If not armorial they often reveal something of the personal taste of the owner and so are of biographical value. If drawn by local artists they are of added interest in this respect. The question of listing the work of local artists is a difficult one, as the work is apt to be scattered in books and art journals. Illustrators of books that are in the local section would naturally receive somewhat fuller notice than those whose work appeared in books which were not local. The subject of local typography is of interest to numerous bibliophiles and booksellers. Philologists and general readers who love the dialect of their own district would be interested in a list of all the books showing such local color. The preparation of a local catalog, if it is to represent effectually the interests of the district, is not a task to be undertaken lightly. There is a great amount of detail to be considered and we must be careful lest we find ourselves in the end unable to see the wood for the trees.

A plan for "The extension of public libraries to rural districts" was presented by Mr. J. McKillop, who asked the conference to look at the subject of the public library as a whole and quoted figures to show that the library system of the country gave 88 per cent. of the urban population and only 1½ per cent. of the rural population access to collections of literature as a public right. There were in the country two absolutely contrasted areas, the urban and the rural, and the system of local administration at present in practice was based on the difference in these areas and it perpetuated that difference. The speaker felt assured that they would not get rid of the backwardness of the country population and the overcrowding and sordidness of their town districts, until they found a way to consolidate local government. The provision and administration of libraries was a local function and as soon as they got rid of the divorce between urban and rural districts the rural library problem would disappear. The only way to do this, he contended, was to get unified authority for the whole country, including the boroughs. If they could, by some means or other, give access to books to every one who wished for it, they should work toward the breaking down of that separation between urban and rural areas and seek to get established a unified authority for the county. Mentioning some figures he said that a penny rate in the whole country would produce about £860,000, and dividing the country up into, say, ten library districts, that would yield an average of £86,000 to each district. This would place within the hands of a capable authority a sum which would be in the nature and order of what would be required to provide a sufficient county service covering all the rural areas. Again, if one had authorities covering large areas in this country it would be quite possible to provide for every class of readers. Mr. McKillop wanted to see a state of things in which anyone who could profit by the study or reading of any book should have perfectly free access to that book, either in his own home or in his own village, or at the most within a bicycle ride. The alternative to what he had suggested was a national scheme. He considered that whatever the conditions were in the towns, it was at any rate their bounden duty to remove the difficulty of children just leaving school being unable to continue their reading in the rural districts. He maintained that by establishing up and down the country in every village and parish and hamlet some sort of an establish-

ment of a public nature, beginning, let them say, with a library where information at least with reference to public affairs could be secured, they would be doing a great deal towards the future when every parish would have a sort of state house where information of every kind was available. He wanted to see more co-operation between the state and individual. He urged the Library Association to take up the matter and press for an inquiry to ascertain the causes of the terrible disproportion between urban and rural districts. They had now had a Public Libraries' Bill before Parliament for nine years and when it next came up he hoped that they would urge that the question of providing public reading in this country should be inquired into by a select committee. The Library Association ought to be now preparing evidence to submit to that committee. In conclusion he summed up his remarks under three heads: (1) The county should be made an absolutely unified authority for all libraries; (2) the function of the library should be extended indefinitely until everyone in the Kingdom had the same ready access to books that was possible in London; and (3) that an inquiry was necessary into the library system as a whole, and that it should be pressed forward at once.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast was afraid that many of the sugggestions advanced were not within the range of practical politics. The Public Libraries' Amendment Bill before Parliament provided some practical machinery, inasmuch as it sought to create county library authorities and while there was nothing in the measure to suggest that the great centers of population should sink themselves in the county authority, it was a matter of practical politics to have it so. The machinery which the Bill provided would furnish a beginning at all events upon the lines suggested by Mr. McKillop, but if the matter were referred to a special committee with instructions to deal with the whole public library system of the country, then he feared that they would raise so great an issue that the Bill would be smothered, inasmuch as it would give members of Parliament the idea that librarians did not know what they wanted. They wanted more money, and while they would be glad to have more money from the state it was perfectly conceivable that the advantages of receiving state grants would be far more than outweighed by the disadvantages of state supervision.

The first paper on Wednesday morning was an illustrated one on "The libraries of Holland," by Miss N. Snouck Hurgronje, librarian, Openbare Bibliotheek, Dordrecht. She spoke first of the libraries operated by the Society for the Common Good which were the first popular libraries in Holland. She said that England had been taken as an example in the matter of public libraries and she detailed some of the difficulties which had to be overcome before the first real public library was opened at Dordrecht. This was the only institution of its kind for four years, but there are now seven public libraries in Holland. She outlined the program of the library movement and its gradual growth, touched on the questions of municipal and state grants and emphasized the struggle which ensued for grants from the Treasury. In this work the Dutch Library Association's efforts were crowned with success. In conclusion she showed stereopticon views of various library buildings in Holland, which were much appreciated by the audience. Then followed a paper held over from the previous day's session, "Music in public libraries, with special notes on the John B. M. Camm music reference library, and a comparison of the classification of orchestral music," by Mr. Charles Riddle, chief librarian, Bournemouth Public Libraries. "I find," said Mr. Riddle, "that as far back as 1857 Liverpool commenced to provide music, and this I should imagine was the first attempt made in this country to cater to musicians and lovers of music in our public libraries. . . . I cannot conceive anything more certain in library work than the popularity of this phase of our profession. We are a music loving people, and no town or village is without its glee or concert party, orchestral, philharmonic or other society. There is abundant proof that all grades of society show an active interest in music. The working classes contain in their ranks some of the keenest critics and show beyond any reasonable doubt that the love of music is by no means confined to the leisured and upper classes. What better evidence can we have of this than the existence of so many workmen's bands in towns and villages? Being a popular subject with all classes of the community, if properly looked after, there cannot be any reasonable objection to the provision of music. Those who have charge of music sections can, I feel sure, vouch for the use made of the works provided, being next in popularity to fiction. Music appeals to the finer instincts of our natures, and the study of it should receive every encouragement at the hands of committees and librarians, for genius springs from the masses perhaps more often than from the classes. This encouragement applies not only to the lighter music but also to the music of the masters and the more expensive music to aid the poor student in his chosen profession. It must be patent to everyone that the ratepayers and music students have as much right to demand good music as the student of any class of literature, and I greatly fear that the provision is not commensurate with the demand. . . . As far as I can gather music was collected for a long time in a more or less haphazard manner, and the large libraries, such as Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, and Cardiff possessed a considerable amount. In later years

comparatively great collections have been made at Finsbury, Islington, St. George's, Hanover Square, and other places in London, while Brighton and Bournemouth, to mention only two in the south, made this a prominent feature of their stocks. . . . Respecting the basis of all collections of music—the music of the masters—these must in any case be provided, either in instrumental or orchestral form. The mention of this brings me to quite a different phase of the subject, viz., orchestral music. Now let me say at once that as a general rule it would be an unnecessary expense to go far in the provision of orchestral music, as full orchestral scores are very expensive and cost as much as five pounds. What, however, every library should aim at is the acquisition of as many miniature scores as will meet the local circumstances." Coming to the all-important question of binding the miniature scores and music generally, Mr. Riddle said: "Music for the reference library or those rarely used should be well bound, but cheaper and more easily replaced popular works need only a limp cloth cover, or be treated as I have shown from miniature scores. To circumvent the inclination of unscrupulous borrowers from abstracting choice passages or popular airs, all our music is stamped with a very small stamp at various places in the spaces between the lines of the stave, but not in such a position as to be mistaken for a weird collection of semi-breves." Attention was called to the fact that the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra had during an unbroken period of twenty years performed no less than 2011 works, 609 of which were by British composers. It is expected to have all of these represented in this collection and to continue to add all such as are performed from time to time by the local organization.

"English and American co-operation for an Index to General Periodicals" was discussed by Mr. T. W. Lyster of the National Library of Ireland. He urged the great necessity of a reliable index since the quinquennial publication of Poole's Index had ceased, and he hoped that the Association would take some action in the matter. In the discussion that followed it was suggested that some publisher might be induced to issue such an index, and it was thought by one speaker that possibly a portion of the legacy of £2,000, which had been left to the Association could be used to help cover the expense of such an undertaking.

Mr. Henry D. Roberts, librarian, Brighton, read an interesting paper on "Library facilities for visitors to holiday resorts." He said that the authorities of the majority of the holiday resorts spent a considerable amount of time and money in inducing visitors to come to their various towns, but they usually rested content with getting them there and did not take them in hand to any great extent after their arrival. Many persons said, "Why bother people with library facilities when they are on a holiday? The holiday maker wants to enjoy himself and improve his body, not his mind." This might apply, said Mr. Roberts, to the tripper, who was of very little profit to anybody but the railroad company, and who, in the majority of cases, brought his "nosebag" with him, leaving the said "nosebag" to litter the streets when he had finished with it. It might also apply to the visitors of a few days, but from actual practical experience he could tell them that the possession or not of a good public library, museum or art gallery often went a very long way to decide at which town a person would spend his annual holiday, and he also knew that the contents of the institution of which he had the honor to be director annually attracted a considerable number of people to Brighton for the day alone. Let them take it for granted that many of the visitors would be glad of library facilities in the towns where they took their holidays. How did the various holiday resorts of this country provide these facilities? He had made a few inquiries from a number of other towns, twelve seaside and three inland resorts. At Brighton, Hove, Plymouth, Southport, and South Shields, visitors were treated on exactly the same lines as non-ratepayer residents, Plymouth and Southport charging one penny for the ticket. At Blackpool visitors, if staying for a few weeks, were allowed the privilege of using the lending library on precisely the same conditions as residents. At Bournemouth a charge was made of 2s. 6d. for three months, and 5s. for six months, and 7s. 6d. for one year, in addition to a deposit of 10s. He inferred that these regulations admitted any non-residents and not temporary visitors only. At Folkstone no tickets at all were issued to visitors, but they were allowed to use tickets issued to ratepayers or residents of the town. At Hastings no charge was made for the use of the library, but, as was the case at Bournemouth, a deposit (5s. in this instance) was required. At Portsmouth the subscription was one shilling for every three months and a deposit of 20s. At Worthing they had no special facilities for visitors. At Harrogate the visitor was treated as a non-ratepayer resident, but was required to give his name and address, as well as his temporary one at Harrogate. At Leamington, if the visitor stayed for not less than three months, he was treated as a permanent resident. Visitors staying for less time came under the regulations for non-resident borrowers and paid an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., in addition to the guarantee of a ratepayer of the town. At Buxton, if the visitor stayed for three months or over, no charge was made, the borrower being treated as a permanent resident; to other visitors the charge was 1s. per week. None of the towns to which he had referred placed any restrictions whatever in the way of visitors using the reference

library. Let them consider whether it was not possible for library facilities to holiday visitors to be extended. He had already said that in his opinion a good library was a considerable attraction to any town, and that its possession might be the final inducement for a holiday-maker to pay it a visit, but it must be very irritating to such a visitor to be requested to pay for the privilege of using the lending library when he was to all intents and purposes a resident of the town. He knew of no library where a minimum length of residence was required before the person could use the lending department. It was surely therefore quite open to a visitor to demand to be treated as a resident and to refuse to pay the sum demanded. They had not yet reached the ideal state of things when tickets would be interchangeable at public libraries all over the kingdom, although he saw no reason why this should not be possible. It might be argued that there was no check on such tickets, that they might be out of date, and that the borrower might have moved from the address given, but if, as ought to be the case, each ticket bore on it the date on which it expired there need be no difficulty on the first score. If, in addition, the would-be reader was asked if he still lived at the address given on the ticket, the other difficulty was overcome. There might be a few cases of dishonesty, but the pleasure given to the others would more than counter-balance any possible loss. Another method, and one which he himself would prefer, would be that before persons left their own towns they should obtain a form from their librarian, introducing the would-be borrower and undertaking to grant books as having been issued to him from his own library, the library being responsible for any loss. It would be an advantage to any holiday resort to let the fact that it would accept such introductions be known all over the country. It would be a great help to the borrower, as he might find some difficulty in obtaining a local ratepayer as guarantor, and personally, he objected to the deposit system as being irritating without many compensating advantages. There was another way in which special groups of visitors could be assisted. Most seaside resorts at various times were the meeting places for different conferences and Brighton was very popular in that respect. They were always prepared to issue books to the members of such conferences on the production of their conference tickets, and this fact was usually incorporated in the conference program. Summer schools for teachers and others were becoming popular. They had one every year in Brighton under the auspices of their Education Committee. The students at these schools were allowed to borrow any reasonable number of books, other than fiction, for home reading on presentation of their summer school tickets. Most libraries took in some provincial papers. They had quite a large number at Brighton. It would give undoubted pleasure to visitors from a distance if they could read their own local papers while on a holiday, and a card sent to the various hotels and boarding houses, stating which provincial papers were to be seen in the news room would be appreciated. There was one other point on which he would like to speak, although it did not come under the heading of "library facilities," and was more what might be called "facilities at the library." He considered that in the library itself should be centered all the information which it was possible to give visitors, especially that relating to the town in which they were staying.

Wednesday afternoon was given up to a drive to Heron Court, the country seat of the Earl of Malmesbury, where a garden party was given in honor of the visiting librarians.

The Thursday morning session opened with a delegate's report on the Kaaterskill meeting of the American Library Association, given by Mr. Stanley A. Jast, and received with loud applause. Then followed a paper on American libraries by Miss E. S. Feagan, librarian of Ladies' College, Cheltenham. This paper was the outcome of a brief visit to the United States last April and dealt with some points in American library administration, such as the card section of the Library of Congress, book selection at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library and the Cleveland Public Library, and some of the activities of the Chicago Public Library.

The last paper on the program was on "Past and present professional training; its results and prospects," by Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers, in the course of which he complained that too great attention was being paid to the intellectual side of the training of librarians and too little to the economic side. City authorities, he said, were guilty in the administration of their libraries of definite social and economic immorality and they should know it as soon as possible. He further maintained that the public demanded far more from libraries and librarians than it was prepared to pay for. Of the 550 librarians in the country less than 200 received salaries of more than £200 a year and of the assistant librarians only about 100 received salaries of £120 a year or more. He touched on the question of whether training could remove the lack of professional atmosphere in the library world and he also suggested various remedies for the overcrowding of the profession. According to Mr. E. A. Baker, who opened the discussion, the Education Committee of the Association was trying to produce a better type of librarians and the solution of the problem of the library assistant was thought to be found in the employment of more women as assistants. Mr. G. T. Shaw, librarian, Liverpool, proposed the following resolution: "That in view of the general development of the educational work

of the Library Association throughout the provinces the Council be requested to appoint a special committee to consider the system of education and examination, to inquire into the extent and use of certificates issued, and to make recommendations on the points where revision is desirable; the special committee to include, as far as possible, those men who have been actively engaged in the education of library assistants, and that the various branch associations be permitted to recommend the names of representatives." An amendment was submitted by Mr. E. Savage of Wallasey, adding to the duties of the special committee the drawing up of a "scale of salaries, which ought fairly to be paid to certificated assistants." Mr. Savage said that in places where only a penny rate was levied for library purposes there was not sufficient money to pay librarians and assistants good salaries, and he quoted several advertisements for positions in libraries where more than a penny rate could be levied but in which the salaries offered for experienced assistants were all well under £100. Mr. Jast considered it unwise for the Council to draw up a hard and fast scale of salaries and after some more discussion the resolution was carried with the amendment withdrawn.

The next annual meeting of the Library Association will be held at Oxford, August 31 to September 4, 1914, and it is hoped to have a good American contingent of visiting librarians.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

LIBRARIANS AND TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

ON the invitation of Professor J. F. Hosic, of Chicago, a Library Department of the National Council of Teachers of English is being formed and the first program for librarians and teachers has been prepared by Mr. Willis Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas. The meeting will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Friday afternoon, Nov. 28.

Following are the topics to be considered:

1. Live English teaching and a live library Professor J. W. Searson, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. 2. The training of teachers in knowledge and use of books and libraries, Miss Irene Warren, librarian of School of Education, University of Chicago. 3. Essentials in the correlation of library and student: (a.) The school library, Miss Martha Wilson, State Supervisor of school libraries, St. Paul, Minnesota; (b.) The high school library, Miss Florence Hopkins, librarian, Central High School, Detroit; (c.) The college library, Mr. L. L. Dickerson, librarian, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; (d.) The university library, by a university librarian. Each topic is to be discussed by both teachers and librarians.

All librarians and teachers are cordially invited.

LIBRARY COURSES IN MOSCOW

A SYLLABUS of lectures on library science to be given in the "Moscow City Free Shaniavsky University" has been sent me. The fact that such lectures are given and have a substantial following is of no small interest for American librarians. The Shaniavsky City University appears to be a combination of popular evening lectures "for elementary cultural courses," designed to make an appeal to a wide public after the familiar fashion of our people's institutes, and an "academic department" giving instruction in "social-philosophic" subjects and the natural sciences. The courses offered in this department include such topics as "social support of economic enterprises," "coöperation," "local self-government," pedagogics, library work, courses for persons expecting to enter the service of "consumer's societies." Students must be 16 years of age and have completed the course of study in a good high school. Academic work is also in the early evening.

The library courses seem very thorough on the historical and bibliographic side, and unusually comprehensive in the technical departments. There are several lecturers. The subjects of the courses are: History of the book, Prof. R. F. Brandt; Russian literature at the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX century, A. E. Groosinsky; Literature for children, A. M. Kalmikoff; Introduction to library science, History of libraries, Classification, The care of books, Library rules and the use of books, L. B. Havkine: Children's libraries, A. N. Zelenko; Arrangement and furnishing of library rooms, A. N. Zelenko; The librarian, his problems, duties and training, L. D. Bronhatoff; Bookkeeping, accessioning and inventory, L. D. Bronhatoff; Introduction to bibliography, A. L. Kalischewsky; Cataloging, A. L. Kalischewsky; Practical bibliography and principles of selection, Book-buying, and booksellers and publishers in Russia, S. O. Seropolko; Decimal system of classification, B. S. Bodnarsky; Library statistics and records, Russian library laws, A. A. Didrichsen.

It is apparent that these courses consist some of single lectures and others of several sessions. The detailed outline shows a high standard and a thoroughness of treatment which are most commendable.

From a study of the syllabus one derives the opinion that the opportunity thus afforded in Moscow for a broad view of libraries and library work is most unusual. The courses are at night, they are free, they are given by experts. They should be invaluable to young library assistants, to librarians of schools and other minor collections, to students in universities, and to persons intending to take up librarianship as a life-work. It is improbable that their originators would have any one believe that they are a substitute for more extended and thorough professional training.

Why do not more American libraries and colleges offer such a survey of library history and organization? W. W. B.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL MEETING, HOTEL SAGAMORE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. SEPTEMBER 22-27, 1913

THE 23d annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 22-27, 1913. The attendance register showed a total of 114. There were 45 new members enrolled. The number of libraries represented was 41; those outside the state totaled 10, including Baroda (India), Canada, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Illinois and Michigan.

MONDAY EVENING

On Monday evening the first session opened with the president, Miss Theresa Hitchler, in the chair. Dr. John H. Finley, the new State Commissioner of Education, was to have delivered an address, but the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the case of the trainsmen's dispute, of which he was a member, was holding sessions—one daily and one nightly in New York—so it was quite impossible for Dr. Finley to be at Lake George.

Mr. Richard Rogers Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, spoke of the sympathetic interest in libraries which he knew to be Dr. Finley's, and said he believed we might look forward hopefully to the probable relations of the commissioner with our profession. Then Mr. Bowker gave in a reminiscent manner what he chose to call "the great-grandfatherly tales" of the library world, or "a part of the house that Jack built."

Following the meeting an informal reception was held.

TUESDAY MORNING

Tuesday morning's session brought a second disappointment. Owing to a serious illness Miss Hitchler was unable to prepare her president's address.

The treasurer's report was read, showing a balance of $172.44. Recalling that last year the International Hotel appropriated $100 for the privilege of entertaining the New York Library Association, we will realize that this year's balance is therefore really larger than last year's, $236.39, because the Hotel Sagamore showed its generosity in ways other than in offering money.

The secretary reported four meetings of the executive board during the year to carry on the necessary business. Unfortunately much had to be done by correspondence and proxy because of inability of members to attend meetings. The duties of the secretary have been appreciably lightened and duplication of work avoided by making her a member of the publicity committee.

The report of the publicity committee was read for Miss Emma V. Baldwin, chairman, who was unable to be present. In the spring the committee sent notices of the institutes to be held throughout the state, and in September advance notices of the Lake George meeting.

Mr. William R. Eastman, Legislation committee, next read his report for the year of laws favorable and unfavorable to library progress in New York state as well as in 28 other states. Summing up he says: "There are few states now which have no library commission, and these, one by one, are coming into line.... The appropriations on the whole are larger and the limit of the tax rate, wherever there is any such limit, is in general becoming more ample. The obligation of the community to furnish and sustain the free library, as it maintains the free school, is more fully recognized than ever. Increase is the rule and every backward step is an exception." This being true makes the cut of $10,000 in the appropriation for the ensuing year in New York state seem most serious and disappointing. It is to be sincerely hoped that some change for the better may be effected. A proposed resolution incorporated in Mr. Eastman's report was referred to the Committee on resolutions.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted. The president appointed the three committees following, to report at the Saturday business meeting:

Resolutions: Mr. E. H. Anderson, chairman; Mr. William R. Watson, Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew.

Audit: Mr. Walter L. Brown, chairman; Dr. Frederick W. Kilbourne, Mr. H. O. Wellman.

Nominations: Mr. William R. Watson, chairman; Miss A. C. Moore, Mr. William F. Yust.

Before closing the session Miss Hitchler announced as a surprise that Mr. Alfred H. Brown, a guest of the association, would speak on "Woman suffrage." Mr. Brown had been lecturing throughout the state as the first official representative of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage.

TUESDAY EVENING

Tuesday evening dinner was chosen as the occasion for reunions of all library schools or libraries. Mr. Krumbholz, the hotel host, decorated the dining room most attractively and surprised us all with souvenirs which purported to be books, but which actually were receptacles for sweets.

Owing to Miss Webster's illness the program for this evening could not be carried out. The report of the Rural communities committee was read by Miss N. Louise Ruckteshler in the absence of Miss Peck, the chairman. The work of the committee this year followed the recommendation made last year by the committee, "That the libraries work with the district superintendents of the state, and through them get in closer touch with the people of the rural communities." A questionnaire was sent out to 207 district superintendents, 112 of whom replied. In discussing the report, Dr. Sherman Williams, of Albany, said that 100 schools out of 10,000 were not yet supplied with books, and that the average school libraries contained 160 volumes. He believes that

informational reading is not the great function of a high school library, but that forming the reading habit is—that there has been too much direction and not enough suggestion backed by intelligence and genuine interest in books. The report was accepted.

Dr. Frederick W. Kilbourne, editor of publications, Brooklyn Public Library, gave a valuable paper on "Dictionaries of yesterday and to-day." His treatment of the subject was confined to a "brief account of some of the earlier types of English dictionaries, noting the different conceptions of the scope and function of the dictionary which have obtained at different times, also the development of the modern dictionary. He spoke especially of three American dictionaries—Webster's; Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia and the Standard. The latest stage in the development of the dictionary proper is the monumental work, the Oxford English Dictionary, edited by Sir James Murray. It is completed now to S.

Mr. Bowker added an interesting personal note by telling of his acquaintance with Sir James Murray, as well as of a visit to the "Methody Chapel" or "Iron House," where are stored in pigeonholes more than 5,000,000 quotations gathered for the work by students all over the world.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

"What the community is asking of the department of children's work in the public library" was the title of a stimulating paper by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, New York Public Library. She illustrated the subject with striking examples—actual experiences—of the varied and far-reaching demands made by both juvenile and adult users of a library.

Miss Marian Cutter, children's librarian, Saratoga branch, Brooklyn Public Library, gave a pleasing address, "What I would do in starting or developing a children's room in a town or country library." The points she considered chiefly were: first, the best books; second, the best possible way of presenting them to the children; and third, some ways of developing a greater use of the library.

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of Hartford, Conn., completed the program in every sense of the word. She gave a most inspiriting and delightful talk on "What I have done in starting and developing work with children in the small country, town or city library."

Following the adjournment of the meeting about forty children's librarians and those interested in work with children, with Miss Hewins as guest of honor, had luncheon together. It made a pleasant opportunity for informal visiting and discussion.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Mr. Alfred W. Abrams, chief of the Division of visual instruction, New York State Education Department, spoke briefly on visual instruction. He described the equipment of the division, and outlined the methods by which they make their materials available to people throughout the state. He also made a plea for larger use of their means.

Mr. Borden then told of his three years' organizing work in India. His paper will appear later in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mr. W. A. Borden and Mrs. Borden appeared in native Indian costumes surrounded by Indian decorations, pictures and mementoes. Mrs. Borden then gave an animated account of her impressions of life in India, bringing out many interesting contrasts and illustrating with pictures, textiles, brasses, etc.

A vote of thanks was offered to Mr. and Mrs. Borden and the following resolution adopted: "That there be conveyed to His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda the high appreciation and cordial congratulations of this association on his successful inauguration of the pioneer movement among the native states of India of a free public library system for the benefit of the Indian people."

THURSDAY MORNING

Miss Mary L. Davis, librarian, Public Library, Troy, N. Y., read a paper on "The incomplete librarian," which was intended to apply particularly to the smallest libraries, but it made some realize that many of the same problems confront large and small. Advertising the library and learning to know the peoples of the community Miss Davis considered more important than an "elaborate bibliographical menu."

"In the morning glow" was the title chosen by Mr. William F. Yust, librarian, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y. Under this caption he narrated some events of the first year's history of the Rochester Public Library and described the possibilities there in enthusiastic terms.

The report of the Committee on schools, Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman, was read by Miss Ernestine Rose, of the New York Public Library School. Miss Plummer asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee.

In the absence of any member of the Committee on libraries in charitable and penal institutions, the report was read by Mr. H. O. Wellman, of the New York Public Library. It was resolved at the 1912 meeting "that the Committee on libraries in charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the New York Library Association be directed to confer with the proper state authorities, having supervision of libraries in charitable and correctional institutions, with a view to offering the assistance of the New York Library Association in the improvement of institutional libraries." The committee has been greatly handicapped this year in accomplishing the work outlined above, because the entire personnel of the organization of the penal institution management has

been changed and is still in a transitional state. As a result of a recent conference with Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, chairman of the New York State Prison Reform Commission, the committee "recommends that the question of definite propositions to be submitted to the Prison Reform Commission, looking toward the appointment of a library inspector to supervise the prison and reformatory libraries of the state, etc., be referred to the Executive Board and the Committee on charitable and penal institutions, with power." A letter from Miss Clarke, of Auburn, a member of the committee, was read. She told more specifically of the readiness of Mr. Osborne to further the recommendations of the New York Library Association committee, especially if they should recommend that an inspector be appointed, and urged that we so do. Discussion followed, Mr. Anderson saying: "It is evident from the report and the letter from Miss Clarke that this is the psychological moment for this association to get behind the improvement of the conditions in the prison and reformatory libraries of the state. . . ." After further discussion the committee's report with its recommendation was accepted and the following resolution offered by Mr. Anderson was adopted:

"Resolved, That this association recommend to the New York State Prison Reform Commission the appointment of a library inspector for the prison and reformatory libraries of the state."

Mr. F. K. Walter, of State Education Department, Albany, read the report of the Committee on institutes in the absence of Mr. Wynkoop, the chairman. There were outlined in detail several modifications of the plans of action of the previous year, and the report states "that these plans were carried through during the months of May and June with a degree of success beyond the best hopes of the committee. . . . The total attendance this year, in the number of libraries or communities represented and in the number of persons participating, exceeded that of any previous year. The gain is all the more significant, as it follows an extraordinary gain of the preceding year. There were represented this year 423 institutions, or places, compared with 401 last year and 302 the year before. . . . To bring these matters before the association for a definite expression of opinion the committee recommended:

(1) That the Executive Committee be instructed or advised to set apart at least $200 for the expenses of the Institute Committee next year.

(2) That the Education Department of the state be requested to consider carefully the advisability of allowing part of the public library money allotted to libraries to be used in paying the expenses of the librarian necessitated in attending the local library institute.

(3) That the Association approve the proposal of the committee outlined in the above report, to put into effect a plan for a course of institutes to cover four or five years, the work of each year to be closely related to that immediately preceding and to follow, the whole to include in a rudimentary way the whole problem of the small library.

(4) That in the furtherance of this plan the Institute Committee be made hereafter a permanent standing committee of five members, to serve respectively one, two, three, four and five years, one vacancy only to be filled each year by the Executive Committee; that if necessary steps be taken to change the constitution to provide for such a committee.*

Discussion followed, in which Mr. Seward, of Binghamton, Mr. Walter, and the president took part. The report was accepted and discussion of the recommendations postponed.

Prof. Charles Henry Keyes, president of Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga, N. Y., presented a cordial invitation to the association to hold its next meeting in Saratoga. The meeting then adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING

In opening the evening session, Miss Hitchler asked Mr. Paine, the treasurer, to read a letter from Mr. Utley relative to affiliation with the American Library Association in accordance with the amendments passed at the Kaaterskill Conference. After discussion Mr. Bowker moved "That the association accept the invitation of the American Library Association to become represented on its Council. That the present president should be elected, or the coming vice-president as alternate." The motion was carried. Mr. Bowker further moved that Miss Hume be elected as alternate. This was carried.

Miss Caroline F. Webster, state organizer, State Library, Albany, N. Y., next gave entertaining glimpses of "Certain phases of field work in New York state."

Mr. Alfred H. Brown, of Brooklyn, presented the address of the evening, a lecture entitled "The reading public and dramatic art."

FRIDAY

Every afternoon during the week the Hospitality committee had served tea. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bowker and Mrs. Borden acted as special hostesses on the different afternoons. Thursday afternoon, through the generosity of Mr. W. K. Bixby, of Bolton, all members of the association who wished had the rare pleasure of a ride in Mr. Bixby's launch through Paradise Bay and past many of the most picturesque scenes of Lake George. The special expedition planned by the Hospitality committee was a trip to Fort Ticonderoga, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all who went.

FRIDAY EVENING

The freedom of such a day in such surroundings could not fail to put all in complete harmony with the first topic of the evening, "Exposition of heresies." It was a keen disappointment that Dr. Bostwick's coming for the whole conference was prevented by the illness of his son, but he sent his paper, which was read by Miss Hitchler. The especial heresy he exposed to view was "the experimental

* All the material of this report, together with a complete register of library attendance, and tables showing date, place, attendance and conductors of each institute, is printed in the August number of *New York Libraries.*

method in library work. For—and here is the beautiful thing about an experiment—you always get your information, although it may be neither welcome nor satisfactory. In library work, as elsewhere, all is in a state of flux. We must look alive or we shall not keep up with the changing environment—and if we do not keep up it will be the worse for our libraries, for the communities they serve and for us personally."

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of Documents division, New York Public Library, delivered a most thoughtful, admirably developed paper, entitled "A tree that bore not any fruit. Who ever threw a stone at it?"

The heresy, supposedly, is her advocacy of "socialized bibliography."

And since to Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer, New Jersey State Library Commission, was given the humorous exposition of heresies, attempt to reproduce were vain. She said the last word on heresies—at least for the Lake George meeting.

The friendly relations existing between members of the library profession and the publishers were shown by the presence of Mr. Frank N. Doubleday, of Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, Long Island. He spoke with delightful informality of some of the problems confronting publishers.

SATURDAY MORNING

On Saturday morning the session opened with a report from Mr. Watson on the Committee on resolutions, extending thanks to those who helped make the meeting pleasurable and successful.

The treasurer reported the sum of $172.44 on hand.

Following are the names of the honorary members: Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Janardan S. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B., Baroda, India; His Highness the Maharaja, Sayaji Rao Gaikwar, of Baroda, India; Dr. Melvil Dewey, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick.

The election of officers was as follows: president, J. I. Wyer, librarian State Library, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, Miss Jessie F. Hume, librarian Queensborough Library, New York City; secretary, Miss Harriet E. Peck, Rensselaer Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y.; treasurer, Mr. W. B. Gamble, chief of Technology division, New York Public Library, N. Y. City.

After a few words from Janardan S. Kudalkar, of Baroda, India, the meeting adjourned.

M. OTLET VISITING US

M. Paul Otlet, secretary-general of the Institut de Bibliographie et Documentation, Brussels, arrived in this country Oct. 27 for a journey of several weeks among American libraries, and in relation to his connection with various international movements in the interest of world-wide unity. His itinerary will cover most of the important cities as far west as Chicago, and he desires, first to make a study at first hand of the organization of American museums, libraries, universities, institutions for research work and information centers, as aid in the preparation of a book on the subject. His second purpose is to exhibit the work accomplished at Brussels by the coöperation of some hundred and seventy organizations from various parts of the world, a score of governments, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in making the Union des Associations Internationales an international center, already including the Musée International, the Bibliothèque Encyclopédique Internationale, the Répertoire Bibliographique Universel, and to be completed by the Université Internationale. And, lastly, M. Otlet is anxious to enlarge the coöperation already shown by Americans towards this international center, to obtain a large representation from the United States in its different branches, and to establish an American branch on the order of others already existent.

TESTIMONIAL TO DIRECTOR BORDEN AT BARODA

The following characteristic testimonial was presented to Mr. W. A. Borden on his retirement from the post of director of the Baroda State Libraries, and tells its own story as to his relations there:

W. A. Borden, Esq.,
Director of State Libraries, Baroda.

Dear Sir: We, the members of the Central Library Department of Baroda, beg permission to express our mingled sentiments of sorrow and pleasure on the eve of your departure from among us—sentiments of sorrow because we shall be deprived of the company of one whose presence was an everliving source of inspiration and pleasure, but at the same time sentiments of pleasure at the thought that, after a three years' stay in the trying climate of India, you will be returning to your own country and to the fireside of your own home, to share the joys and pleasures of your family circle.

With your coming to Baroda, this Library Department came into existence, and owing to your untiring zeal and unceasing care, encouraged as you were all the time by His Highness the Maharaja Sahel, it has continued to grow and develop and to extend its influence and the scope of its usefulness throughout the length and breadth of this model state.

The rapidity with which library institutions have risen and are rising everywhere in the state has not only exploded the superstition that the library movement at this stage of our development is a luxury, but has proved to the hilt that this movement is essentially necessary for the uplifting of the masses and the advancement of the nation.

The 450 library institutions that dot the state everywhere, and the more that will do so hereafter, will not only be the centers of light and learning, but will remain the standing

monuments to the noble foresight of the ruler of Baroda, and to the creative genius of their first director. To you, sir, as the first director of the State Libraries of Baroda, rightly belongs all the credit of popularizing this movement, and the memory of this noble work will not only be an object of eternal pride to you wherever you are, but will be a constant source of inspiration to us, to whom you are entrusting this work now.

Your presence among us is an acknowledgment of the fact that the work of library administration is a regular science, requires a systematic training and is an honorable profession.

Just as your royal master is the pioneer of the modern public library movement in India, so you have the credit of being the first to introduce scientific library training in this land.

The creation of this department has not only brought credit and universal praise and admiration to you, but it has also added to the glory of this state. Your presence here has been instrumental in ushering into existence two such excellent activities as the Baroda Library Club and the *Library Miscellany*, which both have the common aim of furthering the cause of the public library movement in this country.

By your sweet, genial and imperturbable nature you have won the hearts of all that came into contact with you.

Anger never affected the serenity, nor did the sense of authority disturb the equanimity of your temper.

You treated all equally, irrespective of their rank or scholarship. You always encouraged the deserving and sympathized with the failings of the weak. It is this side of your nature that has appealed to us most and has evoked our utmost admiration.

In conclusion, we hope that though in body you will be across the seven seas, yet in spirit, in the communion of souls, you will be with us all the time, inspiring and encouraging us by the memory of your excellent work.

We wish you, and all the members of your family, peace, prosperity and long life. In the words of the immortal bard allow us to say,

"Fare thee well;
The elements be kind to thee and make
Thy spirits all of comfort!"

We wish to remain, dear sir, your most humble servants,

Mrs. Lilly Lobo,
Mrs. Anandibai Prabhudesai,
Miss Lilavati Peters,
N. C. Divanji,
N. K. Shah,
H. V. Mehta,
K. M. Pagedar,
J. S. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B.,
M. N. Amin, B.A.,
C. D. Delal, M.A.,
B. M. Dadachanji, B.A.,
V. R. Thakar, B.A., Ll.B.,
V. N. Limaye, B. A.,
B. H. Mehta,
and others.

Central Library, Baroda, May 29, 1913.

BOOK IMPORTATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS MADE MORE EASY

By a ruling of the Treasury Department, put into practice some months ago, but published only last month, the free entry of books by mail for institutions is facilitated. The ruling is embodied in the following letter:

Treasury Department, Oct. 3, 1913.
To the collectors and other officers of the customs:

In cases where institutions file copies of their charters or articles of association showing that they are entitled to import books free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 519 of the tariff act, the names of the institutions may be placed upon a "free list," kept by collectors for that purpose. Upon importation of books and other articles mentioned in paragraph 519, such articles may be passed free of duty, without requiring an affidavit to be filed with each importation. This privilege is restricted to small importations by mail, addressed directly to the institution for which intended, and cannot be extended to importations arriving by freight or express or to importations ordered through dealers or agents.

Charles S. Hamlin, *Assistant Secretary.*

ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The annual meeting of the Association of Eastern College Librarians will be held at Columbia University, on Saturday, Nov. 29. The principal subjects for consideration are The University Library Budget and New University Library Buildings. Discussion of the former subject will be opened by Dr. J. C. Schwab, Librarian of Yale University. The latter subject will be presented by Mr. W. C. Lane, Librarian of Harvard College; and Mr. M. L. Raney, Librarian of Johns Hopkins University. Among other topics for consideration, are the cataloging of University dissertations, discussion of which will be opened by Mr. T. F. Currier, of Harvard University; the relation between student self-government and reading-room administration and student assistants.

State Library Associations

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, March 6 and 7, 1914. The session to be held on the afternoon of March 6 will consist of a business meeting and a program planned especially to meet the needs of New Jersey librarians, although anyone outside of the state who wishes to attend will be cordially welcomed. The business meeting will be short. The first speaker on the program will give a talk of about thirty minutes' length, outlining the possibilities of library work and giving suggestions as to how these possibilities can be, in a measure, attained. This will be followed by five-minute talks by librarians, telling of new fields of work undertaken, and the means used for the accomplishment of the task.

It has been found that many librarians attend this conference with definite questions as to different phases of library technique and administration which they wish answered. To meet this need the Executive Board has planned to have authorities in different lines of library work consent to answer such questions and to name a definite time when they will be at the disposal of those having problems to be solved.

The bi-state conference affords an unusual opportunity for meeting a large number of people who are accomplishing much in library work. The advantage of this is great to the librarian of the small library. The sessions of this conference are always inspiring, and every effort is being made to have it one of the best held at Atlantic City.

The Hotel Chelsea will make the usual rates for the two days of the meeting, and the Executive Board is making an effort to secure more reasonable rates from smaller hotels near by. A committee of introduction will see that every one is welcomed and introduced, so that no one need feel diffident if compelled to come alone.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Omaha at the Public Library, Oct. 15-17, 1913. In the absence of the president, Mr. H. C. Lindsay, the first vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, occupied the chair. Reports of the libraries of the state were called for, and representatives from 22 libraries responded with short talks on their progress in the last year.

A short history of the Legislative Reference Bureau was given by Mr. A. E. Sheldon, the librarian. He also explained the work of the bureau. Miss Mary Hutchings read a paper on "Personal relations with the public." At 6:30 p.m. the librarians assembled at the Commercial Club rooms, where they were the guests of the club at a banquet. Toasts were responded to in the form of a Book symposium. The following titles were used as toasts: "The voice of the people," "The boss," "Looking backward," "Pay envelopes," "Opened shutters."

On Oct. 16 the forenoon was devoted to round table meetings held in the reference room, children's room, catalog room, and circulation department of the library. Miss Florence Hayes also gave an exhibition of book mending.

At 2 p.m. the meeting was called to order by the first vice-president. The subject on the program was "The stimulation of reading." Miss Lorena Wilson and Mrs. Helen Slusser gave the names of the ten most popular books in their libraries and why they were so popular. Miss Effie Reed, principal of the Kellom School, gave an informal talk on the reading of the children in her school. Miss Jessie Towne, of the Omaha High School, read a paper on the reading of high school students, and Professor Buck, of the University of Nebraska, followed with a paper on "The reading of college students." Thus was given the kind of reading which is done from the primary grade to the college.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the association was entertained by Miss Georgene Faulkner, of Chicago, with a talk on "Story telling for children," accompanied by the telling of two stories.

The meeting on Oct. 17 was opened at 9 a.m.

The nominating committee presented its report, and the officers were elected unanimously in acordance with its recommendations: president, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Chadron; first vice-president, Miss Nellie Williams, Geneva; second vice-president, Miss Mary Hutchings, Fall City; secretary-treasurer, Miss Josephine Lammers, Lincoln.

Dr. O. T. Schultz, bacteriologist of the Medical School, University of Nebraska, gave a most interesting talk on the fumigation of books. Dr. Schultz advocated the use of formaldehyde and moisture used together as the best means of disinfecting.

A very practical talk on "Interesting the public" was given by Miss Joanna Hagey, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She told of the various ways used in the Cedar Rapids Public Library to secure this end. Mr. M. A. Hall, in his talk on "The library from a patron's standpoint" said that to him it meant the "librarian from a patron's standpoint," and gave courtesy, geniality and sympathy as the three essentials for a successful librarian from his, a patron's, standpoint.

The meeting closed with a paper by Miss Pauline Oldham on "What a library can do for a rural community."

BLANCHE HAMMOND, *Secretary-treasurer.*

Library Clubs

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the club for the year 1913-14 was held Oct. 9, in the lecture hall of the botanical museum at the New York Botanical Garden. The meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, at three o'clock. After the transaction of the regular routine business, including the acceptance of the minutes of the May meeting, as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June and the election of eleven new members, Miss Plummer called attention to the program for the year, which is to have as its general subject a study of different aspects of "The city" and to the special subject of the October meeting, "Education outside of books." The president then introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden, who gave an illustrated talk on "Educational activities of the Botanical Garden."

Dr. Britton said, in part, that the educational and scientific work of the garden is accomplished:

1. Through its collections of labeled living plants in the grounds and greenhouses, some 13,000 different kinds of living plants being now represented.

2. Through the labeled specimens of plants, products, photographs, drawings, paintings and models in the public museums, the number of such labeled specimens being now over 12,000.

3. Through the herbarium, which contains about 1,500,000 prepared and labeled specimens.

4. Through the library, containing over 24,000 bound volumes.

5. Through the laboratories, available for advanced students, equipped for botanical investigation in a wide range of subjects.

6. By free illustrated public lectures delivered on Saturday afternoons from spring until late autumn.

7. By lectures and demonstrations in botanical nature-study to children of the public schools, accompanied by teachers; the attendance at such lectures since 1905 has been over 110,000.

8. By docents, who guide visitors to points of special interest in the grounds and buildings.

9. By answering inquiries which come by mail relative to a great range of botanical, horticultural and agricultural subjects.

10. By supplying colleges and other institutions with plants and specimens for botanical study.

11. By the publication of both popular and technical contributions of botanical and horticultural knowledge. These publications include *Journal,* 13 volumes; *Bulletin,* 7 volumes; *Memoirs,* 4 volumes; *Contributions,* 5 volumes; *North American Flora,* 17 parts; *Mycologia,* 4 volumes.

12. By exploration expeditions to regions little known botanically. Thus far over 100 such expeditions have been equipped, and valuable and unique collections have been brought back for the greenhouses, museums and herbarium from Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, Jamaica, St. Kitts, Dominica, Montserrat, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Lower California, South Florida, California, the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere.

The second speaker was Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the Zoological Park, who gave a very interesting address on "The Zoological Society and its park." After referring to his recollections of the starting of the park in 1899, and describing its great growth during the fourteen years since, Dr. Ditmars spoke of the place which the park holds among the great zoological collections of the world, saying that from the standpoint of number of specimens exhibited it leads all other collections, while from the standpoint of area and excellence of animal buildings it is in a class by itself. At the end of 1912 a census of the Zoological Park showed 4827 species represented. The speaker described the varied activities of the Zoological Society and the many kinds of work necessary to build up and keep in good condition such a great collection of animals, and then gave a "stereopticon trip" around the park, showing many interesting slides.

At the conclusion of the addresses a vote of thanks to the speakers and to the authorities of the Botanical Gardens was passed, and the meeting was terminated by a visit to the library and conservatories of the Botanical Garden.

ETHEL H. BUDINGTON, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The fall meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at the Chicago Public Library.

The club had the pleasure of welcoming its new president, Mr. Charles J. Barr, assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, also the twenty new members of the club, and members of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The topic for the evening was "Observations on the American Library Association," presented by Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library.

Mr. Carlton gave us a glimpse of the magnificence of the setting of the American Library Association, held at Kaaterskill, N. Y., June 23-28, 1913.

To attend a conference, such as took place at Kaaterskill, could but fill one with encouragement, inspiration and aspirations.

Miss Ida M. Lane, chairman of the Library committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, said in her short address to the club "she really was hunting for something to do."

She touched but briefly on the actual work the committee had done.

The story hour of the training class of the Chicago Public Library was conducted last year by Miss Faulkner, of the Chicago Womans' Club.

The outside work of the club has been chiefly the story telling by Miss Faulkner, but since August Miss Lane has taken charge of forty reviewers to assist the A. L. A. book reviewers.

Miss May Massee invited each librarian or friend to participate in the work of reviewing the new books for the *A. L. A. Booklist,* of which she is editor.

An informal social hour followed the program.

AGNES J. PETERSEN, *Secretary.*

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at Southwick, Mass., on Oct. 10, 1913.

The first session was convened on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The address of welcome was given by Mr. B. M. Hastings, trustee of the Southwick Public Library, a talk on "The librarian as a teacher," Instruction in the use of the library was given by Miss M. Chase, Springfield; Miss Bertha Gilligan, Holyoke; Miss Ida Hamilton, Westfield Athenæum; Miss Cora Hassell, Conway; Miss Mary K. Weston, Greenfield.

At the afternoon session, which was held at 2 o'clock, an address, "Dealers in human nature," by Rev. Frederick K. Brown, Southwick, was much enjoyed.

The following officers were elected: president, Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Holyoke; vice-presidents, Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes, and Miss Lucy Curtis, Williamstown; secretary, Miss Alice K. Moore, Springfield; treasurer, Miss Bertha Gilligan, Holyoke; recorder, Mr. James A. Lowell, Springfield.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the new library building in West Boylston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1913. After the address of welcome by Mr. Albert W. Hinds, Trustee of the West Boylston Library, Miss J. Maud Campbell, Secretary Free Public Library Commission, gave a paper on her work with foreigners which brought out an interesting discussion. Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, explained the purpose of the conference held in August at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In the afternoon Mr. Albert W. Hinds, West Boylston, told of some of the interesting events in the history of West Boylston, and of the noted people who had lived there. Miss Katharine P. Loring, Prides Crossing, read a paper on "Some observations on library work." The next speaker was Mr. Charles K. Bolton, who described some European libraries, which he had visited. The meeting closed with a review of new books, conducted by Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, Worcester.

WINNIFRED S. FARRELL, *Secretary.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Fifty-one students are registered in the regular course, 18 in the senior year and 33 in the junior. Eight of these are members of the New York State Library staff and are taking only partial work. Eight other staff assistants are taking single courses or parts of courses, but because of the limited amount of work taken they are not included in the regular registration. Two of the senior class have returned to finish the course after two years of library experience, and one graduate of another school has been admitted to advanced standing. The list of students, their colleges and the principal library positions they have held follows:

CLASS OF 1914 *

Bowles, Verne, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Washington University, 1910; assistant, St. Louis Public Library, 1909-12; assistant, New York State Library, Oct., 1913-date.

Clark, Mabel, Salem, O. B.A. Vassar College, 1911.

Clement, Edith M., '13, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Cornell University, 1910; assistant, New York State Library, Feb., 1913-date.

Cobb, Mary Elizabeth, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Syracuse University, 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1913-date.

Cowley, Amy, Albany, N. Y. B.S. Northwestern University, 1910; assistant, Northwestern University Library, 1910-12.

Erskine, Mary Louise, Chambersburg, Pa. B.A. Wilson College, 1902; Drexel Institute Library School, 1903-04; librarian, Wilson College Library, 1906-date.

Hamilton, William James, '12, Minneapolis, Minn. B.A. University of Minnesota, 1910; Minnesota Public Library Commission Summer School for Library Training, 1909; New York State Library School, 1910-11; in charge Useful arts department, Minneapolis Public Library, May, 1911-Sept., 1913.

Ingalls, Florence Lillian, Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1912; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1911-12.

Jewett, Alice Louise, Catskill, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1909; assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1909-12; assistant, New York State Library, Oct. 1912-date.

Lowry, Elizabeth, Oakland, Cal. University of Illinois, 1906-07; B.L. University of California, 1912; summer assistant, Oakland Free Library, 1910, 1911.

Pidgeon, Marie Kiersted, Saugerties, N. Y. B.A. Vassar College, 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1913-date.

Rice, Paul North, '12, Columbus, O. B.A. Wesleyan University, 1910; New York State Library School, 1910-11; assistant reference librarian, Ohio State University Library, Sept., 1911-date.

Rothrock, Mary Utopia, Albany, N. Y. B.S. Vanderbilt University, 1911; M.S. 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Oct., 1913-date.

Sawyer, Rollin Alger, jr., Albany, N. Y. Dickinson College, 1905-7; B.A. Lafayette College, 1909; assistant, New York State Library, Oct., 1913-date.

Schneider, Rebecca, Seattle, Wash. Washington State College, 1906-07; B.A. University of Washington, 1912; student assistant, University of Washington Library, 1910-11; cataloger, Ellensburg (Wash.) Public Library, July-Sept., 1912.

Slomann, Povl Fritz Vilhelm, Copenhagen, Denmark. Ph.B. University of Copenhagen, 1905; M.A. 1912.

Vaile, Lucretia, Denver, Colo. University of Denver, 1902-03; B.A. Vassar College, 1906.

Vasbinder, Lida C., '11, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Elmira College, 1901; assistant, New York State Library, Feb., 1912-date.

* Includes also members of former classes taking the senior or partial courses.

CLASS OF 1915

Allison, Gladys Bell, Houston, Tex. B.A. Drake University, 1913; student assistant, Drake University Library, 1913.

Bailey, Beulah, Troy, N. Y. B.A. Cornell University, 1912.

Bayer, Edna Elizabeth, Rochester, N. Y. B.S. University of Rochester, 1913.

Broomell, Ellyn Chapin, Chicago, Ill. Milwaukee-Downer College, 1909-10; Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1910-13; student assistant, University of Chicago Library, 1911-13.

Byrne, Paul R., Chittenango, N. Y. Ph.B. Notre Dame University, 1913; assistant and cataloger, Notre Dame University Library, 1907-13.

Calkins, Ruth Helen, Albany, N. Y. B.A. New York State Normal College, 1912.

Claflin, Helen Mildred, Attleboro, Mass. B.A. Smith College, 1913.

Colwell, Emily Kerr, Granville, O. Vassar College, 1911-12; B.A. Denison University, 1913; student assistant, Denison University Library, 1912-13.

Davis, Elizabeth Linwood, Sag Harbor, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1912-13.

Durkee, Florence Ella, Los Angeles, Cal. University of Minnesota, 1896-7; B.A. Leland Stanford Junior University, 1902.

Furbeck, Mary Elizabeth, Altamont, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1910-13.

Gates, Helen Fay, Worcester, Mass. B.A. Smith College, 1912; apprentice and assistant, Clark University Library, 1912-13.

Gilchrist, Donald Bean, Franklin, N. H. B.A. Dartmouth College, 1913; student assistant, Dartmouth College Library, 1910-13.

Greene, May, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Wellesley College, 1910.

Hallsted, Sarah, Waterloo, N. Y. William Smith College, 1909-10; B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1912-13.

Hartmann, Astrid, Trondhjem, Norway. B.A. Trondhjems Kathedralskole, 1904; assistant, Trondhjems Folkebibliotek, Aug., 1905-Oct., 1912; acting librarian, Nov., 1912-Sept., 1913.

James, Helen Craig, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Vassar College, 1912.

Lamb, Clara Louise, Charlotte, Mich. Wellesley College, 1900-01; B.A. University of Michigan, 1904; assistant, Cleveland Public Library, Apr.-Sept., 1913.

Lawson, Mildred Helen, Troy, N. Y. B.A. N. Y. State Normal College, 1912.

McCollough, Ruth Dorothy, Franklin, Ind. B.A. Franklin College, 1913.

McMillen, James Adelbert, Pickering, Mo. B.A. University of Missouri, 1913; assistant and librarian, Maryville (Mo.) Public Library, 1906-9; assistant, University of Missouri Library, 1910-13.

Martin, Mamie Ruth, Clinton, Ind. B.L. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1910; Indiana Public Library Commission Summer School for Librarians, 1912; assistant and librarian, Clinton (Ind.) Public Library, 1911-13.

Norton, Margaret Cross, Rockford, Ill. Rockford College, 1909-12; Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1913.

Scearce, Helen Adylia, Mooresville, Ind. B.A. De Pauw University, 1912; apprentice, Indiana State Library, 1912-13.

Seip, Karen, Furu in Slagen, pr., Tönsberg, Norway. B.A. Hambros Skole, Bergen, 1909; University of Kristiania, 1910-12.

Sharpe, Margaret, Greenwich, N. Y. B.A. Middlebury College, 1913.

Sherrard, Mary Campbell, Chambersburg, Pa. B.A. Wilson College, 1900.

Smith, Alfhild Aagot, Trondhjem, Norway. B.A. Trondhjems Kathedralskole, 1905; assistant, Trondhjems Folkebibliotek, Oct., 1912-date.

Spicer, Inez, Columbia, Mo. B.S. Christian College, Columbia, 1901; B.S. in Education, University of Missouri, 1909; assistant, University of Missouri Library, 1910-13.

Thompson, Ruth Elizabeth, Denver, Colo. New Hampshire State College, 1908-9; B.A. University of Denver, 1912; assistant, Denver Public Library, June, 1912-date.

Ver Nooy, Winifred, Chicago, Ill. Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1912; apprentice, University of Chicago Library, 1912-13.

Wallace, Ruth, Franklin, Ind. B.A. Franklin College, 1899; Indiana Public Library Commission Summer School for Librarians, 1912; assistant librarian and cataloger, Franklin Public Library, 1912-13.

Winship, Vera Louise, Milroy, Ind. Western College, Oxford, O., 1908-9; B.A. De Pauw University, 1912; apprentice, Indiana State Library, Oct., 1912-July, 1913.

Since the publication in the August number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL of the degrees granted during the past school year, Alfred D. Keator, '12, and J. Howard Dice, '13, have also been granted the degree B.L.S.

One new elective course has been added to those offered in the senior year. Mr. William R. Watson, chief of the Educational Extension Division, and Miss Grace L. Betteridge, head of the Traveling Libraries and Study Club section, offer practice in extension work, for which a school credit of 50 hours will be granted. Mr. Watson will include in the course a series of discussions on the varied forms of library commission work. Additional practice may also be secured by those who desire it in actual organization of small libraries, under the direction of the state library organizer, during the month of March. Six have already registered for the course.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, spent Oct. 17 and 18 at the school, visiting class appointments and inspecting the methods and equipment of the school. The stu-

dents and faculty had the pleasure of meeting Miss Plummer personally at an informal tea in the school rooms on the afternoon of the 17th.

Miss Eleanor M. Dye, '11-'12, after a temporary service of two months as cataloger in the Public Library of Sandusky, O., has been appointed librarian of the children's room.

Alfred D. Keator, B.L.S. '12, has gone to the Minneapolis Public Library to take charge of the Useful arts department.

Ruth Rosholt, B.L.S. '12, has been promoted to the position of chief of the Catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Raymond L. Walkley, B.L.S. '13, has been appointed bibliographical assistant in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington.

Recent additions to the staff of the New York State Library are:

Leslie E. Bliss, B.L.S. '13, assistant in the Legislative Reference section.

Miss Verne Bowles, '14, assistant in the Order section.

Miss Mary U. Rothrock, '14, assistant in the Book Selection section.

R. Alger Sawyer, jr., '14, assistant in the Law Library.

Miss Daisy M. Enright, '10-'11, who resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library at Nutley, N. J., was married to Dr. Burtrand J. Eno, Oct. 1, at Burlington, Vt.

Clarence E. Sherman, '11-'12, assistant librarian of Amherst College Library, was married to Miss Inez B. Copeland, at her home in Brockton, Mass., on Oct. 8.

Alice A. Blanchard, '03-'04, has succeeded Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, '01-'02, as first assistant in the Children's department and Training School for Children's Librarians at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Ethel I. Burwell, '12-'13, will spend nine months as assistant in Clark University Library, Worcester.

Mary E. Cobb, '14, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library School.

Jessica G. Cone, '95, has been appointed assistant in the Catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Annabel A. Hulburd, '06-'07, has gone to the Toledo (O.) Public Library as head of the Catalog department.

Hans G. Hvistendahl, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the Offentlige Bibliotek, Bergen, Norway.

Elta V. Savage, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant reference librarian in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Alice See, '12-'13, has returned to Drake University Library, Des Moines, Ia., as assistant in the catalog and reference rooms.

Sabra W. Vought, '01, has gone to Allegheny College Library to act as librarian during the absence abroad of Miss Edith Rowley, '05-'06.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The new Normal course was in its experimental stage last year; this year is opens with four students—Miss Lorette Jenks and Miss Alice I. Vail, Pratt, 1913; Miss Louise Bache, Pittsburg, 1910, now children's librarian, DeKalb branch, Brooklyn Public Library; and Miss Nellie A. Olsen, A. B., Minnesota State University, 1902, librarian of Moorhead, Minn., High School and Public Library and of the Normal School Library, Mayville, N. D., 1908-13.

Work began Sept. 2. The month of September was spent in a study of the Brooklyn Public Library system and in preparation of the courses that the students are to teach the Brooklyn Public Library Training class which began work Sept 29.

The Normal students will have Psychology and the History of Education, in the Education Department of Pratt Institute, and Miss Hopkins is planning to give them a course in Public Speaking, during the first term.

The general course opened Sept. 15, with 28 regular students, the largest class that the present class-room has accommodated, making with the Normal students a total registration of 32, which is the School's high-water mark. The members of the class are as follows:

Martha Alberts, Brooklyn, N. Y. Adelphi College, 1911-1913.

Hellen G. Alleman, Hanover, Pa. Assistant, Hanover Public Library.

Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ella B. Cook, Trenton, N. J. Assistant Trenton Public Library.

Florence L. Crosier, Cleveland, O. First assistant, Loraine branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Frederick L. Davis, Taunton, Mass. Harvard College A. M., 1892.

Madalene F. Dow, Wethersfield, Conn. Smith College, B. A., 1912.

Maude W. Fowler, Gerrish, New Hampshire. Assistant, Public Library, Franklin, N. H.

Virginia N. Gillham, Upper Alton, Ill. Shurtleff College, Ph. B., 1892.

Eleanor Gleason. Hartford, Conn. Reference librarian, Hartford Public Library.

Kate A. Goodrich, Douglas, Arizona. Librarian, Copper Queen Library, Douglas.

Eleanor Gray, Walpole, Mass.

Sarah Greer, Rocky Mount, Va.

Alice A. Guller, Hamilton, N. Y. Mt. Holyoke College, 1910-12.

Agnes Hansen, Seattle, Wash. University of Washington, 1903-04. Cataloger, Seattle Public Library.

Floretta Kimball, Suffolk, Va. Adelphi College, 1911-12.

Rosamond McIntosh, Highland Mills, N. Y.

Catharine E. Pennington, Raspburg, Md.

Maud M. Pugsley, Newark, N. J. 2 years Northwestern University. Branch librarian, Newark Public Library.

Amelia H. Robie, Bath, N. Y. Assistant, Davenport Library.
Elizabeth M. Sawyer, Cleveland, O. First Assistant, Miles Park branch, Cleveland Public Library.
Florence M. Scott, Meadville, Pa. Allegheny College, 1910-12. Assistant, Meadville Public Library.
Mrs. Estelle H. Smith. Charleston, Maine.
Nathalie Smith, Duluth, Minn. A. B. Wellesley College, 1913.
Loraine A. Sullivan, Newport, R. I.
Kenneth C. Walker, Dorchester, Mass. Apprentice, Harvard University Library.
Cecile A. Watson, Selma, Alabama. Goucher College, 1899-1900. Assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.
Edith I. Wright, Springfield, Vt. Assistant, Vermont Public Library Commission.

Sixteen states are represented. There are eight students from New England, ten from the Middle Atlantic states, four from the South, four from the Middle West, and two from the far West. Eighteen of the students have had library experience, seven have taught and seven of them have been in business of one kind or another.

The class visited the exhibition of the "Illuminated Manuscripts and Early Printed Books," loaned by Mr. J. Pierpoint Morgan, at Columbia University, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 16.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Marion L. Cowell, '08, librarian at La Grande, Ore., was married on Sept. 3 to Mr. Herman S. Hertwig.

Miss Frances H. Sims, '08, has been put in charge of the Charles E. Dickinson branch of the Denver Public Library.

Miss Sally Clarkson, '09, has been placed in charge of the new Children's Room in the Ypsilanti Normal School library with the opportunity of working out a very interesting experiment in Normal School work.

Miss Stella R. Hoyt, '09, branch librarian at the Public Library of Seattle, was married on Aug. 31 to Mr. Robert A. De Cou.

Miss Almira R. Wilcox, '10, has been made assistant in the Troy, N. Y., Public Library.

Miss Evelyn M. Blodgett, '11, Cataloger of the State Library of Vermont, has gone to the library of the University of Washington, at Seattle.

Miss Rachel Rhoades, '11, has been appointed first assistant in the Reference Department of the Library Association of Portland, Ore.

Miss Elsie Hay, '12, has been put in charge of the Children's Room at the Stapleton branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Clara McKee, '12, has been appointed a cataloger at Brown University.

Miss Harriet S. Dutcher, '13, who went to Pittsburgh as temporary reference assistant during the summer, has been appointed to the position of classifier in that library.

Miss Louise Richardson, '13, has gone to the University of North Carolina, as cataloger.

Miss Della M. Wilsey, '13, has been made librarian of the Public Library of Richmond, California.

Miss Margaret Palmer, Pratt '05, has been made librarian of the Public Library at Chisholm, Minn.

Miss Julia F. Carter, Pratt, '06, who, last year, was in charge of the Perkins Children's branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been re-appointed in the Children's Department of the New York Public Library.

Miss Agnes F. Greer, Pratt '08, librarian of the West End branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library, assumes the librarianship of the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library in November.

Miss Alexandrine La Tourette, Pratt '08, has resigned the librarianship of Iron Mountain, Mich., to accept the assistant librarianship of the University of Nevada.

Miss Ruth Townsend, Pratt '10, has been appointed Office Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Commission.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director.*

IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

In 1912 the Iowa Library Commission, on account of the increased pressure of work, was unable to continue the Summer Library School which it had conducted at the University for eleven sessions. Consequently no school was held that year, but because of the continued demand the University arranged to resume the school in 1913 as a distinctive part of the summer session. The University librarian, Malcolm G. Wyer, was director, and the staff was as follows: Alice S. Tyler, special lecturer on library administration; Ione Armstrong, librarian, Council Bluffs, instructor in cataloging; Jennie E. Roberts, head cataloger, University library, instructor in classification; Edna Lyman Scott, specialist in children's reading, Seattle, instructor in library work with children; Jessie L. Arms, secretary and reviser. Mr. Wyer gave the instruction in reference work and general subjects. Special lectures were given by Mr. Utley, secretary American Library Association; Miss Rose, of Davenport; Miss Julia Robinson, of Des Moines; Mr. Hertzberg, of the Monastery Bindery, Chicago; Miss Milligan, of Tipton; Miss Davis and Miss Marks, of the Library Commission, and by members of the University faculty.

The course lasted for six weeks and covered —as fully as possible—the subjects most needed for modern library administration—as well as lectures of an inspirational character. The class contained nineteen in the regular course and four additional for the children's work. It was one of the best classes that ever attended the library school, as nearly all came as librarians of small town libraries, and all but two were from Iowa.

Although the school is no longer under the auspices of the Library Commission, the close

coöperation of all members of the commission was warmly felt by the director; and the success of the school was due in no small measure to the solid foundation on which it had been placed by Miss Tyler and Miss Brown, and to the presence of Miss Tyler for an extended course of lectures.

The list of students is as follows:

Allen, Helen E., Public Library, Onawa, Iowa.
Anderson, Delvena, University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
Converse, Abbie J., Public Library, Cresco, Iowa.
Dailey, Fern, Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Delahoyde, Mrs. Laura V., Public Library, Audubon, Iowa.
Denman, Nan E., Public Library, Sac City, Iowa.
Gordon, Ethel, University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
Hodgson, James, University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
Johnson, Josephine, Public Library, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
Lovett, Mrs. Laura, Public Library, Ida Grove, Iowa.
Keil, Bess, Public Library, Marengo, Iowa.
Logsdon, Josephine B., Public Library, Colfax, Iowa.
Mitchell, Anne F., Public Library, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
Rohwedder, Elizabeth, Public Library, Clinton, Iowa.
Schneider, Pearl, Public Library, Oelwein, Iowa.
Storer, Ruth W., Public Library, Mason City, Iowa.
Williams, Harriet, Public Library, Stuart, Iowa.
Wilson, Lorena M., Public Library, York, Neb.
Witter, Helen E., Public Library, Ottumwa, Iowa.

CHILDREN'S COURSE

Colby. Eva, Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln, Neb.
Murdough, Miss, Chicago Commons, Chicago, Ill.
Murray, Mrs. Maud L., Public Library, Grundy Center, Iowa.
Russell, Lois, Public Library, Iowa City, Iowa.

MALCOLM G. WYER.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The college opened on Sept. 17, with the following students for library training classes:

FIRST YEAR

Ada A. Bauer, Jane I. Baumler, Constance Beal, Esther E. Beckford, Dorothy Black, Anna B. Bonzagni, Marion Bowman, Miriam R. Breese, Christine R. Bull, Marie R. Copland, Ruth A. Davis, May L. Dugan, Margaret Duncan, Abbie G. Glover, Helen L. Harlow, Ina L. Hawes, May Kelleher, Pearl L. Mason, Hazel Merrill, Dorothy E. Oelkers, Ernestine Packard, Gertrude H. Robinson, Helen Ruggles, Helen Whiting, Margaret O. Wood.

SECOND YEAR

Dorothy G. Bell, Mildred Bouvé, Louise V. Clary, Ella M. Coats, Helen M. Foster, Estelle Freeman, Helen P. Giere, Marion Hayward, Margaret G. Heimer, Isabelle Hurlbutt, Elizabeth P. Jacobs, Katharine J. Middleton, Mary A. Nimms, Caroline Righter, Harriet Robinson, Mary E. Rogers, Margaret E. Sinclair, Esther F. Tucker, May F. Twitchell, Lorna A. Wardwell, Margaret M. Welch, Marjorie Yates.

THIRD YEAR

Anita M. Allen, Harriet C. Ames, Helen B. Andrews, Margaret E. Batcheller, Gladys M. Bigelow, Isabelle L. Chaffin, Margaret M. Clark, Marian F. Cross, Gladys Dixon, Ruth M. Eaton, Annie R. C. Fennell, Elizabeth Fowler, Ethel K. Fowler, Helen T. Gerald, Esther A. Giblin, Ruth A. Gray, Ruth W. Hatch, Mildred Hurley, A. Marie Lamont, Jessie H. Ludgate, Mary A. Pinkham, Gertrude A. Shaw, Marie F. Smalley, Mildred Thompson, Marjorie T. Underwood, Pauline M. Yager.

FOURTH YEAR

Marion Andrews, Constance Ashenden, Martha Bailey, Clara Beetle, Lucy S. Bell, Edith Brown, Helen F. Carleton, Mildred E. Dimick, Elizabeth P. Ela, Sarah M. Findley, Margaret Kneil, Mary A. McCarthy, Ella R. McDowell, Ethel Newcomet, Lillian F. Nisbet, Mildred Page, Ruth H. Parker, Margaret A. Potter, I. Marie Randall, Marion L. Small, Helen P. Smith, Katherine Warren.

COLLEGE GRADUATE CLASS

Winnifred A. Chapman, Alice B. Day, Anna E. Foster, Louise M. Hoxie, Ethel P. Kellar, Edith A. Noon, Pauline Potter, Grace W. Thompson, Louise Thompson, Margaret Watkins, Helen M. Whitehouse.

PARTIAL AND SPECIAL STUDENTS

Vida B. Adams, Bessie S. Cobb, Julia L. Crocker, Elva Greef, Dorothy F. Holmes, Margaret Marston, Edith Phail, Dorothy Whiting, Elizabeth F. Williams.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Higgins, Alice G., 1906, has accepted a position in the Children's department of the New York Public Library as assistant to Miss Moore.

Stuart, Theresa, 1908, is doing some work in organization at the Stewart Public Library, Corrinna, Me.

Kendall, Alice G., 1910, has accepted a position as acting librarian for the year 1913-1914 at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Aldrich, Caroline, 1912, has joined the staff of the Utica Public Library in the Children's department.

Malone, Eva E., 1911-1912, has gone to Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C., as librarian.

Almy, Helen, 1913, went in September as assistant in the Utica Public Library.

Haseltine, Elizabeth, 1912-1913, has joined the staff of the Cataloging department at Columbia University.

Wolhaupter, Alice C., has accepted a position as assistant in the Public Library of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Woodbridge, Elizabeth, 1912-1913, has charge of the library of the National Child Labor Commission, New York.

Potter, Hope, 1912-1913, has been appointed librarian of the High School Library, in Redlands, Cal.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Sept. 23 with an enrollment of 25 regular students and 11 special students, the latter being from the staff of the Cleveland Public Library. In the regular class 8 states are represented, 9 colleges, 15 students have had at least a partial college course, and 15 have had previous library experience.

The technical courses this year will be given by Miss Harriet E. Howe, who comes to the school as head instructor. Miss Howe brings to the school a wide experience in both college and public library work. After her graduation from the Illinois Library School she served on the staff of that institution four years; later she reorganized the catalog department of the library of the University of Iowa, and for the past three and a half years has been head cataloger of the Minneapolis Public Library. For three summers she was instructor in technical subjects in the Iowa Summer Library School, and previously had charge of the summer library school at the University of the State of Washington for two summers. Miss Gertrude Sipher, a member of last year's class, will serve as her assistant and reviser.

As in previous years, the course in Book selection will be given by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, head of the smaller branches and high school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, and the course in Trade bibliography and book buying by Miss Anna G. Hubbard, head of the Order department of the Cleveland Library. Other members of the Cleveland Public Library staff will give courses and lectures relating to the departments of which they are heads.

The use of the typewriter is begun early in the course, with the desire that students shall be able to make practical use of typewriters during the course. Three different kinds of machines have been added to the equipment, and the practice work commenced under the supervision of Miss White.

The students with the director, Miss Howe, and Miss Sipher attended the meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Oberlin on Oct. 8, and in addition to the sessions enjoyed the opportunity of inspecting the library under the guidance of Professor Root.

ALUMNI NEWS

Zana K. Miller, '05, formerly librarian of the Tax Commission at Madison, Wis., is now librarian with The Indexers, at 5526 South Park avenue, Chicago.

Theodosia Hamilton, '07, formerly librarian of Simpson College Library, has been appointed acting librarian of the Vinton (Ia.) Public Library.

Alice Morris, '10, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Ohio Wesleyan University Library, and has been appointed an assistant in the Ohio State University Library.

Grace Haughton, '11, has resigned her position as assistant in School division of the Cleveland Public Library to accept an assistantship in the State Normal College Library at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Marion Warner, '11, was married Sept. 22 to Mr. Harry Barney Claflin, of Cleveland.

Ruth Haven, '12, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the North branch of the Minneapolis Public Library to accept the position of organizer in the Minnesota Public Library Commission.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The ninth annual session of the school opened on Sept. 25 with the following enrollment of students:

Grace Angier, Atlanta, Ga.
Janet Berkeley, Staunton, Va.
Katharine Carnes, Macon, Ga.
Lucille Cobb, Carrollton, Ga.
Kathleen Hines, Calhoun, Ga.
Margaret Jemison, Talladega, Ala.
Annie Jungermann, Columbus, Ga.
Rhea King, Atlanta, Ga.
Anna Laura Robinson, Atlanta, Ga.
May Smith, Athens, Ga.
Vera Southwick, Atlanta, Ga.
Mattie Lou Worsham, Forsyth, Ga.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 18, the class was present at the opening of the Uncle Remus branch of the Carnegie Library. This branch is situated in rooms in the former home of Joel Chandler Harris, which has been bought by the Uncle Remus Memorial Association. After the opening exercises were concluded there was an opportunity for the students to inspect the house and grounds, which are full of interest from their association with the Uncle Remus stories.

NOTES

Ethel Pitcher, 1910, formerly assistant in the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, in September was appointed librarian of the Public Library at Tyler, Texas.

Mary Browne, 1909, has resigned her position in the New York Public Library, and has

returned to Atlanta to take charge of the Oakland City and Uncle Remus branches of the Carnegie Library. These branches are open on different afternoons during the week. Miss Browne will tell an Uncle Remus story every Saturday afternoon at the Uncle Remus branch. At the opening of this library, Oct. 18, she made a successful beginning, having a very large audience, which included the widow of the late Joel Chandler Harris, several of his children and grandchildren, the Executive committee of the Memorial Association, and many friends of the author, both old and young.

Ethel Daniel, 1909, who had been an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, was married on June 18 to Frank Henry Theile, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The attendance of graduates at the A. L. A. conferences has been necessarily small heretofore, owing to the distance of the meeting places from the South. At the Kaaterskill Conference, however, there were nine representatives of the school: Jessie Hopkins, 1906; Ethel Everhart, 1907; Ella May Thornton, 1909; Mary Palmer, 1909; T. D. Barker, 1909; Dagmar Holmes, 1910; Frances Newman, 1912; Amelia Whitaker, 1912, and Catherine Walker, 1913. They made up a pleasant luncheon party, which was entertained on Thursday of the conference by Miss Wootten and Mrs. Sneed.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Two of the entering class withdrew too late for correction of the list sent the October JOURNAL: Jesse W. Bingham, Chicago, Ill.; Maud A. Pratt, Reynoldsville, Pa.

The two following names should be added to the class list: Edith Bettle, Haverford, Pa. (part time student); Eliza M. Fox, Philadelphia, Pa.

The instruction in Loan department work, formerly given by Miss Bacon, will be given by Miss Stella T. Doane. Miss Bacon will take up the administrative side in her spring course on Library administration.

Two periods a week in the gymnasium are required this year from each member of the class.

A visit was paid on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 17, to the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Jean Cameron, Drexel, 1913, has been appointed assistant in the Medical Library, McGill University, Montreal.

Miss Louise Willard Rodgers, Drexel, 1913, held a temporary position as cataloger in the University of Pennsylvania, and has recently been appointed assistant in the Cataloging department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Helen Jones, Drexel, 1913, has been assisting in the recataloging of the Medina (Pa.) Free Library.

CORINNE BACON, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Several corrections should be made in the list of appointments which appeared last month, as follows:

Miss Crowell is head of the Children's department of the Trenton Public Library, Miss Holmes assistant at the 115th Street branch, Miss Tiemann first assistant at the Jackson Square branch, and Miss O'Connor children's librarian of the St. Gabriel's Park branch of the N. Y. P. L.

Appointments of juniors not returning for the diploma are as follows:

Mary deJ. Cox (Mo.), assistant in accounting library, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Marguerite H. Entler (Ore.), assistant, Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Meta P. Harrsen (Fla.), assistant, Central Circulation, N. Y. P. L.

Katherine F. Isham (Ill.), assistant, branch unassigned, N. Y. P. L.

Werdna Kellar (S. D.), first assistant, Hearst Library, Lead, S. Dak.

Hedwig Klingelhoeffer (N. Y. City), assistant, Ottendorfer branch, N. Y. P. L.

Ruth McLaughlin (Ill.), children's librarian, Public Library, Jacksonville, Ill.

Olivia H. Paine (N. Y. City), assistant, Central Circulation, N. Y. P. L.

Mary E. Rossell (N. Y. City), children's librarian, St. George branch, N. Y. P. L.

Ella G. Simonds (Mass.), librarian, N. Y. Institution for the Blind.

Enid M. Stafford (N. Y. City), assistant, Traveling Libraries Division, N. Y. P. L.

Foster W. Stearns (Mass.), librarian, Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Gertrude H. Wilson (Conn.), assistant, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.

Juniors returning for the senior year have been placed for the year as follows:

Katherine M. Christopher (Mich.), assistant, periodical room, Columbia University Library.

Azalea Clizbee (Bklyn.), cataloger, Reference department, N. Y. P. L.

Letty L. Davis (N. J.), cataloger, Reference department, N. Y. P. L.

Grace Eatough (Neb.), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.

Frederick Goodell (Mich.), first assistant, Hamilton Fish Park branch, N. Y. P. L.

Marian P. Greene (Cal.), children's librarian, Aguilar branch, N. Y. P. L.

Anna M. Hardy (Neb.), teachers' assistant, Library School, N. Y. P. L.

Eleanor Hitt (Cal.), assistant, Technology Division, N. Y. P. L.

Dorothy G. Hoyt (Mich.), cataloger, Documents Division, N. Y. P. L.

Mary E. Jameson (Mich.), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.

Florence Johnston (Iowa), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.

Keyes D. Metcalf (Ohio), assistant, in charge of stack-rooms, N. Y. P. L.
Amy C. Osborn (N. Y.), cataloger, Documents Division, N. Y. P. L.
Martha C. Pritchard (R. I.), librarian, High School Library, White Plains, N. Y.
Forrest B. Spaulding (Bklyn.), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.
Marion P. Watson (N. J.), assistant, Central Circulation, N. Y. P. L.
Enid M. Weidinger (N. J.), assistant, Reference Order Division, N. Y. P. L.
Marjorie L. Wilson (Iowa), assistant, Reference Order Division, N. Y. P. L.
Gladys Young (Iowa), assistant, Central Circulation, N. Y. P. L.
Alta B. Claflin (Pratt, 1903), assistant, cataloging room of Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.
Elizabeth O. Haseltine (Simmons, 1913), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.
Ida W. Lentilhon (Pratt, 1912), assistant, Queens Borough Public Library.
Louise Miltimore (N. Y. State, certificate 1910), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.

Cox, Mary de J., of the New York Library School, June, 1913, has been permanently appointed as an assistant in the Accounting Library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which Miss Dobbins is librarian.

The first junior lecture of the term from a visiting lecturer was by Mrs. Mary Antin Grabau, author of "The promised land," who spoke on "How one book was made." The students had the pleasure of making her acquaintance later, at an informal reception.

The seniors in administration began with two lectures from Mr. Herbert Putnam on "The constitution of a library" and "The Library of Congress." At present courses by Mr. F. W. Jenkins, librarian of the School of Philanthropy, on "Civic conditions," and by the director of the library, on "Administration," are going on.

Seniors in the School and college library course have had four lectures by Miss Marie A. Newberry, on "The normal school situation," "Training in books in schools and colleges," "Teachers' institutes," and "Rural school libraries," and two by Dr. A. S. Root, of Oberlin, on "The place of the library in the educational scheme" and on "Training in bibliography in colleges."

The second of the first series and also of the second was attended by the seniors in the advanced reference and cataloging course, who are at present doing work in the reference catalog room under the special supervision of Miss Bertha Eger.

The students attended in a body the first meeting of the New York Library Club, at the Botanical Garden, Oct. 9.

The enrollment for the year is as follows:

SENIORS

Katherine M. Christopher (Mich.), A.B. Univ. Mich., 1901, School and coll. course.
Alta B. Claflin (O.), grad. Pratt Institute Library School, 1903, Adv. ref. and cat. course.
Azalea Clizbee (N. Y.), Adv. ref. and cat. course.
Herbert C. Collar (Mass.), A.B. Dartmouth College, 1899, School and coll. course.
Letty L. Davis (N. J.), A.B. Smith College, 1910, Adv. ref. and cat. course.
Frederick Goodell (Mich.), Administration course.
Marian P. Greene (Calif.), Administration course.
Minerva Grimm (N. Y.), Administration course.
Anna M. Hardy (Neb.), A.B. Univ. Nebraska, 1912, School and coll. course.
Elizabeth A. Haseltine (Mass.), A.B. Boston Univ., 1908; Simmons College, 1913, Adv. ref. and cat. course.
Eleanor Hitt (Calif.), A.B. Univ. Southern California, 1911, School and coll. course.
Dorothy G. Hoyt (Mich.), Adv. ref. and cat. course.
May E. Jameson (Mich.), Adv. ref. and cat. course.
Florence D. Johnston (Iowa), Administration course.
Ida W. Lentilhon (N. Y.), A.B. Adelphi College, 1911; graduate Pratt Institute Library School, 1912, Administration course.
Metta R. Ludey (N. J.), graduate Pratt Institute Library School, 1903, Administration course.
Keyes D. Metcalf (O.), A.B. Oberlin College, 1911, School and coll. course.
Louise Miltimore (N. Y.), A.B. Cornell Univ., 1909; N. Y. State Library School certificate, Administration course.
Amy C. Osborn (N. Y.), Administration course.
Martha C. Pritchard (R. I.), School and coll. course.
Forrest B. Spaulding (N. Y.), Administration course.
Marion P. Watson (N. J.), A.B. Wellesley College, 1911, Administration course.
Enid M. Weidinger (N. J.), Adv. ref. and cat. course.
Marjorie L. Wilson (Iowa), Administration course.
Gladys Young (Iowa), Administration course.

JUNIORS

Pauline G. Alexander (N. Y.), graduate Normal College High School, 1909.
Theodore M. Avé-Lallemant (Wis.), A.B. Univ. of Wisconsin, 1901.
May E. Baillet (N. Y.), graduate Newark High School, 1910 (Newark Pub. Lib.).
Gladys Barnes (R. I.), A.B. Leland Stanford Univ., 1911.
Rachel H. Beall (N. Y.), graduate Van Wag-

enen Normal Course for Kindergartners, 1898.
Evelyn Bloom (N. Y.), graduate Normal College, 1903.
Elizabeth H. Briggs (Mich.), graduate Romeo (Mich.) High School, 1892 (Detroit Pub. Lib.).
Jessie Callan (Pa.), graduate Braddock (Pa.) High School, 1911 (Carnegie Lib., Braddock).
Mabel Cooper (Ore.), A.B. Univ. of Oregon, 1907.
Mary V. Crenshaw, Virginia.
Alma D. Custead (Pa.), graduate Erie (Pa.) High School, 1897.
Francis J. Dolezal, Missouri (St. Louis Public Library).
Katharine Esselstyn (N. Y.), April 1, to finish interrupted work.
Italia E. Evans (Ind.), graduate Ft. Wayne High School, 1909 (New York Pub. Lib.).
Agnes Fleming (Iowa), graduate St. Elizabeth's College, N. J., 1911.
Florence E. Foshay (N. Y.), A.B. Barnard College, 1906 (New York Pub. Lib.).
Beatrice M. Freer (N. Y.), graduate Kingston Academy, N. Y., 1911 (New York Pub. Lib.)
Marietta Fuller (N. Y.), A.B. Smith College, 1913.
Edith J. Hawley, Connecticut.
Dollie B. Hepburn (N. J.), A.B. Smith College, 1913.
Marjorie H. Holmes (Ala.), graduate Montgomery High School, 1908.
Frances Kaercher (Pa.), graduate Ogontz Seminary, 1905 (Pottsville Pub. Lib.).
Rose Kahan (Wash.), A.B. Univ. Washington, 1908.
Elizabeth L. Kamenetzky (N. J.), graduate Barringer High School, Newark, 1907.
Mary McDonnell (N. Y.), A.B. College New Rochelle, 1908.
Alexandra McKechnie (Can.), B.Ph. Western Reserve Univ., 1901.
George S. Maynard (Mass.), A.B. Johns Hopkins Univ., 1894.
Dorothy P. Miller (N. Y.), graduate National Cathedral School, 1903.
Mary L. Osborn (N. Y.), graduate Geneseo State Normal School, 1911.
Gertrude E. Petty (O.), graduate Thurston-Gleim School, Pittsburgh, 1911.
Dorothy N. Rogers (Minn.), graduate River Falls (Wis.) State Normal School, 1909 (St. Paul Pub. Lib.).
Alice F. Rupp (N. Y.), graduate Horace Mann School, 1906 (New Rochelle Pub. Lib.).
Irene E. Smith (Ore.), graduate Ontario Normal College, 1903.
Rachel N. T. Stone (Conn.), graduate Hartford High School, 1909 (Hartford Pub. Lib.).
Fanny T. Taber (Ala.), graduate Little Rock High School, 1905; student Univ. Michigan, 1905-6 and 1906-7.
Anne Thompson (Conn.), graduate Middletown High School, 1912 (New York Pub. Lib.).
Allan V. Tornudd (Finland), M.Ph. Univ. Helsingfors, 1913.
Mignon R. Tyler (N. J.), graduate Rutherford (N. J.) High School, 1910 (New York Pub. Lib.).
Sophie A. Udin (Pa.), graduate Pittsburgh Central High School, 1913.
Mary I. Weadock (Mich.), graduate Sacred Heart Convent, 1902 (Detroit Pub. Lib.).
Elizabeth T. Williams (Conn.), graduate Westover High School, Hartford, 1911.
Mary E. Winslow (Vt.), Ph.B. Univ. Vermont, 1913.
Frances R. Young (Fla.), graduate Jacksonville High School, 1908.

PARTIAL-COURSE STUDENTS

Laura M. J. Bertemy (N. Y.), graduate Morris High School, 1905 (New York Pub. Lib.).
Edna B. Gearhart (Pa.), graduate Danville (Pa.) High School, 1909 (New York Pub. Lib.).
Irma Gerow (N. J.), graduate Jersey City High School, 1906 (New York Pub. Lib.).
Florence Normile (N. Y.), graduate Wadleigh High School, 1910 (New York Pub. Lib.).
Clara L. Overton (N. Y.) (New York Pub. Lib.).
Cora Rabe (N. Y.), graduate Mt. Vernon High School, 1909 (New York Pub. Lib.).

M. W. PLUMMER,
Director of Training School.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS—CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

The Training School for Children's Librarians opened Oct. 1 with the following enrollment of students:

JUNIOR CLASS

Mary Banes, Metamora, Ind.
Alice Pauline Burgess, Plano, Ill.
Margaret Baxter, Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agnes M. Cuffe, Watertown, N. Y.
Dorothy Virginia Forbes, Franklin, Pa.
Celia Florence Frost, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mary Elizabeth Fuller, Sac City, Iowa.
Grace Nellie Gilleland, Bellaire, Ohio.
Alice Rowan Douglas Gillim, Owensboro, Ky.
Mary Benton Harris, Carnegie, Pa.
Edith Irene Groft, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Hughes, Washington, D. C.
Veronica Somerville Hutchinson, Cleveland, O.
Helen Edith McCracken, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Virginia McMaster, Creswell, O.
Helen Martin, Oberlin, O.
Helen Margaret Martin, Jamestown, Pa.
Mary Robinson Moorhead, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Marjorie McCandless Morrow, Duluth, Minn.
Mary Caroline Pillow, Butler, Pa.
Vera Julia Prout, Fairbury, Neb.
Mary D. Rains, Clarinda, Ia.
Muriel Rose Samson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Martha Josephine Sands, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jessie Gay Van Cleve, Marquette, Mich.

SENIOR CLASS

Eugenia Brunot, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Marie Louise Fisher, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Rariden Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Jane Johnston, Sheffield, Ala.
Adeline Marie Macrum, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clara May Mooney, Scio, O.
Edith R. Morse, Round Hill, Va.
Phebe Girton Pomeroy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Lida Byron Young, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALUMNAE NOTES

The school directory includes the following new addresses:

Alice A. Blanchard, special student 1905-1906. First assistant in the Training School for Children's Librarians and in the Children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Bess Burnham, class of 1908. Supervisor of playground libraries, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Martha Rodes Carter, class of 1913. Versailles, Ky.

Jane Lee Conard, special student, 1909. Librarian, De Kalb Branch, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gertrude M. Edwards, class of 1913. Children's librarian, Public Library, La Crosse, Wis.

Alice I. Hazeltine, special student, 1906-1907. Librarian of branches, Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Laura F. Heilman, class of 1913. Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Ruth Grosvenor Hopkins, class of 1904. Head of Children's department, Calgary Public Library, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Mary Kimball McKnight, class of 1912. Ellington, Ct.

Mabel Beatrice Moore, class of 1913. Children's librarian, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

Anna May Slease, class of 1911. Instructor, History department, Franklin High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bolette Sontum, class of 1906. Married Charles Durbon, June, 1913.

The members of the class of 1914 received the following appointments:

Anna Marie Anderson, Lyons, Ia. Children's librarian, Free Public Library, Clinton, Ia.

Edith Catharine Canby Balderston, Philadelphia, Pa. Clerk, Franklin School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Helen Marjorie Beal, Oneida, N. Y. Children's librarian, Madison Public Library, Madison, Wis.

Eugenia Brunot, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Eva Izora Cloud, Kewanee, Ill. Children's librarian, Public Library, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Elizabeth Hoard Dexter, Madison, Wis. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Edith Endicott, Washington, D. C. Children's librarian, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

Martha Elizabeth English, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Berenice Jean Finney, Washington, D. C. Assistant children's librarian, Public Library of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Dorothy Flower, Madison, Wis. Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Mary Rariden Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Mildred Priscilla Harrington, Cleveland, O. Assistant children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Mary Jane Johnston, Sheffield, Ala. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Harriet Marie McClure, Marietta, O. Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Adeline Marie Macrum, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Edith Collins Moon, Morrisville, Pa. Children's librarian, Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny, Pa.

Edith R. Morse, Round Hill, Va. Librarian, Young Women's Christian Association Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Myrtie Alice Northrop, Waterbury, Ct. Assistant children's librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct.

Mary Oxley, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Assistant children's librarian, Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Ruth Price, Battle Creek, Mich. Children's librarian, Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O.

Clara E. Purdum, Chillicothe, O. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Marion Doyle Redenbaugh, Pittsburgh, Pa. Children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Grace Shellenberger, Des Moines, Ia. Children's librarian, Public Library, Des Moines, Ia.

Estella Slaven, Austin, Minn. Children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.

Mildred Subers, Ashbourne, Pa. Children's librarian, Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

Helen Sarah Watson, Tiffin, O. Children's librarian, Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

Lida Byron Young, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
Director of Training School.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Prof. Earl E. Sperry, Ph.D., of the Liberal Arts Faculty, has been made director of the school.

Miss Margaret Emerson, for many years Assistant Professor of Library Economy, resigned last June.

The courses in literature, formerly in charge of Miss Emerson, are now being given by the teachers in the English, French and German departments of the College of Liberal Arts.

Seventeen students have entered the school this fall. Nine are candidates for a degree; eight for a certificate.

The degree students are:

Esther Bogart, East Syracuse, N. Y.
Evelyn M. Hart, Utica, N. Y.
Helen H. Hoose, Syracuse, N. Y.
Irene M. Kennedy, Camden, N. Y.
Frances B. Kreupzer, Morehouseville, N. Y.
Laura L. Merriman, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Anna E. Middlekauff, Hagerstown, Md.
Beatrice E. Odell, Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Hilda Sandberg, Willsboro, N. Y.

The certificate students are:

Louise Benson, Westfield, Ind.
Anna E. Carpenter, Sunbury, Pa.
Lucy E. DeGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Addie I. Duprey, Au Sable, Forks, N. Y.
Mary A. Fox, Black River, N. Y.
Mary U. Hyland, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Fannie R. Sattinger, Indianapolis, Ind.
Irene V. Naful, Black River, N. Y.

ALUMNI NOTES

Of the class of 1913 Julia I. Clush and Helen C. MacVean are assistants in the Syracuse University Library; Marguerite A. Geer and Florence M. Lamb in the Brooklyn Public Library, and Aimee M. Peters in the Johns Hopkins University Library.

E. E. SPERRY.

THE WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION TRAINING CLASS

Seven students have been admitted to the new course in legislative reference and public service training instituted by the Wisconsin Library Commission, as follows:

Blackall, Mrs. E. W., New York City. Geneseo State Normal School graduate (4 years classical course); Simmons College, 1 year (including library course); Alliance Francaise, Paris, 3 months, supervisor of training school.

Cannon, L. H., Milwaukee, Wis. German-English Academy (Milwaukee), and private instruction. Extensive accounting and financial experience.

Davis, E. H., Lincoln, Neb. University of Nebraska A.B.; assistant, Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau.

Hochstein, Irma, Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee Downer College 2 years (scholarship); University of Wisconsin A.B.

McMullin, Jennie W., Terre Haute, Ind. Indiana State Normal School graduate; University of Chicago (scholarship) A.B.; University of Wisconsin A.M.

Schatz, W. P., Chicago, Ill. Milwaukee Normal School graduate; University of Wisconsin Ph.B.; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy graduate; assistant to Graham Taylor, director of boys' work, Lincoln Centre, Chicago.

Turner, G. P., Milwaukee, Wis. University of Wisconsin L. and S. course, 3 years; Law 1 year.

It has been necessary to restrict the class to those having a previous training and experience, together with natural aptitude and personal qualities, which fit them for this kind of work. The authorities were therefore under the necessity of rejecting the applications of several persons who did not come fully up to the requirements. The nature of the work is indicated by the following:

Library science. All of these students are at present taking in full the three fundamental courses: classification, cataloging, and reference, including not only the lectures and conferences, but also at first all of the practice work. Later some of the regular practice work which is not so directly applicable to legislative reference work will be omitted, in order to give opportunity for more extended supplementary practice in the legislative reference library. In all these courses the instruction given to the other library school students will be supplemented by special instruction and practice as to legislative and municipal reference material.

University courses. Each student is also taking at least seven hours per week of advanced work in the University of Wisconsin. The courses taken include legislation, party government, elementary law, constitutional law, labor problems, trust and monopolies.

Research work. As was anticipated, several departments of the state government have made application to the commission, asking that students be delegated to do special investigational work for them. The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has asked (1) for a study of the minimum wage in reference to housing standards and also from the particular viewpoint of the regulation of woman and child labor; and (2) for an investigation of the regulation of humidity in factories and workshops and its relation to the efficiency of the worker. Those subjects have been assigned respectively to Mr. Cannon and Miss Hochstein.

The State Board of Public Affairs has asked (1) for a careful study of certain specific coöperative industries actually operating in Wis-

consin; (2) for a study of coöperative credit, both in relation to short time loans and more permanent land mortgages; (3) for an investigation of the whole subject of a central board of control for all state educational institutions. These three subjects have been assigned to Mr. Turner, Miss McMullin and Mr. Schatz.

The secretary of the Governors' Conference has asked for an analytical compilation of the existing statutes regulating trusts and monopolies, bringing up to date earlier compilations and organizing later material. This work has been assigned to Mr. Davis.

The State Board of Public Affairs has asked for a similar compilation of statutes relative to mortgage taxation. This piece of work has been assigned to Mrs. Blackall and Mr. Cannon.

It is to be noted in this connection that these pieces of work must be done under conditions which are practical rather than scholastic, since the results are for actual use by the state departments and must conform to certain administrative standards, must be accomplished within a given time, and must be such as to meet the approval of the board asking that the work be done.

The Legislative Reference Library has on file also a request for an analysis of regulations and methods applied in the detention of accused prisoners, with particular reference to their protection against loss. This work has been assigned to Mrs. Blackall.

Research work will also be done during the year on the following subjects: the pay of state legislators, municipal home rule, bibliography of material in accessible libraries relative to the white slave question (for the use of the special legislative commission created by the last legislature for investigation of the subject), the investigation of certain phases of mothers' pensions and the care of dependent children at home (in connection with a special investigation by the State Board of Control), the efficiency of state departments, a study of state printing in regard to the elements of time, cost and quality; investigation of the actual interest rates on different kinds of loans; comparative data as to boards of efficiency and economy in other states.

It is evident that there will be no lack of practical problems on which the students of this special course may spend their time and gain expert knowledge both as to method and subject. All of the work is carefully supervised through weekly reports as to the time spent and the subject matter covered.

Lectures. The special lectures by leaders in library administration in special library work and in other fields from outside the city and state will be unified and correlated by frequent class conferences with the lecturers and with instructors. The work covers the whole two university semesters and the summer session, and, in some cases, the completion of the investigational work may require time reaching beyond that period.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The eighth year of the school opened Sept. 24, with an enrollment of 43 students, taxing the capacity of the room to the fullest extent. The increase of seven in the registration is due to the new course in Library Administration and Public Service Training offered this year for the first time, and which is fully explained elsewhere in this issue. Following a pleasant custom, the preceding class greeted the incoming students with flowers, placing a red carnation on each desk.

The registration of 43 gives 30 students in the class of 1914, 6 in the class 1915 (juniors taking the joint course with the College of Letters and Science) and 7 in the course for Public Service Training. There are representatives from 13 states and Canada. Of these 19 are from Wisconsin, 5 from Illinois, 4 from Michigan, 3 from Iowa, 3 from New York, and one each from California, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio Pennsylvania, Texas, Wahington state, and Canada. Fourteen of the class are college graduates, one with a master's degree, two will receive the bachelor's degree in June, 1914; six are juniors in the University and twelve have had from one to three years of college training; 34 of the class, therefore, have the college point of view. Twelve come to the work with library experience, ranging from one to eleven years in paid positions; three have had from six months to a year of apprentice work, while the remaining number met the requirement of one month's apprentice service in an approved library.

Some slight rearrangements have been made in the curriculum. The course in Bookbuying has been transferred to the first semester, following the work in Trade Bibliography. The study in Children's Literature has been more closely correlated with the Book Selection course, and the evaluation of the different classes in juvenile literature, such as history, biography, travel, etc., follows those of the adult books. This change brings part of the course in Children's work in the first semester.

The faculty assignments for the first semester are as follows:

Miss Hazeltine—Reference work.
Miss Carpenter—Trade bibliography.
Miss Turvill—Cataloging, Classification, and Library economy.
Miss Bascom—Book selection.
Miss Humble—Children's literature and Loan administration.
Miss Frederickson—Reviser.

The work of the opening week has proceeded without interruption. On Friday, Oct. 10 a "mixer" was given for the faculty and students by Miss Hazeltine.

ALUMNI NOTES

The following promotions and changes have occurred since the last report:

Mary E. Bechaud, '07, was married in August to Mr. Ralph H. Steffen, Madison.

Ella V. Ryan, '07, has joined the cataloging staff of the Wisconsin Historical Library.

Marion Weil, '07, was married Oct. 1 to Dr. John W. Tappan, El Paso, Texas.

Florence C. Farnham, '09, has been appointed cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library.

Ruth Knowlton, '09, is in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library, serving as acting children's librarian.

Julia A. Robinson, '09, has been appointed secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, succeeding Miss Alice S. Tyler.

Lotta Fleek, '10, has joined the staff of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association. She has been librarian to Pendleton (Ore.) since graduation.

Bettina Jackson, '10, is doing special cataloging for the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin.

Corina Kittelson, '10, has a position as cataloger in the State Library at Topeka, Kansas.

Retha Bergold, '11, became assistant library clerk in the office of the Wisconsin State Superintendent of public instruction on Oct. 1. Miss Bergold secured the position through civil service examination, resigning as cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, to accept the position.

Susan W. Boehnken, '12, and Elizabeth Eckel, '12, both spent the summer abroad. Miss Eckel will spend a year at home, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mary Hicks, '12, has accepted a position in the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

Sadie P. Wykes, '12, assistant cataloger in the State University Library, Columbia, Mo., resigned to accept a position in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

The following appointments complete the list for the Class of 1913:

Gertrude Aiken, branch librarian, Cleveland Public Library.

Hazel E. Askey, assistant cataloger, Iowa State Teacher's College, Cedar Falls.

Dorothy B. Ely, assistant, Wisconsin Historical Library.

Francis C. Sawyer, reference assistant, Public Library, Edmonton, Canada.

Elizabeth Tiffy, assistant in charge of serials, University Library, Austin, Texas.

May Westgate, assistant, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Harriet Kidder, Summer School, 1913, becomes assistant in the University Library, Missoula, Mont.

Ada Nelson, Summer School, 1913, will be assistant cataloger at the Grinnell (Iowa) College Library.

CLASS OF 1914

Gladys May Andrews, Escanaba, Mich., B. A. Lawrence College; two years assistant Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis; Short Course of the Wisconsin Library School, 1909.

Jessie Williams Bingham, Chicago, Ill., six months assistant Chicago Public Library.

Jessie Robina Brown, San Diego, Cal., six years assistant San Diego, Public Library.

Martha Beckford Burt, Owego, N. Y.

Agnes Mary Clancy, Racine, Wis., two years Notre Dame College, Baltimore, Md.; six months apprentice Racine Public Library.

Ferne Lina Congdon, Delavan, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Blanche Mildred Conn, Buffalo, N. Y., one year University of Rochester, N. Y.; two years assistant Buffalo Public Library.

Fannie Edith Cox, Madison, Wis., B. A. University of Wisconsin.

Valeria Easton, Columbia, Mo., two years University of Missouri; three years assistant Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library; four months assistant Library of the University of Missouri.

Alice Milner Emmons, Detroit, Mich., eleven years assistant librarian Detroit Central High School; Summer Session of the Wisconsin Library School, 1912.

Verna Margaret Evans, Winfield, Kansas, three years librarian Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas.

Esther Friedel, Jefferson, Wis., one year Rockford College.

Louise Carol Grace, Detroit, Mich., five years assistant Detroit Public Library.

Mary Griffin, Burlington, Iowa., two years Saint Clara College, Sinsinawa, Wis.; one year apprentice Burlington Public Library.

Doris Mary Hanson, El Paso, Tex., nine months apprentice El Paso Public Library.

Ethel Agnes Hedenbergh, Sioux City, Iowa, two years National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C.

Lottie Nell Ingram, Hoquiam, Wash., one year assistant Hoquiam Public Library.

Alma Boynton Jacobus, Albert Lea, Minn., B. S. Albert Lea College.

Mary Bell Kimball, Green Bay, Wis., two years University of Wisconsin.

Agnes King, Milwaukee, Wis., B. A. University of Iowa.

Anne Elizabeth Kjellgren, Rockford, Ill., Ph. B. Milwaukee-Downer College; one year graduate study University of Wisconsin.

May Chance Lewis, Madison, Wis., one and one-half years University of Wisconsin; one year assistant Madison Free Library.

Florence Deborah Love, Decatur, Ill., three years University of Illinois; two years assistant Decatur Public Library.

Georgia Lutkemeyer, Jacksonville, Ill., A. B. Illinois Women's College, Jacksonville; three years assistant Jacksonville Public Library.

Catharine Helen McGovern, Cedarburg, Wis., B.A. University of Wisconsin.

Mary Louise Marshall, Carbondale, Ill., one year each Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville, and Southern Illinois Normal University.

Ruth Catherine Rice, Madison, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Kathryn Sharp, New Philadelphia, Ohio, two years University of Wisconsin.
Julia Carson Stockett, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, B.A. Wellesley College.
Callie Wieder, West Branch, Iowa, B.A. University of Iowa.

CLASS OF 1915

All juniors in the University of Wisconsin.
Rachel Angvick, Ashland, Wis.
Marion Virginia Baker, Madison, Wis.
Leona Letitia Clark, Portage, Wis.
Helen Esther Farr, Eau Claire, Wis.
Nina Fieldstad, Waupun, Wis.
Lila Anna Muench, Ben Avon, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL—SUMMER SESSION.

The 18th Summer Session of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin opened June 21 and ended Aug. 1. Thirty-two students were enrolled for the course, representing the following states: Wisconsin, 11; Illinois, 5; Oklahoma, 3; Utah, 2; California, 2; and one each from Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota and Tennessee.

The session has proved most satisfactory in results. The course is planned to meet the needs of the librarians of small public and school libraries, and to give the elements of library technique to assistants who are unable to take the full year's course of study. The course in Cataloging, conducted by Miss Carpenter, consisted of twenty lectures with two to three hours of practice work for each. At its completion each student had made a small dictionary catalog of more than a hundred books, selected to illustrate the rules necessary for the average library. The course in Loan administration, covered in six lectures, and Children's work, seven lectures, were given by Miss van Buren during the first two weeks. In the second week the study of the Decimal classification was begun. Twelve lectures were given by Miss Turvill, and the classifying of twenty titles was required after each lecture. Practice in assigning book numbers was also required.

The course in Reference work, covering eighteen lessons, commenced upon Miss Hazeltine's return from the A. L. A. conference. The students were assigned practical problems and search questions prepared to show the evaluation of reference books, as an introduction to the study of this subject. In Book selection a different plan was followed, the general principles of selection being given in lectures by Miss Hazeltine, with a series of seminaries in which each student prepared and gave a review of any book she desired, following the evaluation of the type discussed in lectures. Lectures and demonstrations were given in binding, mending, and mechanical preparation. Approved methods for accession, shelflist, withdrawal, serial and gift records were explained and problems assigned. An effort was made to correlate closely the study of trade bibliography and editions with book selection and ordering.

The course is by no means limited to technical problems, but the attempt was made to convey in as great a degree as possible the inspiration which comes from a broader conception of library work as an important educational factor in the community. This was done by lectures on library extension and publicity by members of the faculty and prominent library workers who consented to address the school. The following special lectures were given:

The study of the community, Miss Julia A. Hopkins, instructor, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.
Ideals and culture in library work, Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian, Detroit Public Library.
Making a librarian, Miss M. E. Ahern, editor, *Public Libraries.*
A library survey, and The library militant, Miss L. E. Stearns, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.
Current sociological material, Mr. Dudgeon, director of the school.
The work of the A. L. A., Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A.

The special lectures and recreations planned for the students of the University Summer School were enjoyed by the class, who were invited to share them. These included lectures by Prof. Thomas Woods Stevens on engraving and printing, lectures on journalism by Prof. W. G. Bleyer, and others, and performances of the Ben Greet Players and of the Wisconsin Dramatic Society on the open-air stage.

Miss Carpenter and Miss van Buren entertained the class at a lawn party one evening during the first week. On the Fourth of July the faculty planned a picnic for the students at Turvillwood. Upon the occasion of Mr. Strohm's visit, a dramatic reading of Sheridan's rivals was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon. Dr. Thwaites, Mr. Ewing, Prof. Goodnight, Prof. and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Glazier, Miss Carpenter, Miss Morgan and Mr. Dudgeon took part. The students especially enjoyed this social gathering with its entertainment. Miss Hazeltine invited the students and a number of townspeople to meet Miss Ahern and Miss Winifred Robinson, of Vassar College, the acting-dean of women for the Summer Session of the University, at an informal tea in the rooms of the school on Thursday afternoon, July 24.

As a mark of their interest in the work, and appreciation of the results for them, the summer class presented the school at the close of the course with a dozen and a half cut glass sherbet glasses.

The registration of the class was as follows:
Eleanor J. Adams, assistant, Rosenberg Public Library, Galveston, Texas.
Gertrude M. Andrews, junior assistant, Chicago Public Library.

Lillian G. Barhydt, McClelland Public Library, Pueblo, Colo.
Catherine E. Blair, assistant, Watertown (Wis.) Public Library.
Martha J. Brown, children's librarian, St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.
Ruby Canton, librarian, Normal School Library, Edmond, Okla.
Pearl E. Crawford, assistant, University Preparatory School Library, Tonkawa, Okla.
Josephine F. Devereux, reference librarian, Salt Lake City (Utah) Public Library.
Mabel E. Epley, assistant, New Richmond (Wis.) Public Library.
Angela B. Ferris, children's librarian, Salt Lake City (Utah) Public Library.
Katherine Gray, assistant, Beloit (Wis.) Public Library.
Kathryn H. Hayter, librarian, Shawano (Wis.) Public Library.
Helen Hopkins, librarian, Rutherford Parks Library, Lebanon, Tenn.
Florence L. Hurst, assistant, Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library.
Franc S. Judd, substitute, Rockford (Ill.) Public Library.
Harriet L. Kidder, assistant, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.
Margaret Lawrence, instructor and assistant librarian, Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
Jennie W. McMullin, graduate student, University of Wisconsin.
Gertrude Mallory, assistant, Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

Fifteen students started their work in the training class of the Public Library Oct. 1. The class is composed of those successfully passing the examination for entrance held last June. Mrs. Theodora Brewitt is principal of the school, and will teach some of the major courses. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

The course is eight months long. Members of the class are Edith May Church, Miss Coolidge, Gladys M. Crowe, Paula E. Dunnigan, Carrie-Bell Garnett, Minnie F. Gullickson, Jean Huddleston, Lulu Leah Littlejohn, Anna Rusche, Jeannie T. Shute, Clara Louise Spotts, Rose Edith Taylor, Charlotte Thomas, Ruth Ann Waring, and Rhoda Williams.

Reviews

DEWEY, Melvil. Decimal classification and relative index for libraries, clippings, notes, etc. Ed. 8. By Melvil Dewey, M.A., LL.D. Lake Placid Club, N. Y., Forest Press, 1913. 48, [466], 473-795, [12] p. 25½ cm., $6.

BORDEN, W. A. Scheme of classification for the libraries of Baroda State (India). By William Alanson Borden. Baroda, printed at the "Lakshmi Vilas" Press Co., Ltd., 1911. 2+84 p. 24½ cm.

BORDEN, W. A. Comparative study of the Baroda Expansive and Decimal classifications (first and second divisions). By William Alanson Borden. Baroda, printed at the Baroda Printing Works, 1911. 10 p. 25 cm.

The seventh edition of the Decimal classification was reviewed at some length in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September, 1911 (v. 36: 477-80). This notice of the eighth edition is a supplement to the earlier review, and chiefly takes note of additions furnished by the present edition over its immediate predecessor.

It must at once be confessed that the offering is slight—too slight, it would seem, fully to entitle this to be called a new edition or to expect the faithful to buy copies at the good, stiff price at which it is published—especially if they already possess the seventh. Of course, the larger libraries that use the D. C. will feel that they must have each issue called a new edition. Some of them may think they are justified in grumbling when they find out how little new matter this one contains and to wonder whether the ninth edition, announced for early publication, will really prove to be thoroughly up-to-date, and thus in harmony with the earlier traditions of the D. C., or will be only another makeshift edition, like the seventh and eighth.

The author in his special preface to this edition enumerates the classes that have been expanded. The new matter in tables makes about 24 pages; the new index entries have added 18 pages. Class 320, Political science, has been increased by 6½ pages, and the work, for the most part, seems to be very well done. In the process the tables for class 324.3, Woman suffrage, as well as 324.4-9, seem to have been omitted from the book. This at least is true not only in the case of the copy sent for review, but also in the copyright deposit copies consulted at the Library of Congress. This blemish calls forcible attention to the fact that the pages including the classification tables in this edition (as in earlier ones) are unnumbered, so that it is impossible to collate and thus be absolutely sure that a given copy of the classification is complete and perfect. In view of the importance of the question of woman suffrage at present, it seems strange to have the subject represented in this edition only in the index, especially when the general subject of suffrage is so well and fully amplified. Class 331, Labor and capital, is expanded by two pages, with places for child labor, the minimum wage and profit sharing. Class 369 has a slight addition in 369.4 for young people's societies, including Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls. Class 623.8, Naval architecture and shipbuilding, is expanded from mere mention to an entire page; 624, Bridges, roofs and viaducts, from ¼ page to 1½ pages; 625, Railroads and road engineering, from ¼ page to 2 pages. By the way, 624.9, Roofs, is omitted from the tables, though "Roofs" appears in the index. At last an entire page for Aeronau-

tics, 629.13, is added, and there is now a place for Automobiles, 629.2, though this class has not been expanded. Agriculture, 630, has at length received some very much overdue attention, being expanded from ½ page to 3 pages. This is by no means adequate to the requirements, so that no doubt many libraries will fall back on the fuller classifications of the subject that already have wide use. Canadian libraries will welcome the 6-page expansion of 971, Canada and British America. Places have been provided for the administrations of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Wilson in 973.91-913. One more state, California (979.4), is provided with local history subdivisions.

In view of the expansions of the present edition one is surprised not to find in the index any of the following subject references: employers' liability, workingmen's compensation, scientific management, industrial efficiency, dry farming, conservation of forests. In spite of the large literature on the subject of motion pictures it has no specific mention in the tables or index. The review of the seventh edition enumerated the following subjects as in "crying need of expansion": 624-627, 630, 651, 652, 654, 656-659, 710, 730-770 and 790. The foregoing record shows that of these only 624, 625, 630 have had any attention in this edition.

Mr. Borden's book and pamphlet are of much interest, as reflecting his remarkable work in carrying American library ideas and methods to the Indian state of Baroda while director of state libraries there. His scheme of classification may be described as a "mild blend" of the D. C. and the E. C., in which the letters of the alphabet (in part following the E. C.) form the primary divisions. Each main class is subdivided by added decimals and Dr. Dewey's subdivisions are very generally followed. Mr. Borden's reason for adopting this plan is that "Mr. Dewey has too few divisions in his initial classification and Mr. Cutter too many in his subsequent ones. I have tried to steer between them." Mr. Borden also has a table of author numbers, by the use of which as decimals a book that stands in the shelf in its numerical order also appears in its alphabetical author order.

In Mr. Borden's "Comparative study of the Baroda, Expansive and Decimal classifications" the tables of the D. C. and E. C. are regrouped beside the Baroda classification "for the use of the students of the Baroda Library School."

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

HICKS, Frederick C. Aids to study and use of law books; a selected list, classified and annotated, of publications relating to Law Literature, Law Study and Legal Ethics. 12mo. 120 pp. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1913.

The title of this book well conveys the intent and purpose thereof, but gives no hint of the great richness in a little space to be found therein. From the table of contents we learn that the following subjects are treated of in addition to what we sometimes, narrowly perhaps, call legal bibliography: legal terminology, text-books and treatises, case law, statutes and session laws, law collections in the United States. In addition there are chapters on law study, legal bibliography; how and where to find your law, and legal ethics.

This is the first book to take up in a scientific manner the subject of a key to modern law bibliography and it does this in a masterly way. The divisions are and must be arbitrary, but most of us will agree that they are well made and the lines well drawn. Books, periodical articles, separates and bar reports are given as sources of information. Most law libraries have some of these sources and the larger law libraries, those having from 25,000 volumes up, possess all or nearly all of them. It is interesting and profitable to note that the line of legal study goes all the way back to Dugdale.

The chapters are all so well written that it is hard to select any, but we must notice a few of them, with no idea that we are slighting the others.

No. 3, Legal Bibliography, as is stated in the introduction, aims to give only the most important, the earliest being Bridgeman's Short View, 1807, and the latest being the monthly lists of public documents and state publications. Between these two, in some thirty-two different items, are included the more important bibliographies, and to paraphrase Scripture, happy is the library which has its shelves full of them.

The chapters on Legal Terminology and Legal Abbreviations are no less important and are the first successes in this line, not *attempts*, for they are decidedly successes. No library is so small but it has some of these sources; they may not be brought out in any catalog, but this list is better than a catalog, for it is a short bibliography of each subject. The chapter on Case Law is not a list of Case Books, but using the term in a wider sense, has a list of books and articles on reports, their abbreviations, history and intricacies. Here we find mentioned the admirable articles of Mr. Feazle on Ohio Reports, and Mr. Hewitt's first paper on Pennsylvania Side Reports. We hope that these articles may be followed by others on Delaware, New Jersey and New York Reports, not to mention North and South Carolinas and Virginia, whose jurisdiction, courts or reports, or all three are more or less mixed to most of us.

The ordinary legal history, as usually written, sheds but little light on the courts as such and none whatever on their authority and the various reports, being largely biographical in their character and not written scientifically. The part of this chapter devoted to British and Colonial Reports, besides the older authorities like Wallace, gives lists

of the later, some of which must be found in every library. The list of places where the regnal years of British monarchs may be found is one of the most helpful in the book, and the lists on Session Laws are also illuminating, showing the good work done by the Massachusetts State Library, in its list of domestic and foreign session laws.

The chapters on law collections in the United States and on legal ethics close the work and are followed by a full index of 16 pages, each paragraph being indexed. This work will be useful not alone in law libraries, but also in public libraries, showing as it does the sources of our law and jurisprudence. To conclude, the work is most excellent in its scope and has been admirably carried out, and the old, and perhaps trite saying, "Infinite riches in a little room," adequately describes the work.

Like all law books it is well printed, is on good paper and has a plain cloth binding.

G. E. WIRE.

Notes and News

THE Board of Education of New York City has placed the high school librarians' maximum salary after ten years of service at $2000.

UNDER the rule of the Iowa State Board of Education, colleges and universities of the first class must have a library of 15,000 volumes. In order to secure the additional 4000 volumes required to allow Coe College, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to remain in the first class, they are asking friends for book donations. Their requests are not general but specific. Standard size cards bearing the author, title, publisher and price of some one book desired are sent out, accompanied by a circular letter explaining the plan and emphasizing the library's need.

FOR the anniversary papers by colleagues and pupils of George Lyman Kittredge, the Library of Harvard University has prepared printed catalog cards covering each of the 46 contributions. Sets of these cards were distributed free to the subscribers to the Harvard printed cards. A few extra sets can be had by libraries which have bought the book and desire to enter each paper separately in their card catalogues by sending 60 cents to the librarian of Harvard University, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Atlanta, Ga. The Uncle Remus branch of the Carnegie Library was formally opened on Sept. 18. The ladies of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association offered the Library Board a room in the Harris Memorial Home for the use of the library, and the prospects point to a most successful branch library. A feature will be made of the Saturday afternoon story hour, at which only tales from Uncle Remus will be told.

Aurora, Minn. The Aurora council has passed an ordinance providing for a public library.

Bakersfield, Cal. A new branch of the Kern County Free Library was established by Clara C. Fields, librarian. This is the eighteenth branch in the county of Kern, and will be in charge of Miss Ellen Kelly.

Boscawen, N. H. The library erected by Benjamin A. Kimball and the late John Kimball, of Concord, and Frank L. Gerrish, of Boscawen, was presented to the town in September. The address of the occasion was given by Rev. Arthur Little, of Newton, Mass.

Carmel, N. Y. A new library will be erected by Mrs. Reed, as a memorial to her husband, the late William B. Reed. The building is to be of native stone, and will be constructed by the Miller Reed Company, of which Mr. Reed was a member.

Columbus, Kan. A public library costing $10,000 was dedicated Sept. 25. An association of women have maintained a library for a quarter of a century, giving the public its privileges for nominal cost. Through efforts of the association a Carnegie endowment was secured and a tax levied to maintain it.

Coalinga, Cal. Plans for the $20,000 Carnegie library for Coalinga have been completed by Swartz, Hotchkin & Swartz, of this city. The building will be of brick, one story in height and a basement of the usual type of small modern libraries. The main floor will contain a loaning and receiving room, a children's room, an adults' room, a periodical room and the offices. The basement will be fitted up with an assembly hall and a club room.

Detroit, Mich. The Edwin F. Conely branch of the Detroit Carnegie Library was dedicated Sept. 15.

Fort Fairfield, Me. The formal opening and dedication of the new Carnegie Library took place on Sept. 8.

Fresno, Cal. Ground was broken Sept. 24 for the Kern branch of the Beale Memorial Library.

Glendale, Cal., is to have a new $10,000 Carnegie library.

Havre de Grace, Md. The new Forest Hill Library is now open to the public.

Huntington Beach, Cal. Architect E. L. Hopkins has completed plans for the $10,000 Carnegie library building to be erected at Huntington Beach. It will be a one-story and basement structure.

Jackson, Miss. Ground has been purchased at the cost of $8000 for the new Jackson Carnegie Library, and work will begin immediately.

Knoxville, Ill. The Knoxville Public Library opened Sept. 27, after being closed for two months for repairs. Miss Jessie Collins has been appointed librarian.

La Mesa, Cal. A unique method was employed to secure the first books for a new library. An entertainment was given for which the price of admission was one book. In this way 420 books were taken in at the door.

Malden, Mass. The Maplewood branch of Malden Public Library opened Oct. 1, and will be in charge of Miss Alice A. Kimball.

Milwaukee, Wis. A story-telling hour with a phonograph as the story teller is an innovation introduced at the South Division Library in this city. Aesop's fables, popular historical tales and children's stories are among the ones used. The records are made by Mary Faulkner, whose success as a professional story teller for children led to her engagement with a well-known phonograph company.

Newark, N. J. Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles offers to donate a site for an art museum and $1000 toward the construction of a building, providing the Board of Trustees of Newark Museum Association obtain an additional $50,000.

New York City. Uncertainty as to what they are to do with $100,000 now payable by the terms of the will of J. Hood Wright, who died in 1894, led Mrs. Mary R. Wright, the widow, and John Markle, as executors and trustees under the will, to file suit in the Supreme Court for the instructions of the court. The parties to the suit are J. P. Morgan & Co. and the New York Public Library. One hundred thousand dollars was to be paid to the Washington Heights Free Library on condition that it continued to maintain a free circulating library in the Washington Heights section. The Free Library was taken over by the New York Public Library in 1901, one of the conditions of the transfer of the library property being that a free library was to be continued on Washington Heights. The executors want to know whether the $100,000 is now payable to the New York Public Library, since the beneficiary has ceased to exist.

New York P. L. Five new branches of the New York Public Library, in course of construction will be opened by Jan. 1. George L. Rives, chairman of the executive committee of the library, stated to the budget committee of the Board of Estimate that $816,015.50 will be needed in the next year to maintain forty-two branches, the traveling library system and the library work for the blind.

New York P. L. In response to a demand by Chinese readers for books in their own language 100 volumes on various subjects were recently received by the New York Public Library from China. The books were turned over to the branch at no. 33 East Broadway, the superintendent of which, Miss M. Begerie, made a request for the volumes about one year ago, when the order was sent to China.

North Adams, Mass. The contract for the erection of the new Miller annex, which is to be added to the Memorial Library building, was awarded to H. C. Wood & Co.

Nutley, N. J. A Carnegie library is being erected near the high school.

Oroville, Cal. The new Carnegie library opened Nov. 5, in charge of Miss Ida Reagan.

Perris, Cal. The new library, opened Sept. 23, will be in charge of Mrs. Clara Caskey.

Reading, Pa. Three branches of the Public Library are to be established in the northeastern, southeastern and northwestern sections of the city.

Rochester, N. Y. The formal opening of the new Genesee branch of the public library took place Oct. 1.

Sharon, Kan. A public library is now opened, the building having recently been completed.

Somerville, Mass. The new $125,000 Carnegie library on Central Hill will be dedicated about Nov. 1. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is expected to be present.

Springfield, Mass. Fred T. Ley & Co. has been awarded the contract for the new $25,848 Memorial Square Branch Library, and it is expected the building will be ready for occupancy by March 1, 1914.

Springfield, Mass. Former President William Howard Taft was given the honor of delivering the dedicatory address at the exercises in the new library of the International Y. M. C. A. College, which took place Oct. 18.

Stanford University, Cal. The cornerstone of the Stanford University $500,000 library, which was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake, was recovered by workmen, and will be used in the constructing of the new library.

Stockbridge, Mass. Miss Caroline P. Wells, who has been librarian of the Stockbridge Public Library for 31 years, has resigned.

Stroudsburg, Pa. The dedication exercises of the Barrett Friendly Library took place on Sept. 14.

Tomah, Wis. A convention of librarians of all northern Wisconsin cities and towns was held during September in the Superior Library, for the purpose of organizing the librarians into the Lake Superior Library Association.

Utica, N. Y. Miss C. E. Aldrick, of Newton, Mass., has been appointed to take charge of Children's department of Utica Library, in place of Miss Higgins, who recently resigned.

Librarians

Allen, Helen, librarian of the Washington Public Library, Ind., has resigned and has been succeeded by Miss Mary Waller.

Barker, Anna W., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library.

Bisbee, Prof. Marvin Davis, librarian of Dartmouth College from 1886-1910 and director of the library of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Illinois, from 1910-1912, died at Sebago Lake, Maine, on Aug. 28, 1913.

Black, Susie E., has resigned as librarian of the West End (Chester, Pa.) Free Library.

Brainard, Mrs. Cynthia T., has resigned her position as book critic of the Waterloo libraries, Iowa.

Boyd, Emma, formerly librarian of Paris, Ill., has been appointed librarian at Clinton Ind., to succeed Miss Mamie Martin, who will attend the N. Y. State Library School this winter.

Browne, Mary, who for the past four years has been connected with the Children's department of New York Public Library, resigned her position on Sept. 1, to take charge of the Oakland City and the Uncle Remus branches of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.

Dickinson, Asa Don, late of the Brooklyn Public Library, has just published a book called "Children's book of Christmas stories." These stories are well saturated with the Christmas spirit, and will be enjoyed by older children, as well as the younger. The librarian will find it of value at holiday season.

Downey, Elilia, has resigned as assistant librarian of the Muncie (Ind.) Public Library, and has accepted a position in the Indianapolis Public Library.

Elliott, Mrs. E. T. An item in the October number of the Library journal, noting the appointment of Mrs. Elliott as librarian of the Galesburg (Ill.) Library, was an error.

French, Wales, has been elected librarian of the Public Library of Brockton, Mass., to fill the unexpired term of Miss M. Alice Burnham, deceased.

Hadley, Helen, has been elected librarian at Mooresville, Ind., to succeed Mrs. Sarah S. Edwards, who resigned to continue her course in Indiana University.

Hannah, Mrs. Sarah, who for the past thirteen years has been librarian of the Public Library at Theresa, N. Y., has resigned and is succeeded by Miss Nellie Bear.

Hardy, Mrs. Ella, an assistant librarian at Harvard College, Mass., was stricken with heart failure on Oct. 5, and died before medical assistance could be summoned.

Henry, Prof. Samuel I., librarian of the Public Library of Wyomissing, Pa., has resigned. Miss Alice Reeder has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Hine, Mrs. Shelley, has resigned as librarian of the Fort Wayne Public Library, Ind.

Horne, Grace, librarian of the Hartford City Public Library, Ind.; began work as an assistant in the Traveling Library Department of the Public Library Commission Oct. 1.

Huber, Kate D. has resigned her position as librarian of the Frankfort Public Library, Ind., and will attend the Wisconsin Library School.

Kennedy, Helen B., has been appointed assistant of the West Hoboken Free Library, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Miss Jeannette Nolan.

Knapp, Winnifred, has been appointed cataloger at the Indiana University.

Larned, Josephus N. The funeral of Josephus N. Larned, formerly head of the Buffalo Public Library, was held on Monday, Aug. 18, at Forest Lawn. Rev. John W. Ross, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, officiated. The services were held in the chapel of the crematory on West Delavan avenue. Earlier in the morning services were held at the family home at Lane End, Orchard Park, for the convenience of friends and neighbors. The body then was brought to Buffalo and taken to the crematory, where a large number of Buffalonians, prominent in the intellectual life of the city, gathered to pay their last respects to Mr. Larned.

Peay, Keats, librarian of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Free Library, died at his home Sept. 20.

Rich, Jacob, who was president of the board of the Carnegie-Stout Free Library, Dubuque, Ia., died on Sept. 11. To him is due the credit of inaugurating the movement for the establishment of a free library. He was president of the Young Men's Library Association, and under his leadership devised and carried through a plan for converting the association into a free library for the benefit of the city.

Sanders, Dora L., who has been assistant librarian of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn, since 1905, has been appointed librarian.

Sanders, Carolyn, has been appointed assistant librarian of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Starbird, Mrs. Kate, elected librarian of the new library in Oxford, Mass.

Stumps, Gladys, has been made librarian of the new Public Library at South Whitley, Ind.

Thayer, Maude, who for the past seventeen years has been first assistant librarian of the

State Library, Ill., has resigned, in view of her approaching marriage.

THOMPSON, John, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, received from Ursinus College, Collegeville Pa., on Oct. 7, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

TIDD, Hazel B., has resigned from the staff of the Woburn Public Library, and has accepted the position of first assistant librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library of Pawtucket, R. I.

TILLINGHAST, William H., assistant librarian at Harvard college, died on Aug. 22 at his home, 27 Everett street, Cambridge. Mr. Tillinghast was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and attended the Friends' academy at this city, the old Adams academy at Quincy, and received his A. B. from Harvard in 1877. He took a course at the University of Berlin from 1878 until 1880. In 1882 Mr. Tillinghast was appointed as an assistant in the library of Harvard College, and a few years later was made assistant librarian there. He was the editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of the college in 1885, 1890 and 1895, and in 1884 translated and enlarged Ploetz's "Epitome of Universal History." He was a member of the American Historical Association, the American Library Association, and the Cambridge Historical Society.

VOSS, Anna, has been appointed librarian of the school and public libraries of Ravena, N. Y.

WEEKS, Ella F., has been appointed librarian at Sandwich, N. H., to succeed Miss Isabel Forbush.

Gifts and Bequests

Abingdon, Ill. John Mosser has donated land and $10,000 for a public library.

Bellefontaine, O. E. H. Rickett has been awarded the contract for the new $15,000 public library, gift of Dr. Earl S. Sloan, of Boston.

Boston, Mass. An alumnus of Brown University whose name has been withheld has just made a gift of $15,000 to the university library for the more complete cataloging of the general works of history, which comprise nearly half of the books in the library collection.

Cleveland, O. Mayfield is to have a new $35,000 library, the gift of John D. Rockefeller.

Corning, Cal., has received $10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, for the building of a new library.

Denver, Colo. The erection of the four new branch libraries was made possible by a gift of $80,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Detroit, Mich. The formal opening of the Magnus Butzel branch library took place Oct. 13. The library contains 5000 volumes and will be in charge of Miss Alice H. C. Wright, formerly of the Hosmer branch, Detroit Public Library.

Evansville, Ind. The George Graul Contracting Company was awarded the contract for building the colored Carnegie library.

Lakeville, Mass., has received $5000 from Andrew Carnegie for the building of a new library.

Larned, Kan. By the will of the late Dr. Cummins the city receives $28,000 for a public library building. The building is under way, the plan being to use the ground floor for offices, the rental to be used for library maintenance.

Little Falls, N. Y. The Fort Plain Public Library received $2000 by the will of the late Homer N. Lockwood.

New Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers College has recently received the libraries of the late Mansfield L. Hillhouse and that the late Anthony Dey.

Newport, R. I. Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry is to give an additional room to the Redwood Library as a memorial to his father-in-law, the late Henry Marquand. The Redwood Library was formed as a private club in 1730, and is now one of the best equipped libraries in Rhode Island. The new room will be in the Perry alcove, which was constructed from a gift by the late Mrs. Gardner Blanchard Perry of $50,000.

New York. Mr. J. Harsen Purdy has presented to the Public Library his splendid collection of engravings by William Faithorne, which has been on exhibition at the library during the summer, and is still on view. The exhibition has been visited by large numbers of people, and has created a great deal of interest. It is a matter of congratulation, that after the exhibition is over, the collection will remain permanently available, in the library's division of prints, for students of graphic arts. Collections of Faithorne's work are not common, and the present one, remarkable in its extent, as well as in rich quality of impressions, would be—to speak conservatively—most unusual even in England. Faithorne is an important figure in the annals of line engraving on copper in Great Britain. Influenced by the example of the French engravers, Mellan and Nanteuil, he yet found a force of expression that was both individual and national. His activity extended from the reign of Charles I, through the Commonwealth, into that of Charles II, and in his portraits the great figures of that time pass before us—royalty, nobles, courtiers, statesmen, jurists, divines, poets, musicians—bringing with them a wealth of associated ideas.

Providence, R. I. The library of Dr. Adrian Scott, Brown 1872, formerly associate profes-

sor of Germanic languages and Scandinavian at Brown University, has been presented to the university library by his class. It contains about 1000 volumes, chiefly linguistic and literary.

Southboro, Mass., is to have a free Public Library, known as the Robinson Memorial Library, according to the will of Mrs. Charlotte R. Robinson.

Wallingford, Conn. By the will of Milton Rembert, the Library Association of Wallingford received $500.

Washington, N. Y. The Fort Plain Public Library receives $2000 by the will of the late Homer N. Lockwood.

Winchendon, Mass. The dedication exercises of the new Beals Memorial Library were held on Sept. 30. Charles L. Beals, a resident of Winchendon, presented the town with $25,000 for a library building and land valued at $5000. W. F. Gregory, of the Boston publishing house of Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, delivered an address.

Winchester, Ky. The contract for the erection of the new Carnegie library was awarded to N. A. Powell. The sum of $15,000 was donated by Andrew Carnegie on condition that a similar sum be raised by popular subscription as an endowment fund.

Worcester, Mass. The three public libraries, costing $75,000, presented to the city by Andrew Carnegie, are nearly ready for occupancy.

Library Reports

Bristol, (Conn.) P. L. C. L. Wooding, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1913.) Accessions 3429; total volumes in library 23,922. Circulation 88,534. Total registration 3767; 439 of this number issued from the Forestville branch. Expenditures $6236.63.

Brewer (Me.) P. L. Alice F. Sawyer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 13, 1913.) Accessions 300; total volumes in library 3345. Circulation 13,723. New registration 121; total 796. Receipts $1200.25; expenditures $1033.99.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L. Margaret Dunlap, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 4627; total volumes in library 30,223. Circulation 103,293, an increase of 27,816 over last year. Of this number 15,673 was circulated from county branches and class-room collections. Total registration 9669.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. William H. Brett, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Total accessions 80,979. Circulation 2,557,897. Total registration 36,922. Receipts $358,543.88; expenditures $369,965.23.

Books are distributed for home use through 469 different agencies. These include Main Library, 9 large branches, 13 smaller branches, 6 high school, 1 normal, and 8 grade school branches, 2 children's room, Library for Blind, 29 deposit and 40 delivery stations, 260 class-room libraries, 45 of which are in parochial and special schools, and 56 home libraries. The six high school branches have a total circulation of 49,030, reference 153,541.

The total juvenile circulation for the year was 1,092,301, an increase of 58,178. Juvenile new registration 13,210; total 54,041.

Hamburg (N. Y.) F. L. Amanda C. Michael, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 127; total volumes in library 2500. Circulation 8431; juvenile 1783. New registration 181; total 970. Receipts $546.67; expenditures $492.02.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. Josephine M. Haley, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 2098; total number of volumes in library 45,395. Circulation 63,551. New registration 783; total 6,124. Receipts $12,898.93; expenditures $11,191.54.

Le Roy (N. Y.) P. L. Katherine Cameron, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 209; total volumes in library 3391. Circulation 6800. New registration 120; visitors to the library 7580. Magazines loaned 400.

Nashville (Tenn.) Vanderbilt University L. Dora Sanders, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1295; total volumes in library 18,298. Circulation 15,255.

The library received two valuable collections this past year. Gen. G. P. Thurston left his private library of 1110 volumes to establish a memorial collection in honor of his son, who was an alumnus of the university. Dr. William J. Vaughn, for many years librarian as well as professor of mathematics, bequeathed his private collection of 6000 volumes. On May 20 Andrew Carnegie gave the university $1,000,000 for the use of the Medical department. Of this sum $200,000 is for erecting new laboratories.

New Haven, Conn. Yale Univ. L. John C. Schwab, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 33,099. Inter-library loans show steady increase: 138 volumes were borrowed during the year from 41 libraries and 245 lent to 30 libraries. The Wheeler Library of Roman Law was increased during the year by an addition of 562 volumes, 614 pamphlets; collection now numbers 3790 books, 7005 pamphlets. The Law Library accessioned 883 volumes, bringing total number of volumes in library to 36,980, and 10,444 pamphlets. Expenditures for the year $73,611.10.

New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L. Willis K. Stetson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Total circulation 405,491. Total registration 22,391. Receipts $40,959.07; expenditures $40,622.14.

The number of books cataloged 5000. The circulation from the branches was as follows:

main library 318,772; Lowell branch 8243; Westville branch 24,960; Fair Haven 19,516; school 32,000; other deposit stations 2000. Total circulation of children's room was 100,841. Total attendance for the story hour gatherings 2243.

Newport (R. I.) Redwood L. Richard Bliss, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 3056; total volumes in library 58,165. Circulation 11,881.

Norwich (Conn.) Otis L. Miss Imogene A. Cash, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, '13.) Accessions 1111; total volumes in library, 38,429. Circulation 97,803. Total registration 25,367. Receipts $10,733.79; expenditures $10,466.96.

Phoenixville, (Pa.) Elmira W. Pennypacker, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1913.) Accessions 366. Total volumes in library 10,063. Circulation 27,110. Total registration 1,974. Receipts $2,153.43; Expenditures $2,042.78.

Port Huron (Mich.) P. L. Katharyne Sleneau, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Ap., 1913.) Total volumes in library 19,015. Circulation from main library 48,408; from 5 school libraries 4176; total 52,584. New registration 832. Receipts $6207.91; expenditures $6179.86.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. Charles E. Rush, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending April, 1913.) Accessions 5469. Total volumes in library 66,436. Circulation 279,721. New registration 5885; total 15,641. Expenditures $24,204.70.

There are 2 branches, 12 deposit, 1 delivery, 6 school stations, and 200 classroom collections. The circulation of children's department at central library was 52,279, an increase of 1373 over last year; total circulation in all branches 81,426.

A new Edison Home Kinetoscope, equipped for both moving picture films and stereopticon slides, was purchased for story hour use at the branches. The equipment includes moving picture films of such titles as "Little Red Riding Hood," "Hansel and Gretel," and "The child in the forest," etc. The remarkable features of the machine are its simplicity of construction and management, portable size, economy in purchase, and maintenance cost and pleasing results obtained.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Hiller C. Wellman, lbn. (56th rpt.—yr. ending April, 1913.) Accessions 12,805. Total circulation 613,604. New registration 5608; total 36,273. Receipts $69,281.78; expenditures $68,169.27.

More than 25,000 volumes were deposited in various class rooms for the use of pupils. The reference assistants gave carefully prepared talks on "Use of the library" to 600 students. The circulation of the main library was 343,177; Indian Orchard branch 27,783; Forest Park branch 90,757; Springfield Boys Club 1371; People's Institute 10,060; school libraries 140,096.

Tacoma (Wash.) P. L. Franklin F. Hopper, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je., 1913.) Accessions 9814. Circulation 355,946. Total registration 15,246. Receipts $55,484.03; expenditures $37,010.01.

The number of books in the main library and branches, after allowing for books worn out, lost, etc., is: main library, 65,284; South Tacoma branch, 6024; McKinley Hill branch, 1980; total of 73,288.

The total circulation of children's books for home use was 145,044, a gain of 27,484 over last year. Of this total 56,363 were from the children's room at central library, 18,825 from South Tacoma branch, 7865 from McKinley Hill branch, 58,779 from schools and 3212 from deposit stations.

The library has 70 deposit stations, 35 of which are school stations.

Watertown (Mass.) P. L. Solon F. Whitney, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Total volumes in library 40,277. Circulation 53,724. New registration 488; total 13,702. Receipts $6700; expenditures $6556.97.

Wellesley, Mass. Wellesley College L. H. St. B. Brooks, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3316; total volumes in library 74,040. Circulation 19,543; expenditures $17,422.48.

Westerly, (R. I.) P. L. J. L. Peacock, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 15, 1913). Accessions 1923; total volumes in library 32,950. Circulation 66,073. Total registration 2877 (808 juvenile.)

ENGLISH

Croydon (Eng.) P. L. L. Stanley Jast, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Total accessions 70,915. Total circulation 554,932. Registration 15,496. Receipts $44,571.51. Expenditures $44,241.89.

The staff numbers 22. During the year 4356 volumes have been added; 1597 withdrawn. Number of Talks and readings held was 54; exhibitions 7. Total attendance 15,842. Total number of volumes donated has been 685; of pamphlets 314; a total of 999 volumes and pamphlets; of illustrations, prints, maps and plans 1457. There are two branches of the library.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Eng.) P. Ls. Basil Anderton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Total volumes in libraries 170,190. Total circulation 607,512,

The circulation of the central library was 184,971; Victor branch 109,345; Carnegie branch 57,068; Lady Stephenson branch 42,901; Stephenson 99,405; Reference department 113,822.

Ottawa (Canada) P. L. W. J. Sykes, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Total circulation 216,712. New registration 3900. Total 10,987. Receipts $16,177.31. Expenditures $16,075.31.

The staff numbers 17. During the year 3330 books have been cataloged. Of these, 229 were juvenile; 2604 adult, and 427 reference. There

were 218 meetings held in the library during the year 1912. Lists of new books have been sent from week to week to the local newspapers, and we find the public are showing an increasing interest in these lists. The library has 3 branches and the use of the reference departments is growing from day to day. Hundreds of debates have been prepared and thousands of questions answered.

Bibliography and Cataloging

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT. Great Britain. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural credit and coöperation in Germany. Report to the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of an inquiry into agricultural credit and agricultural coöperation in Germany, with some notes on German live stock insurance by J. R. Cahill. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 474 p. (3 p. bibl.) fold. charts, 4°.

AGRICULTURE. Hummel, W. Granville, *and* Hummel, Bertha Royce. Materials and methods in high school agriculture. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 11+385 p. (bibls.) il. plans, pls. D. $1.25.

ANGLO-SAXON. Calaway, Morgan, *jr.* The infinitive in Anglo-Saxon. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Inst. c. 13+339 p. (13 p. bibl.) fold. tab. Q. (Pubs.) pap., $5.

CIVIL WAR. Randall, Ja. Garfield. The confiscation of property during the Civil War. Indianapolis, Mutual Pr. and Lithographing Co. c. 6+7-72 p. (12 p. bibl.) 8°, 75 c.

COAL. Davis, C: Alb. The production and use of brown coal in the vicinity of Cologne, Germany. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 15 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, Bu. of Mines, Technical pap. 55.) pap.

COLOMBIA. Eder, Phanor Ja. Colombia; with 40 il. and 2 maps. N. Y., Scribner. 24+312 p. (15 p. bibl.) O. (South American ser.) $3 n.

COMMERCE. United States. Dept. of Commerce. List of publications of the Dept. of Commerce available for distribution. 9th ed., May 1, 1913. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 63 p. 8°, pap.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK. United States. Dept. of the Interior. General information regarding Crater Lake National Park, season of 1913. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 11 p. (3 p. bibl.) maps, 8°, pap.

DRAMA. Crosse, Gordon. The religious drama; with 26 illustrations. Milwaukee, Wis., Young Churchman. 16+182 p. (6½ p. bibl.) S. (Arts of the church.) 60 c.

ENGINEERS' MANUAL. D'Este, Julian, Company. The D'Este steam engineers' manual; with electrical appendix, by C: Penrose. 2d ed. Bost., J. D'Este Co. c. various p. (3 p. bibl.) il. fold. pl. tabs. diagrs. 12°, $2.

ENTOMOLOGY. Folsom, Justus Watson. Entomology; with special reference to its biological and economic aspects. 2d rev. ed.; with 4 plates and 304 text-figures. Phil., Blakiston. c. 7+402 p. (48 p. bibl.) O. $2.25 n.

ETHICS. Wright, H: Wilkes. Self-realization; an outline of ethics. N. Y., Holt. c. 14+429 p. (bibls.) D. $1.60.

EVOLUTION. Schmucker, S. Christian. The meaning of evolution. Chautauqua, N. Y., Chautauqua Press. c. 3+305 p. (4 p. bibl.) 12°, (Chautauqua home reading ser.) $1.50.

FARMING. Olin, Wa. Herb. American irrigation farming; a systematic and practical treatment of every phase of farming, including its history; with statistical tables and formulas. Chic., McClurg. c. 364 p. (4½ p. bibl.) il. D. $1.50 n.

FEUDALISM. Ashley, Roscoe Lewis. The feudal age; with maps and numerous illustrations. Pasadena, Cal., Pasadena High School. 7+9-85 p. (5 p. bibl.) il. plan. pls. maps (1 fold.) 8°, 35 c.

GARDENING. Triggs, H. Inigo. Garden craft in Europe. N. Y., Scribner. 11+332 p. (10 p. bibl.) il. pls. plans, Q. $15 n.

GAS INDUSTRY. The reader's index; the bimonthly magazine of the Croydon (Eng.) Public Libraries.

GASES. Clement, J: Kay. The influence of inert gases on inflammable gaseous mixtures. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 24 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. diagrs., 8°, (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, Bu. of Mines, Technical pap. 43.) pap.

GEOLOGY. Prindle, L: Marcus, *and others.* A geologic reconnaissance of the Fairbanks quadrangle, Alaska, with a detailed description of the Fairbanks district and an account of lode mining near Fairbanks. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 220+8 p. (8 p. bibl.) pls. fold. maps, O. (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey bull. 525.) pap.

—— Capps, Stephen Reid. The Yentna district, Alaska. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 75+8 p. (8 p. bibl.) pls. fold. pls. fold. maps, O. (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey bull. 534.) pap.

—— Eakin, H: M. A geologic reconnaissance of a part of the Rampart Quadrangle, Alaska. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 38+8 p. (8 p. bibl.) pls. fold. maps, O. (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey bull. 535.) pap.

—— Moffit, Fred Howard. Geology of the Nome and Grand Central Quadrangles, Alaska. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 140+

8 p .(8 p. bibl.) fold. pls. fold. maps, O. (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey bull. 533.) pap.

GERMAN LITERATURE. Stroebe, Lilian Luise, *and* Whitney, Marian Parker. Geschichte der deutschen literatur. N. Y., Holt. 9+273 p. (3 p. bibl.) double map, D. $1.15.

GLACIERS. Grant, Ulysses Sherman, *and* Higgins, Dan. F., *jr.* Coastal glaciers of Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 75+8 p. (8 p. bibl.) O. (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey bull. 526) pap.

GLYCOSURIA AND DIABETES. Allen, F. Madison. Studies concerning glycosuria and diabetes. Bost., W. M. Leonard. c. 18+1179 p. (69 p. bibl.) tab., pls. 8°, $9 n.

HEALTH. Burks, Frances Williston, *and* Burks, Jesse Dismukes. Health and the school; a round table; with an introd. by Fk. M. McMurry. N. Y., Appleton. c. 18+393 p. (15 p. bibl.) il. diagrs., D. $1.50 n.

HISTORY. Harding, S: Bannister, *and* Hart, Alb. Bushnell. New mediæval and modern history. N. Y., Am. Book Co. c. 16+752+31 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. pors. maps. (Essentials in history.) $1.50.

IMMIGRATION. Shriver, W: Payne. Immigrant forces; factors in the new democracy. N. Y., Miss. Educ. Movement of the U. S. and Canada. c. 9+277+3 p. (6 p. bibl.) tabs., 1 fold., pls. maps, 12°, (Forward mission study courses.) 50 c.

INDIA. Francis Edwards, London, 83 High St., Marylebone. Catalogue of books dealing with the Indian Empire, incl. the Indian portion of the library of Prof. Sidney James Owen. (No. 329; supp. to No. 318; 877 titles.)

INDIAN SLAVERY. Lauber, Almon Wheeler. Indian slavery in colonial times within the present limits of the United States. N. Y., [Longmans.] c. 352 p. (19 p. bibl.) O. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.) $3.50; pap., $3.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS. Industrial Arts Index; a cumulative index to engineering and trade periodicals. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. 169 p. 8°, pap.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. Beckworth, Holmes. German industrial education and its lessons for the United States. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 154 p. (5 p. bibl.) O. (U. S., Bu. of Education, Bull. 1913, no. 19, Whole no. 529.) pap.

—— United States. Dept. of the Interior. Bureau of Education. Bibliography of Industrial vocational, and trade education. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 92 p. 8°.

INDUSTRIAL POISONING. Rambousek, J. Industrial poisoning from fumes, gases and poisons of manufacturing processes; tr. and ed. by T. M. Legge. N. Y., Longmans. 14+360 p. (16 p. bibl.) il. diagrs., O. $3.50 n.

ITALY. King, Bolton, *and* Okey, T. Italy today. New and enl. ed. N. Y., Scribner. 12+414 p. (7 p. bibl.) O. $2 n.

JONES, JOHN PAUL. De Koven, Anna Farwell, [*Mrs.* Reginald De Koven.] The life and letters of John Paul Jones. 2 v. N. Y., Scribner. c. (5 p. bibl.) il. pls. pors. maps, facsims. 8°, $4 n.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES. United States. Dept. of Labor. Publications of the Dept. of Labor available for distribution July 15, 1913. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 7 p. 8°, pap.

LEARNED SOCIETIES. Steeves, Harrison Ross. Learned societies and English literary scholarship in Great Britain and the United States. N. Y., Lemcke & B. 14+245 p. (13 p. bibl.) O. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.) $1.50 n.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Johnson, W: J. Abraham Lincoln the Christian. N. Y. and Cin., Meth. Bk. Concern. c. 288 p. (12 p. bibl.) por. D. $1 n.

METHODIST CHURCH. Sweet, W. Warren. The Methodist Episcopal church and the Civil War. [Delaware, O., The author, 141 Montrose Ave.] F. 228 p. (9 p. bibl.) 8°, $1.

MEXICO. Winton, G: Beverly. Mexico to-day; social, political and religious conditions. N. Y., Miss. Educ. Movement of the U. S. and Canada, c. 10+235+3 p. (8 p. bibl.) pls. pors. maps, (1 fold.) 12°, (Forward mission study courses.) 50 c.

MUSIC. Faulkner, Anne Shaw. What we hear in music; a laboratory course of study in music history and appreciation, for four years of high school, academy, college, music club or home study. Camden, N. J., Victor Talking Machine Co. c. 398 p.

MUSIC. Milwaukee Public Library. Catalogue of music in the Milwaukee Public Library, May 1, 1913. Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee Pub. Lib. 48 p. Q. pap., 5 c.

NEGROES. Negro year book and annual encyclopedia of the negro; Monroe N. Work. Tuskegee, Ala., Negro Year Bk. Co., Tuskegee Inst. c. 6+348 p. (47 p. bibl.) D. pap., 25 c.

NEGRO, The. Russell, John H. The free negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. (Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science. Series 31, no. 3.) (9 p. bibl.)

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS. Stebbins, Homer Adolph. A political history of the state of New York, 1865-1869. N. Y., Longmans. c. 447 p. (9 p. bibl.) O. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.) $4.50; pap., $4.

OILS. Allen, Irving C., *and* Crossfield, Alb. Scott. The flash point of oils; methods and apparatus for its determination. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 31 p. (7 p. bibl.) il. 8°, (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, Bu. of Mines, Technical pap. 49. Petroleum technology 10.) pap.

—— Allen, Irving C. Heavy oil as fuel for internal-combustion engines. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 36 p. (11 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, Bu. of Mines, Technical pap. 37. Petroleum technology 5.) pap.

OLD AGE. Saundby, Rob., *M.D.* Old age; its care and treatment in health and disease. [N. Y., Longmans.] 7+312 p. (3 p. bibl.) D. $2.10 n.

ORIENT. Fitch, G. Hamlin. The critic in the Orient; il. from photographs. San Francisco, Elder. c. 20+178 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. $2.

OXFORDSHIRE PLACE-NAMES. Alexander, H. The place-names of Oxfordshire, their origin and development; with a preface by H. Cecil Wyld, Oxford. N. Y., [Oxford Univ.] 251 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, $1.75 n.

PEDAGOGY. Belk, Arthur K. Physiological age and school entrance. (In the *Pedagogical Seminary.* September, 1913.) 20:277-321.
This article contains a bibliography of 106 titles.

PEDAGOGY. Lorentz, Alfred, Leipzig. Pädagogischer Handkatalog. Pädagogische klassiker, didaktik und methodik der einzelnen lehrfächer, bücher für schüler und volksbibliotheken, hausbücher, etc. 12°, pap. (No. 219; 6964 titles.)

PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD. Mills, Ja. Cooke. Oliver Hazard Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie; il. with pictures of battle scenes from rare old engravings. Detroit, Mich., J. Phelps, 1033 Majestic Bldg. c. 278+6 p. (5 p. bibl.) O. $1.50 n.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS. Canfield, Leon Hardy. The early persecutions of the Christians. N. Y., Longmans. c. 215 p. (6 p. bibl.) O. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.) pap., $1.50 n.

PHILOSOPHY. Fletcher, Orlin Ottman. An introduction to philosophy. N. Y., Macmillan. c. 17+420 p. (6 p. bibl.) D. $1.60 n.

PHYSIOLOGY. Nicholson, Percival, *M. D.* Blood pressure in general practice; with 7 illustrations. Phil., Lippincott, c. 3+5-14+157 p. (6 p. bibl.) pls. diagrs., 12°, $1.50 n.

PHYSICS. Osborne, Nathan S., *and others.* Density and thermal expansion of ethyl alcohol and of its mixtures with water. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 327-474+7 p. (33 p. bibl.) il. fold. pl. 4°, (Reprint no. 197 from bull. of the Bu. of Standards, v. 9.) pap.

POETRY AND DRAMA. Poetry and drama supplement. The Nottingham (Eng.) Library Bulletin.

PSYCHOLOGY. Meumann, E. The psychology of learning; an experimental investigation of the economy and technique of memory; tr. from the 3d ed. of The economy and technique of learning, by J: Wallace Baird. N. Y., Appleton. c. 19+393 p. (6½ p. bibl.) D. $2 n.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Monthly catalogue United States public documents. Government Printing Office. No. 222. 55 p. 12°.

PUEBLO INDIANS. Hewett, Edgar Lee, *and others.* The physiography of the Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico, in relation to Pueblo culture. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 76 p. (6 p. bibl.) pls. fold. map, 8°, (Smithsonian Institution, Bu. of American Ethnology, Bull. 54.) pap.

ROADS. United States. Congress. Joint Committee on Federal Aid in the Construction of Post Roads. Public road systems of foreign countries and of the several states, prepared under the direction of Hon. Jonathan Bourne, jr., for the use of the Joint Committee, April 24. Printed 1913. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 198 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, pap.

ROTATORIA. Harring, Harry K. Synopsis of the *Rotatoria.* Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 226 p. (81 p. bibl.) 8°, (Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, Bull. 81.) pap.

SCHOOL HYGIENE. United States. Dept. of the Interior. Bu. of Education. Annotated bibliography of medical inspection and health supervision of school children in the U. S. for years 1909-1912. Wash., D. C., U. S., Dept. of Interior, Bu. of Education, Gov. Pr. Off. 136 p. O. (Bull., 1913, no. 161.) pap.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. Chamberlain, Arth. H. The growth of responsibility and enlargement of power of the city school superintendent. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal. 283-441 p. (16 p. bibl.) fold. tab., Q. (Pubs.: Education.) pap., $1.75.

SENATORIAL ELECTION. Fanning, Clara Eliz., *comp.* Selected articles on the election of United States senators. 2d and rev. ed. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. 26+116 p. (11 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) $1 n.

SERIALS. University of California. List of serials in the University of California Library. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal. 266 p. O. (Lib. bull.) pap., $1.

SEX HYGIENE. Frank A. Manny. Bibliography of sex hygiene. *Educational Review,* Sept., p. 168-176.

SCULPTURE. Prior, E. Schroeder, *and* Gardner, Arth. An account of medieval figure-sculpture in England; with 855 photographs.

[N. Y., Putnam,] '12. 11+734 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. obl. 8°, $20 n.

SEX. Reed, T. E. Sex, its origin and determination; a study of the metabolic cycle and its influence in the origin and determination of sex, the course of acute disease, parturition, etc. N. Y., Rebman Co. c. (6 p. bibl.) 313 p. diagrs., 8°, $3 n.

SHAKESPEARE. Bates, Katharine Lee, *and* Weed, Lilla, *comps.* Shakespeare; selective bibliography and biographical notes. [Wellesley, Mass.,] Wellesley Coll. c. 83 p. 8°, 50 c.

STERILITY. Hühner, Max. Sterility in the male and female, and its treatment. N. Y., Rebman Co. c. 16+262 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, $3 n.

SWINBURNE, Algernon C. A pilgrimage of pleasure; with a bibliography. Bost., Badger. c. 181 p. (27 p. bibl.) O. $2.50 n.

SYPHILIS. Craig, C: Franklin, *and* Nichols, H: J. Studies of syphilis, by Charles F. Craig, captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and Henry J. Nichols, captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; with introduction by Major Frederick F. Russell, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Published for the information of medical officers by authority of the act of Congress approved Aug. 23, 1912, and with the approval of the Secretary of War. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 133 p. diagrs., 8°, (U. S., War Dept., Office of the Surgeon-General, Bull. no. 3.) Bibliographies interspersed.

TOWN-MAKING. McVey, Fk. Le Rond. The making of a town. Chic., McClurg. c. 6+221 p. (5 p. bibl.) D. $1 n.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. Rives, G: Lockheart. The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848; a history of the relations between the two countries from the independence of Mexico to the close of the war with the United States. In 2 v. N. Y., Scribner. c. 8+720; 6+726 p. (10½ p. bibl.) maps, O. $8 n., bxd.

VOCATION. Choosing an occupation; a list of books and references on vocational choice, guidance and training in the Brooklyn Public Library.

WELSH. Williams, *Rev.* Dan. Jenkins. The Welsh of Columbus, Ohio; a study in adaptation and assimilation. Oshkosh, Wis., The author. c. 144 p. (2 p. bibl.) il. map, diagrs. 8°, $1.40.

WELSH LANGUAGE. Jones, J. Morris. A Welsh grammar; historical and comparative; phonology and accidence. [N. Y., Oxford Univ.] 27+477 p. (12 p. bibl.) O. $4.50 n.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. Regesta regum Anglo-Normannorum, 1066-1154. v. 1, Regesta Willelmi Conquestoris et Willelmi Rufi, 1066-1100; ed. with introds., notes and indexes by H. W. C. Davis, with the assistance of R. J. Whitwell. [N. Y., Oxford Univ.] 53+158 p. (4 p. bibl.) Q. $5 n.

WOMAN. Gallichan, Catherine Gasquoine Hartley, [*Mrs.* Wa. M. Gallichan, "C. Gasquoine Hartley," *pseud.*] The truth about woman. N. Y., Dodd, Mead. 14+404 p. (9 p. bibl.) O. $2.50 n.

WOMAN. Mozans, H. J., *pseud.* Woman in science; with an introductory chapter on woman's long struggle for things of the mind. N. Y., Appleton. c. 11+452 p. (7 p. bibl.) O. $2.50 n.

Communications

Editor the Library Journal.

The statements on the first page of Dr. G. E. Wire's pamphlet, entitled "How to Start a Public Library," a second edition of which has recently been issued by the American Library Association, are so at variance with the fact that they may not pass unchallenged. Mr. Wire says:

"It is outside the province of this paper to distinguish the library legislation further than to say that most of our state legislation is modeled on the first broad library law allowing taxation, and this was passed by the state of Illinois, in 1872. It is a coincidence that the American Library Association, a Massachusetts corporation, its first headquarters in Boston, should now have its headquarters in Chicago, which owes its public library to the Chicago fire of 1871, and also to the broad law passed in 1872, to allow for the management of this public library. I am aware that the Boston Public Library was started earlier, in 1850, but to this day most of the Massachusetts public libraries are largely dependent on the dog tax for their support, and *this* can hardly be called a public library by taxation of citizens. In fact, these libraries so maintained are a shining example of taxation without representation."

Section 2 of Chapter 305 of the Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts for 1851, authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain public libraries, reads as follows:

"Any city or town may appropriate for the foundation and commencement of such library, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made; and may also appropriate, annually, for the maintenance and increase of such library, a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made."

Section 1 of Chapter 25 of the Acts of 1859, amending the law of 1851, reads as follows:

"The 305th chapter of the acts of the year 1851 is so far amended as to allow any city or town to appropriate annually, for the maintenance and increase of a public library within the same, a sum not exceeding fifty cents for each of its ratable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made."

Section 1 of Chapter 222 of the Acts of 1866, enlarges the power of appropriation as follows:

"Any town may, at a legal meeting, grant and vote money for the establishment, maintenance or increase of a public library therein, and for erecting or providing suitable buildings or rooms therefor; and may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest or donation for the establishment, increase or maintenance of any such library."

The Illinois act of 1872 provides that an incorporated city "may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill on a dollar annually, and in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants not to exceed one-fifth of one mill annually on all the taxable property in the city." Any incorporated town, village or township is authorized on petition to levy a tax at a "rate not to exceed two mills on the dollar." Thus while the Massachusetts act of 1866 authorized towns to tax themselves without limit, the Illinois act set specific limits as above quoted.

In view of the above legislation, is it correct to state that Illinois, in 1872 passed the first broad library law allowing taxation?

Section 163 of Chapter 102 of the Revised Laws of 1902, provides that money received for dog licenses and refunded to the towns "shall be expended for the support of public libraries or schools."

In reply to the statement that "most of the Massachusetts public libraries are largely dependent on the dog tax for their support," the following summary may be made from detailed statistics as to income available for 378 of the 403 free public libraries listed in the 23d report of the Massachusetts Library Commission.

Only 29 towns of the 378 are dependent for their funds on the dog tax. In 71 others, though the dog tax forms a considerable portion of the library income, the town makes a substantial additional appropriation. In 70 others this additional appropriation is from two to ten or twelve times as large as the dog tax. Wherever there is an additional appropriation, whether large or small, it is hard to see why this is not a public library "by taxation of citizens," for the town is not obliged to give the dog tax to the library and the fact that a portion of the total sum given to the library by the town is received by the town from the dog tax would appear to have no special significance. In any event, of the 378 libraries 208 libraries report no dog tax paid toward the library income. From these figures it will be seen that Dr. Wire's statement is misleading. Most of the Massachusetts libraries are not largely dependent on the dog tax for their support.

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, *Chairman.*
Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts.

Queries

Editor Library Journal:

WE have an inquiry for a pamphlet of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, reprinted from the New York *Herald*, issue of May 20, 1875. We are unable to locate in our catalogs this article in pamphlet or book form, and would be pleased to hear from anyone who can put us in the way to find it if it has been reprinted.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE T. SETTLE,
Librarian Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.

Humors and Blunders

IN A GERMAN NEIGHBORHOOD

Pleasant housewife to desk assistant: "Do you speak German?"

Assistant, deprecatingly: "Not very well; my German sounds queer—"

Pleasant housewife, encouragingly: "Oh, well, no language don't sound beautiful if it ain't spoke proper."

Library Calendar

Nov. 5-6. North Carolina L. A.; annual meeting, Washington, N. C.

Nov. 29. Easterly College Librarians, meeting in N. Y., Columbia University.

Nov. —. Indiana Library Trustees' Association, annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 1. Southern California L. A.; annual meeting at Pomona, Cal.

Dec. 11. N. Y. L. Club, L. I. L. Club, and the N. J. L. A.; will hold a joint meeting.

Jan. —. Illinois L. A.; annual meeting, Chicago, Ill.

March 6-7. New Jersey L. A., annual meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 24th, 1912:

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL,

Editor . . . . . R. R. BOWKER
141 East 25th St, New York City

Managing Editor . . . . . —
141 East 25th St., New York City

Business Manager. . . JOHN A. HOLDEN
141 East 25th St., New York City

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R. R. BOWKER
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JOHN A. HOLDEN
W. A. STEWART
FREMONT RIDER

There are no bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders.

Statement to the above effect subscribed and sworn to Sept. 15th 1913, before RICHARD N. COTTER, Notary Public, by JOHN A. HOLDEN Business Manager.



THE BARODA LIBRARY STAFF

Mr. William A. Borden is seated in the center of the first row with Mr. Kudalkar, editor of the "Library Miscellany" and Mr. Borden's successor, at his right, and Mr. Amin, director of the district libraries, at his left. The first seated row represents the first graduating class of the Baroda Library School, most of whom found immediate employment in the library service. Mr. Borden and Mr. Kudalkar wore garlands over their European dress in conformity with the Indian practice of thus honoring those who are departing on a journey, the picture having been taken at the time of the official leave-taking before these two gentlemen started for America.



CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDING OF BARODA—FORMERLY A PALACE OF THE MAHARAJA

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38 DECEMBER, 1913 NO. 12

WHILE the modern library system is absolutely the product of democracy, it is interesting to note the exception that in an Indian native state, where absolutism reigns, one of the most remarkable library developments in the world has been made, and that within four years past. Baroda has for many reasons been called the "Massachusetts of India," being the most progressive of Indian states, of about the same area as Massachusetts, though having but two-thirds its population. But while Massachusetts in the past sixty years has accomplished the triumph of developing in each of its 353 cities and townships save one a free public library (that one being Newbury, which uses the Newburyport Library), the Maharaja of Baroda has, through an American director, Mr. Borden, developed a state library system which includes 451 local libraries, most of them of course small but several of creditable size, with an aggregate of two million books for two million population, and an annual state appropriation approximating $150,000. This combination of Asian control and American progress has indeed produced wonderful results. It is astonishing to think that in each of the two native languages used in that state there are approximately five thousand books printed, so that ten thousand printed books are at the service of the native population in the vernacular. Equal credit should be given to the Maharaja for the American progressiveness which he took back from his journeys to America, where he proved, as at the Library of Congress, one of the most intelligent and progressive of library inquirers, and to Mr. Borden for his Asian adaptation of American methods.

AMONG the scholars of the library profession, from whose ranks Josephus N. Larned was but recently removed by death, the name of Reuben Gold Thwaites will long be held in honor. Dr. Thwaites was first and foremost a scholar and a historian, but the qualities and knowledge which shone in the field of historical scholarship he applied with effectiveness and success in the library field also, in a post which gave equal opportunity for the historian and the librarian. As secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, however, he made himself felt in a circle far wider than his state, for he has become known to all historical scholars as the editor of "Jesuit Relations," and as a librarian he has been among the foremost men in the American library profession. It seemed that he had many years of usefulness before him, and his sudden death has come as a shock to hosts of friends. He cultivated friendship as well as literature, and his personality was a delight to the many friends who knew him, and in his immediate circle his loss will seem irreparable, for it was largely to his wide vision and catholic energy that Wisconsin owes her rank as vieing with Massachusetts and New York in heading American library progress.

IT is better to read an autobiography than an obituary, and we regret that we had not obtained from Dr. Thwaites before his death a sketch of the incidents of his library career as he himself viewed it. Such a sketch from the late James L. Whitney was printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL some years ago, and another veteran, Samuel Swett Green, whose passing may be deferred—all will hope—for many years, has yielded to the urgent request that in addition to the sketch of his part in the library movement, which he has given in his recent book reviewed in this number, he would himself record the more personal and intimate reminiscences of his preparation for and work in the library profession. This he has done in a paper which will interest all his friends, and indeed all librarians, for it is a very characteristic human document. His work with schools and his personal relations with readers long ago pioneered the pace for library work in these directions, and in many other respects the library profession is indebted to a man who has won increasing affection as the years have gone by. Most remarkable, however, is his record of health "efficiency," for he emerged in early manhood from a state of invalidism, by careful attention to health requirements, into a middle and old age which has been without cloud of illness. That exploit of his, in taking the long stage journey to and from

the Mariposa big trees, during the California post-conference trip of 1911, from which all the younger members of the party recoiled, is interesting illustration of the physical vigor of his later years, and these years he is making fruitful by recording his earlier thoughts and his later experiences for the benefit of those who shall come after. He is a prophet not without honor in his own country, for the city of Worcester has again and again recognized his usefulness to it, and we are sure the members of the profession are glad to have this opportunity of recording its own appreciation of him.

No progress was made during the special session of Congress toward the further development of legislative reference work in the Library of Congress and the establishment of a bill drafting bureau, but it is to be hoped that this may receive favorable attention during the regular session. The "Chamber of Commerce of the United States" has taken up the matter and has issued a letter to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, requesting them to urge action in this direction upon Congress. As this is a question of Congressional procedure, for the convenience and better administration of the legislative body itself, it is doubtful whether external pressure upon Congress will be well received, however well meant the endeavor. Probably more can be accomplished by explaining to individual senators and representatives the actual usefulness of such work and removing from their minds the suspicion that this is an attempt to tie up legislation from their control. A great number of states have now provided for legislative reference work and bill drafting, to the great satisfaction of their legislators and increased convenience and effectiveness in their work; and it is to be hoped that the adoption of similar methods by the national legislature will follow.

As to the book post, there is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission a recommendation from the Postmaster General that books above eight ounces be included in the parcel post. This would give a substantially lower rate within the nearer zones, to the great benefit of the local library service, but a somewhat increased rate in the farther zones, which would substantially increase the cost of library exchanges between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Thus, a four-pound package of books could be delivered on a rural delivery route for eight cents instead of thirty-two cents, a very great gain, while a similar package from New York to San Francisco would cost forty-eight cents instead of thirty-two cents, which would be a step backward. On the whole, the library system would be a great gainer by the change, but all objections would be removed by a proviso limiting the rate on books to a maximum in any zone of eight cents a pound, or one cent for two ounces, the present book rate. President Anderson, for the American Library Association, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a memorial urging the sanction of the Postmaster General's recommendations with a proviso to this effect; and it is strongly to be hoped that such a revised plan may be accepted.

It is definitely announced by the special committee on the Leipzig Exposition, consisting of Dr. Hill, Miss Plummer and Miss Ahern, that they feel able to say that such coöperation and support have been assured as to make possible a collective exhibit on the part of American libraries. It is gratifying that the American Library Association will respond to the call of its German brethren and show at Leipzig such illustrations of American library development as will be of real service in the present formative, or rather transitional period of the German library movement. It is quite as important that the methods of the smaller library should be represented as that the larger libraries should do their part, for one of the most important developments of the German library system in the near future should be the Volks Bibliothek. The university libraries of Germany are great treasure houses of material, nowadays put more and more freely at the service of scholars, and it is the turn of the cities, towns and smaller communities of the Fatherland to take up the popular and greater use of the library. These considerations should influence American libraries to do their level best for the American exhibit at Leipzig; and a pleasant example has been set by the Brooklyn Public Library in authorizing an expenditure within $100 for examples of the library's methods, and a further appropriation of $100 in money toward the general expense of the exhibit.

BARODA, INDIA, AND ITS LIBRARIES*

By William Alanson Borden, *Recently Director of Baroda State Libraries*

Outside of the native states of Baroda and Indore there are no free public libraries in India. There are libraries, of course, but no free libraries supported by public funds.

At Calcutta and Bombay there are a number of subscription libraries that have attained a respectable size, and the Asiatic Society has large collections in both capitals, that at Calcutta numbering over 100,000 volumes.

There are also libraries of fair size at Madras, Benares, Allahabad, and other large cities, but the whole library movement in India has as yet only reached the stage where it appeals to scholars.

In British India, which is that part under the direct rule of the British Government, as distinguished from the native states which are governed by the native princes and only indirectly controlled by England, in British India the library for the use and instruction of the common people is practically unknown. In the establishment of what we know as the free public library movement, as well as in the movement for the education of the common people, these native states are far in advance of the rest of India, and foremost among these is the state of Baroda.

What is known as the Baroda System, which I had the honor of originating and establishing, is now being also introduced into the state of Indore, and recent advices from India tell me that the state of Mysore is also preparing to adopt it, or something quite like it.

Many other native states have shown much interest in the Baroda movement, and I am looking forward with a great deal of confidence to the time when all of the more advanced of these states will have followed in Baroda's footsteps.

I have my doubts about the introduction of this system into any part of British India. British India is directly governed by Englishmen, and this is distinctly an American system, and—well, that is another story.

Shri Sayaji Rao Gaikwad, *Maharaja of Baroda, Sena-Khao-Khel, Samshar Bahadur, Grand Commander of the Star of India,* and the absolute ruler of 2,000,000 people, was born a poor shepherd boy.

Up to the time he was twelve years old he tended the village herds, with other children of his station, with no prospect of ever doing anything else than the ordinary work of an Indian farmer.

He was of royal descent, however, and one day a party of white robed priests invaded the village and carried him and his brothers to the capital city, he to be the future ruler of the state.

He was put under the best of English and Indian tutors and carefully educated for the responsibilities of his position under the direct supervision of the British government; and the care spent upon his education has been abundantly justified. In intelligence, in public spirit, in all the essential qualities of a wise ruler he far outranks any other Indian Prince. His sole aim in life is to advance his people in civilization, in intelligence, and in the ordinary comforts of life. That is high praise for any ruler, either of the East or West, but I have known him intimately for three years, I have seen his mind work, and I say this advisedly and emphatically. And looking at the matter broadly, and from the standpoint of the people, I will further say, with equal emphasis, that never, in all her history, has India seen his peer.

His main effort has been to educate his people, and his success along this line alone entitles him to all honor and respect. He has established over 3000 schools in his state, and a few years ago he made education both free and compulsory. It is yet too soon to realize the results from this last decree, but when the children of today become the men of tomorrow Baroda will easily rank as the premier state of the Indian empire.

But the school only educates the boy. The man requires also the college and the library. His Highness established the College of Baroda, with a faculty of English and native professors, and was then kind enough to ask me to come to Baroda and institute a system of free public libraries throughout the state

* Amplified from the address delivered at the Lake George meeting of the New York Library Association, Sept. 24, 1913.

that should supplement and carry on, and perhaps complete this work of education.

I accepted the mission with many misgivings. I did not then know, as I have learned since, how thoroughly my efforts would be backed up by the Government or welcomed by the common people. To live also in a country whose noons varied from 85 degrees in the winter to 118 degrees in the summer, was not without its risks. What with enteric, malaria, plague and cholera India is truly the land of sudden death, and I know that when we bade each other good-bye, three years ago, you thought there was much doubt as to whether or not we should ever meet again. Also I had read Kipling, and I was afraid that the East could not be hustled. How wrong I was in that opinion events have since proved. The East can be hustled. I think I may even say that one part of the East has been hustled, and that it enjoyed the experience.

On reaching Baroda I made a tour of inspection over the state. I found a state as large as Massachusetts and with two-thirds of its population. Ninety per cent of its people are farmers. The land is naturally fertile, but lacks water. The principal products, outside of the grains and vegetables consumed at home, are cotton, tobacco and castor beans. Baroda, the capital city, has a population of 100,000, of whom 24,000 can read the vernacular, and a good many have the English as well. The larger towns hold about 15 per cent of literates, the villages somewhat less than 10 per cent. and the small hamlets a quantity almost negligible. The placing of the libraries was thus determined by circumstances beyond our immediate control and their comparative sizes also.

There were two fair sized libraries in the capital city and about 150 small subscription libraries scattered through the various towns and large villages of the state; the latter largely in a moribund condition, the remains of unsuccessful experiments instituted some years previous to 1910.

The field was practically untouched, and I determined to introduce into Baroda what we in the United States have recognized as a goal to be ultimately attained, but which we have not yet reached. I mean a system of centrally located book storehouses, each surrounded by a net-work of small, interdepending libraries. The small libraries to have the books commonly called for and the storehouses the books to supplement these small collections. This has been done and the result is now known in India as The Baroda System. I do not wish to claim any great amount of novelty for the idea. It is simply the system of the main library with its branches, such as we all know in New York, Brooklyn and Boston, applied to all the libraries of a state. If there is any value in this library co-operation throughout a large state let it be remembered that it was first introduced, not in the home of the modern library movement, our own country, but way down in India, 10,000 miles from here.

Our first task was to get all of these independent subscription libraries to place themselves under government control and to open their doors freely to both high and low. This last required a prolonged missionary campaign on account of the intense caste feeling still existing in India. We accomplished it in most cases, however, though there are still 15 or 20 of these libraries that are holding back.

We next drew up a code of rules for the formation of free public libraries. These rules upon being signed by H. H. the Maharaja, became part of the laws of the state without any of the usual bother with legislatures or that sort of thing. They prescribed, briefly, that whenever the citizens of any town or village should subscribe one-third of the necessary sum for establishing a library, the different departments of the general government would supply the remaining two-thirds. These rules applied also to the annual maintenance and to the ultimate erection of the library building. We were not anxious to give away things, but we were *very* anxious to help those who would first help themselves. It is for just this reason that the library movement in Baroda deserves so much credit. It was not an indiscriminate giving away of libraries by the government, influenced perhaps by my persuasive tongue, but a movement instituted by the people themselves and backed up by their hard earned rupees. They wanted libraries and I devised a plan by which they could get them.

The plan of the Baroda System, determined upon at the beginning of the movement and now being carried out, is as follows:

1. A Central Library of 200,000 vols. in Ba-

roda City. This is to be, mainly, a reference library, but all of its books will be at the call of every public library in the state. It hopes to contain every one of the 5,000 Gujerati books and the 5,000 Maratha books already published.

2. Three smaller reference libraries of 20,000 volumes each, in the other three counties of the state. These books to be at the call of every public library in the respective counties.

3. Thirty-eight libraries of 5000 vols. each, in the other principal towns of the state. These books to be largely in the vernaculars, and to be at the call of every public library in the surrounding villages.

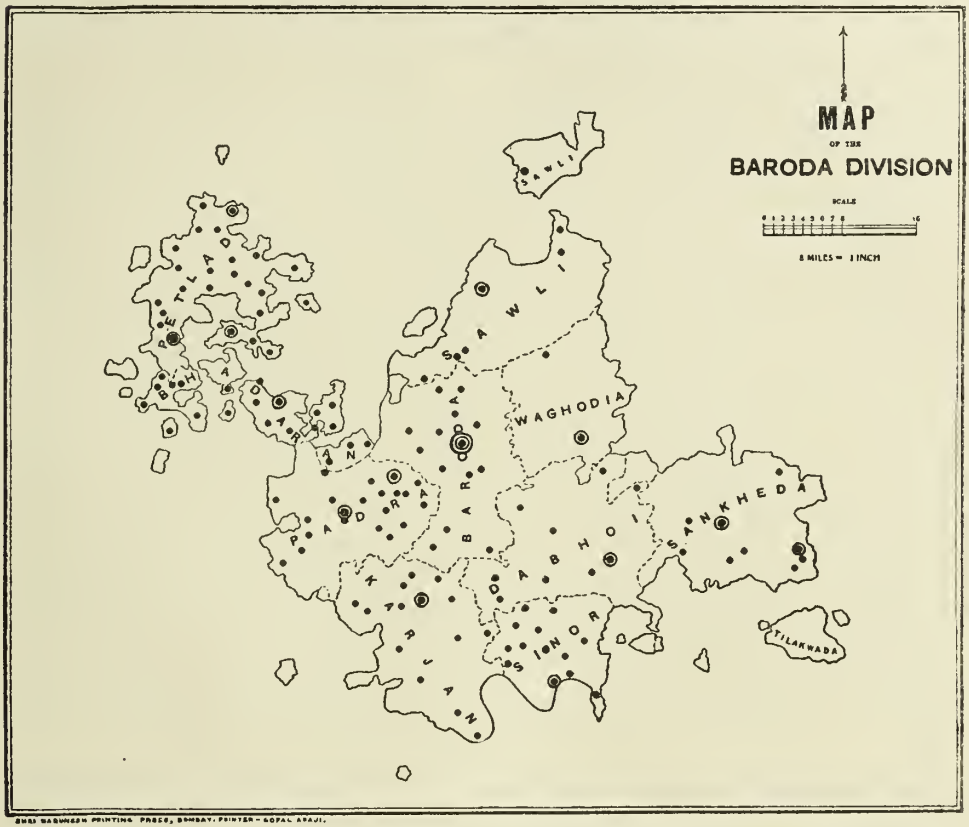
4. Libraries of 500 vols. each, mostly vernacular, in each of the 426 large villages of the state.

5. Standard libraries of 200 vols. each, entirely in the vernacular, in each of the 2600 small villages, whenever each village reaches a standard of literacy entitling it to have a library.

6. A system of traveling libraries, of 40 or 50 vernacular books each, that shall go from one village to another, stopping about three months in each place. These are intended to supplement the reading rooms in the villages too poor to afford libraries, and to keep the libraries in touch with the newest, or the best books.

7. A system of control is to run from the Central Library at Baroda down to the smallest village, though each unit is to be largely self governed.

8. Each library in the chain is to be abso-



This map shows the position of the libraries in the Baroda County of Baroda State at the end of the official year 1911-12. The black dots show the 120 village libraries; the ringed dots the 14 town libraries. The double-ringed dot indicates the central library at the capital. There are four counties in Baroda State. This map shows how the libraries are distributed over one of the four.

lutely free to every citizen, whatever his caste or want of caste.

By means of this system every citizen of the state will have quick access to the ordinary books he may want, and ultimate access, through his village, town and county, to every state-owned book.

By these means, also, each community will be saved the expense of buying many costly or little used books which all libraries have hitherto felt compelled to purchase for their individual readers. The central storehouses will now buy these books, and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the other libraries. The traveling libraries will supply the impetus that shall induce the different communities to establish, first, reading rooms, and then change them into libraries.

I suppose I might keep you here for an hour or two explaining the Baroda system of classification I introduced into India, or the peculiar form of catalog that was required by these mutually depending libraries. I went down to India, not to introduce American methods into Indian libraries, but to engraft the spirit of those methods onto Indian conditions. The resulting methods were in many cases new. We may go into them on some future occasion.

But before the plan just outlined could be put into good working order a trained staff was required, not only in the Central Library, but in the larger town libraries as well. For my mission in India was only to start things moving. The practical management of the system was to be, ultimately, in native hands.

I began by selecting a class of 10 men and women of exceptional ability and I gave them a thorough training in the theory and practice of librarianship. After they had had one year of instruction and another year of practical work in the Central Library, I opened a summer school for town librarians in Baroda City, making the course five months, and putting the members of the original class in as instructors. This summer class, opened this year, consists of 25 men, whose expenses are paid by the government. In future years this number will probably be increased.

And now as to the practical carrying out of this plan for a system of interdepending libraries. A period of ten years was allowed for its full completion; the following shows the progress of the work for the first 2½ years—one quarter of the time:

A reference and circulating library of 40,000 vols. has been established in Baroda City and 25,000 more books are waiting to be added to it as soon as shelf room can be made for them. This room has now been arranged for. Nearly two years ago I asked H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to give to the Library Department a beautiful white marble palace, situated in the exact center of the walled city and surrounded by five acres of artistic ground. Three hundred years ago such presumption would have cost me my head, and, as it was, it caused a gasping for breath among officials that undoubtedly influenced weather conditions, for we had a light monsoon that summer, followed by a famine in the winter.

I persisted in my demand, however, and I finally got the palace. It is now being changed over for our purposes and will be occupied as soon as possible. It is 190 ft. long and 110 ft. deep. It varies from two to four stories in height, and these stories are all 19 ft. between floors. The picture of it which is used as a frontispiece to this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will show something of what it is. I have never seen a more beautiful library building.

Thus the central storehouse, the key of the whole system, is provided for. The subsidiary storehouses in the counties are not yet necessary; they will be provided when the time comes.

Thirty-eight town libraries have been established. These are small, as yet, but they will grow. They vary in size from 4000 to 300 vols. They are as yet largely in the vernaculars, but will add English books as the demand for them develops. In one or two of them there was a circulation, for home use, of 7000 books last year.

There are 426 villages in the state having a population of over 1000. There is a smaller percentage of literates here than in the towns, and yet 216 of these villages have already established libraries of an average size of 200 vols. Still small, of course, but any size will do for a start; the growth comes later as the demands develop.

There are 2628 small villages in the state of less than 1000 souls, at least we will assume that their inhabitants have souls, though, being Hindus, their own opinions differ as to that. Some of these villages have but a handful of men who can read (and no women),

others have even less, and yet 86 of them already have vernacular libraries and 110 others have reached the reading-room stage.

We have also established 140 small traveling libraries, which are now going to the various reading-rooms, small libraries, and communities throughout the state. There has grown up in Baroda a regular system for the establishment of these small libraries. First, we send a traveling library to a small village and put it under the charge of the village school-master. Then the village wants the newspapers and magazines and we help them start a reading-room, which also contains the traveling library. Then they want a small library of their own, and we help them start that. Then they want a building and again we help them, and they find themselves a library community.

When I left Baroda these libraries and reading-rooms were increasing at the average rate of five every month. At that time the sum total was 451 libraries and reading-rooms and 140 traveling libraries. Not a bad showing for a small state in a backward country.

These libraries showed a total circulation, for home use, of over 150,000 books during the year of 1911-12. Not bad either, when one considers that there are only 200,000 people in the whole state who can read.

In addition, I have induced the members of my staff to start the Baroda Library Club, which meets monthly and which already has a respectable membership.

They have also started a quarterly magazine, devoted to library matter, called the *Library Miscellany*.

Furthermore, in the way of library extension, we have established a Visual Instruction Branch, for the benefit of the many who cannot read. This branch has four cinematographs and is showing educative films in the villages and towns of the state—free, of course.

I have been asked by many people how the library conditions in Baroda compare with those in the rest of India. This is not an easy question to answer, but I can give a general idea of the situation in the following way: In the larger towns of Baroda State, towns such as Baroda, Pattan, Navsari, Sidhpur, Petlad and Mehsana, there are at present some fifteen or twenty privately owned subscription libraries, over which the government has no control, and which are not included in the foregoing enumeration. Some of these libraries have three or four thousand books, others are much smaller. If there were no other libraries in the state but these, Baroda would still be on a par with the rest of India, population considered.

These are the things we have done. With the doing of them and with the establishment of the plan for their future development, my personal work in Baroda comes to an end.

My lines have been cast in pleasant places. I have been royally treated and loyally supported, both by my staff and by the government, and these two are now abundantly able to carry on the work we have begun together.

What they intend to do, as published in the above plan, is large.

What they hope to do, not published, is larger still.

But the future yet lies upon the knees of the gods. It may be dreamed of, but until those dreams crystallize into deeds it were as well not to speak of them.

THE WORK OF TRUSTEES IN A SMALL LIBRARY

By R. R. Bowker.

The work of the trustees in the small library differs qualitatively as well as quantitatively from that in a large library, as I have indicated in a previous article. But it can almost be said that it is the difference in quantity which makes the difference in quality. The work in a large library demands organization, technical skill, and tested method, and the librarian must therefore be of distinctively executive character, with a large and trained staff, so that questions are brought before the trustees in an organized manner and with professional advice. The work in a small library is more usually done by a single librarian, possibly with an assistant or two—often gentlewomen, who thus add to their income—with some knowledge of books in general and a closer knowledge of the books on the

shelves, but often with a keen and intimate knowledge of the people using the library, which, most desirable in itself, is less possible in a large library system. The trustees become the advisers and even the helpers of the librarian, doing themselves something of the library work, and the distinction between the functions of the trustees and of the librarian necessarily becomes vague. As the library enlarges and serves a wider constituency, in suburban places or in the smaller cities, the type of administration necessarily changes; library school graduates come to the aid of the skilled or unskilled librarian, and the trustees approach more nearly in character and function those of the large library.

The Massachusetts town library at Stockbridge, of which I write, is one of the oldest in the country and has passed through many vicissitudes. A few years since there came to light in the library the little blank book in which, in 1789, twenty-five worthies set their names to the constitution of the Stockbridge Library Society, still in unfaded ink. This society, under various names, existed only until 1822, when the shareholders auctioned off the books to themselves. In the early days of that century Stockbridge had two other libraries; one at another village in the township and a third a juvenile library, apparently started by school children loaning books to each other. There seems later to have been a lending library in a dressmaker's house, afterward removed to a private school. In 1862, when patriotism burned bright, the present Stockbridge Library Association was founded by the three-fold gift of $2000 for books by Nathan Jackson, after whom the library is sometimes called, of a piece of land by another citizen, and of a building by a third, Squire Goodrich, by whose name also the library has at other times been known. The town meeting of 1864 voted $300 appropriation, which has been continued in increasing amount to the present time; and in 1902 $4200 was appropriated by the town for remodeling the building.

The Stockbridge Library is one of the minority remaining in Massachusetts which are not absolutely under town control. It was the triumph of State Librarian Tillinghast, of honored memory, that without elaborate organization by the Massachusetts Library Commission, some kind of a library had developed in every Massachusetts township but one, which had library service from the adjoining town. In the 353 townships in Massachusetts, Hyde Park having been merged with Boston since the last report of the commission, 273 libraries are entirely owned and controlled by the towns and free for circulation to all the people; 42 towns have free libraries in which the town has some representation in the management, in which class is Stockbridge, though it is mistakenly scheduled as in the class following by the Library Commission's report; 26 have free libraries to which the town appropriates money, though not represented in the management; 11 have free libraries with which the town has no connection, and one town, Newbury, has the free use of the Newburyport Public Library in the adjoining township.

On the "Duties and opportunity of library trustees," in a small library, nothing better is to be found than the admirable paper published under that title by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, from the pen of Miss Alice G. Chandler, advisory visitor for the commission, and trustee of the Lancaster Library, which can be had on application at Boston, and should be carefully read by every library trustee outside of as well as within Massachusetts.

The librarian at Stockbridge for over thirty years was a gentlewoman from a cultured family, who had known from babyhood every young person in the town, and knew also the life history of every other citizen or resident. She had a good knowledge of the contents of the library and an exact knowledge of the location of each book on the shelves—until a rearrangement on the decimal system of the former group classification disarranged both the books and her mental inventory of them. She knew what Tom and Lizzy wanted, or ought to want, and was very helpful to them. But she never attended library meetings, or made any study of other libraries, or became interested in modern library methods. Within the present year this worthy lady, who had served the people of Stockbridge according to her lights, retired by resignation, declining the usual yearly re-election, because of urgent need of her in her own household. I make this mention of her as a just tribute to faithful service and good intentions, and as a representative illustration of the New England librarian of the old school.

When it was determined to keep the library

open every day except Sundays and holidays from 10 until 9, except at the supper hour, an assistant was added to the force, in the person of a younger gentlewoman, also without library training, but who has since shown a good deal of technical interest in her work, visiting other libraries and attending library meetings in that end of the state. An accession book was written up years ago by one of the trustees, and has since been continued by the librarian, though oftentimes two years behindhand; a card catalog has been kept more nearly up to date, and a rearrangement of books on the decimal system was made some time since by one of the trustees and the assistant librarian. The librarian and assistant librarian had no hours in common at the library, one leaving as the other came, so that there was no coöperation between them.

On the resignation of her chief, the assistant was appointed acting librarian, and is already facing her new opportunities and earning full promotion. The trustees gave notice that applications would be received for the post of assistant, and this place will be filled after careful consideration of all the applicants, the testing of the more promising candidates in the library, and a final selection based upon the candidate's knowledge both of books and of the townspeople, previous use of the library as a reader, and fitness for the task, a resident of the town living not too far from the library, and a graduate of the local high school naturally having preference should other qualifications be even. Neither salary is adequate to obtain the services of a library school graduate.

With the change in administration, it is arranged that the library shall be opened from 10.30 to 9, Sundays and specified holidays excepted, but it is closed during the noon hour and from 6 to 7, when it is found that practically no use is made of the library. Both the librarian and assistant will be in attendance Wednesdays and Saturdays, so that both may be at the service of the public on days of special demand, that they may have opportunity for consultation, and that one may be at the delivery desk while the other is busied elsewhere. Each is to be in attendance on two other days of the week; or the librarian, with the approval of the trustees, may arrange for dividing those days of work between the two. Thus a library service of 8½ hours daily or fifty-one hours weekly is provided, and each of the two ladies is expected to serve thirty-four hours in the week. The service is shortened from the usual library week in view of the moderate stipend. Among their first duties under the new regime will be a recount of the actual number of books on the shelves, a revision of the card catalog, to include as many printed cards from the Library of Congress as possible, these never having been utilized before, and a checking of the contents of the library on the A. L. A. catalog and supplements and on the new United States catalog, which will thus be made a printed guide to the chief contents of the library—a convenience scarcely possible in larger libraries. In this work the librarians will have the help of individual trustees.

This town library is operated on a budget of approximately $1750 a year, towards which the town meeting usually appropriates $1000, in addition to the dog tax. This tax, after the deductions for sheep killed by dogs, usually nets somewhat over $200. Fines and rent of books to non-residents, chiefly summer hotel guests, amount to somewhat over $100. Bequests aggregating $8000 give an income of about $400, part of this being specifically for book purchase. The salaries are, for the librarian $420, for the assistant $300, and for a branch librarian at Glendale village $50, the total brought to $800 or more by payment of substitutes in vacation time. Caretaking approximates $150, steam heating and electric lighting $300, repairs and sundries $100. About $400 is allotted for books, periodicals and binding.

The library has six trustees elected by the association at its annual meeting, four of these ladies and two men, and a seventh elected by the town at annual town meeting. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are elected by the trustees, and the library work is divided between two committees of three each, the Administration committee and the Book committee, the president being *ex-officio* member of both. The trustees have met at irregular intervals on the call of the president, and the two committees also irregularly, the practical work being done largely through the chairman of the two committees. There is also an advisory book committee, which meets with the Book committee on occasion, made up by appointment from townsfolk not members of the board.

Under the new regime the trustees meet

statedly once a month, the Administration committee meeting half an hour and the Book committee an hour in advance. The Book committee is expected to meet fortnightly, so that new books may be promptly purchased. The Administration committee has charge of everything except the selection and purchase of books, but for the most part its work is that of the care of the building and surroundings, most of the administration work being brought directly before the board meeting. Its work devolves chiefly upon the chairman, and the representative of the town on the board fulfills this important task. But the ladies of the board lend a hand in the housekeeping, and have even been known to apply themselves personally and vigorously to the work of housecleaning—a function somewhat out of the scope of the trustees of a large library.

It is in the selection of books that much of the work of the trustees is done. The library has a suggestion box, to which users are invited to contribute specifically suggestions of books which they desire, and the librarian is expected to pass over these suggestions with her comment to the Book committee, together with a list prepared in consultation with the assistant from the *A. L. A. Booklist* and other bibliographical sources. The Book committee is authorized to make immediate purchases between meetings of the trustees, but all important purchases are recommended to the trustees and passed upon by them. The advisory book committee is called upon to meet with the Book committee and sometimes with the trustees, and the members of this are specially charged with making suggestions for strengthening respective departments of books. Thus when the trustees meet in the library once a month, gathered around the revolving library desk which Jonathan Edwards used in writing "The freedom of the will," they take part in a book symposium which is really the most interesting and vital part of their work.

In the reclassification of the library and in the weeding out of dead books, the trustees have also taken personal part. The shelf capacity of the Stockbridge Library suffices for 10,000 volumes, and it has been considered that a library collection of this size is quite adequate for local purposes, provided it is systematically weeded out and brought up to date. It is really much harder to do this in a small than in a large library, because book selection and subsequent weeding must be much more stringent.

One of the most important features of the Stockbridge Library is its local collection of books printed in Stockbridge—for in old days it had a press—or written by Stockbridge authors, or containing references to Stockbridge and the Berkshires. In making and increasing this collection, the trustees have taken the leading part. The result is already a collection of several hundred volumes, for Stockbridge has been the residence of many authors and has had much written about it. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote some of his tales in the little house on the edge of Stockbridge Bowl, though he is more often associated with Lenox; Catherine Sedgwick's "Hope Leslie," now a rare book, had both its birth and its scene in Stockbridge, and the collection embraces not only many books written by Stockbridge permanent residents, but by temporary sojourners, who include G. P. R. James and Matthew Arnold. Pamphlets and newspapers printed in Stockbridge are also embraced in the collection, though it has been very difficult to obtain more than fugitive numbers of the newspapers, the first of which was the *Western Star* of 1790. A local collection such as this should be a chief feature of a town library, though few would have the wealth of that in this historic town, and under the system of library exchange these local collections furnish an important part of the national library system and of the facilities extended by or through the larger libraries.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN:

SOME AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE

As I understand the matter, the article desired from me is an account of myself that shall be not only autobiographical but intimate.

The first school which I attended was that of Mrs. Levi Heywood. Tradition has it that although I was very young when I went to her school I was allowed to go because I was so urgent to do what my big brother did.

Her theory was, it is said, that when children do not behave well, it is not that they are naughty, but because they are tired. So she had in a back room beds, and sent refractory children there to lie down, sometimes even insisting that they were so tired that it was necessary for them to undress and go to bed.

The infant school with which I was most conversant and which I attended several years was kept by Mrs. Sarah B. Wood. It was noticeable that most members of well-to-do families of my time wrote a distinct and excellent hand, and that there was a close resemblance between the script of all of us. We all wrote as Mrs. Wood wrote.

It was in the schoolroom of Mrs. Wood that I had my introduction to libraries of a public character. Mrs. Wood was librarian of the Worcester Lyceum and of the Bangs Library, which had been given with a small endowment to the Second Parish of the town of Worcester, for the benefit of members of that parish, by Edward D. Bangs, who was at one time secretary of state of Massachusetts. My family were children and grandchildren of original attendants of the services of that parish and continuing our connection with the church were allowed books from the latter library. All persons, I believe, who had bought tickets for the annual course of lectures given by the Lyceum were eligible to use of the former library. Saturday afternoons the furniture of the schoolroom was rearranged and Mrs. Wood stood behind a barrier, in immaculately clean and tastefully trimmed cap and a spare gown, and dispensed and charged books.

From this school I went by examination into a public grammar school. The examination was oral and conducted in a sober but kindly way by a member of the school committee, one who did not frighten me because he was the gentle and genial pastor of Mrs. Wood and myself, and whose face was familiar and pleasant to all the candidates for promotion.

Everything went smoothly with me in the upper grades. In the grammar school I did especially well in arithmetic and gained rapid promotion on that account. Parsing I did not comprehend there, but as my mind developed and the study of Latin was begun in the High School I became fond of grammar. My standing was always good in the latter school, which I entered at the age of twelve, and where I remained until I went to Harvard College at the age of seventeen, in 1854.

But a word about home life before going further. Brought up by my mother mainly, I was always treated with the greatest tenderness. It must have been easy to govern me, for if I did anything wrong all that she had to do was to express her disapproval by looking sober. I could not bear being estranged from my mother for more than a few minutes, and was ready to submit my will to hers because of the necessity I felt of being in sympathy with her. I do not think that she ever dreamed of striking me or of asking my father to do so. This intimacy and mutual affection lasted through life. I gave up marriage, and when she was left alone took care of her until she died in her ninety-fourth year. Her last words, and I think I never have spoken of this before, were "Sam, I love you dearly."

Besides the strong sympathy between my mother and myself another motive which was effective in controlling me was an earnest desire to appear well in the sight of others whom I respected or loved.

My mother's course with me was not wholly wise, however. Not liking the company I was likely to find in the neighborhood in which we lived, she encouraged me to stay in the house. There are still in my possession pieces of worsted embroidery made by my older brother and myself. It would have been better for me to have lived an outdoor life, and to have engaged in plays in the open air as most other boys do. My father bought two ponies later for his boys. We rode these, and drove them in a little buggy singly, abreast or tandem, but did not take care of them ourselves. The amount of outdoor life and of exercise which I experienced was insufficient and in college and immediately after graduation I was much of the time an invalid.

My father was engaged in business during the week, but on pleasant Sundays took a walk with his boys. He had signed as surety on the bond of a dignified man of affable bearing who served as jailer of the County House and not infrequently would take us to the jail Sunday afternoons when this gen-

tleman would show us through the wards, exciting pleasantly our pity for the prisoners. I have often wondered whether my father did not regard these visits as quiet reminders of the results of wrongdoing which would be salutary in affording object lessons to us of the danger of misbehavior and what might come of it.

As I have said, I was unwell during a considerable portion of my college course. After being at Cambridge about a month it was stated to my great surprise that I stood at the head of the class. I was suffering from inflamed eyes and felt that it would be an unwarrantable strain on my health to try to retain such a position and withdrew voluntarily for a few weeks from college to rest, giving up all thought of rank during the rest of my college course. I went through it, however, honorably and with profit to myself, keeping generally to myself and making very few friendships.

Never robust, but often ailing while in college, I was languid for two or three years after graduation. Graduating in the summer of 1858, I went the next year on a sailing voyage from Boston to Smyrna in a clipper barque and thence, while the vessel was lying in harbor at the latter place, in a steamer to Constantinople and back to Smyrna for a return passage in the sailing vessel.

After being out of college two years I began to feel some revival of energy and entered the Divinity School of Harvard University in the autumn of 1860. Alas, however, I had begun work too soon, and after I had been in the school a short time an eminent Cambridge physician sent me home. "Get a horse," he said, "and ride about among the White Mountains." He expressed the hopeful belief that after the present symptoms disappeared I should be permanently better. This proved to be the case, and I felt able at the beginning of the next college year to begin work again at the Divinity School, where I remained without interruption during the prescribed course of three years.

While in the school, however, I was drafted for service in the Civil War. Of course, it was impossible for me to join the army, and I went with a mutual friend to the Provost Marshal, armed with doctors' certificates showing that if I tried to serve I should become incapacitated at once. Full of patriotism I felt chagrined that I could not help the country actively, but how much more was I humiliated when the officer in charge looking at me said at once, "You are too short," and declined to examine my papers. Word came very soon after this so modifying the rule that my lack of height would not have exempted me.

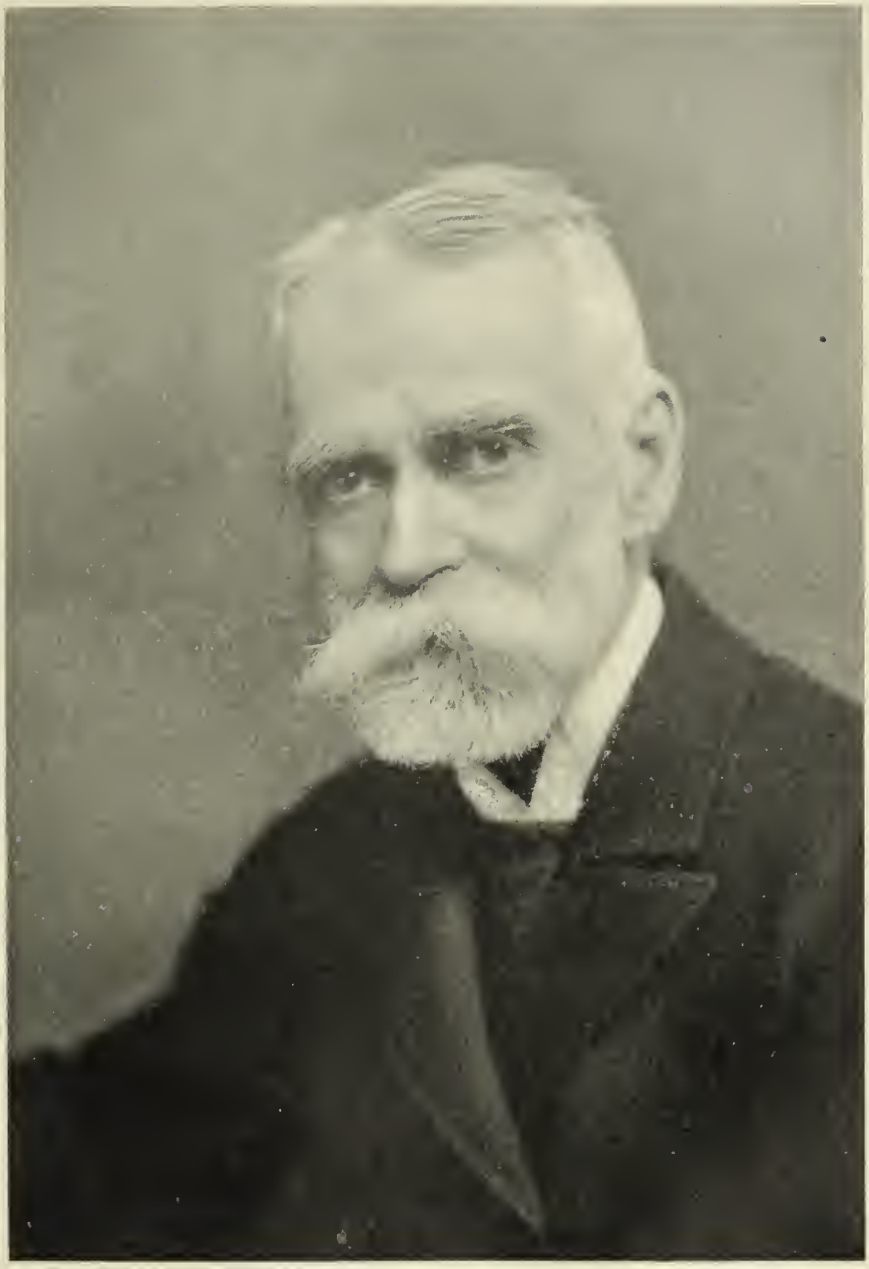
In the school I found much benefit from the knowledge I gained of the principles of exegesis and from the tussle that I had with the great questions of religious philosophy. My studies quieted my mind, which had been troubled for years by inability to find solutions of great questions, and contributed powerfully to the restoration to excellent health afterwards attained, and gave me a side study which has added during my life to the enjoyment of active pursuits.

When I left the Divinity School I saw at once that my theology was unsaleable, although to-day it would be regarded with quite general favor. I went ahead in my views, however, and have written a book since leaving library work called "Peace in doubt," which describes the conclusions which finally gave me satisfaction and peace. This I mean to publish later, after having simplified it to meet the needs of young men, who are the usual doubters. I will merely say here that in its conclusions it is not negative but positive, and while radical yet preservative of comfort and happiness.

I had not health enough in 1864 to enable me to fight my way in a pulpit nor was my system sufficiently matured at that time. So I at once changed my plans and a position offering of bookkeeper in a bank accepted the post and a few months later became teller in the largest bank in Worcester. In that position I remained for several years.

While teller I was chosen in 1867 a member of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library established in 1859, of which an uncle of mine was the "principal founder." In that position I found congenial occupation and began immediately to take an active part in the doings of the board.

In 1870 I had my last sickness and was laid up for a few weeks with rheumatic fever. I resigned my place in the bank and went West as I was recovering. I returned in good



SAMUEL SWETT GREEN

health, soon becoming entirely cured, and have had no twinge of rheumatism or any illness since. I learned in my early experience how to take care of myself and am enjoying an old age free from all aches and pains as the result of carefully observing the laws of health.

On my return to Worcester I found that a matter which had been agitating the board of directors for some time had come to a head and that it had been determined that we must have a new librarian. As secretary of the Library Committee of the board I had made myself acquainted with the best ways of doing library work and offered many suggestions respecting improvements. In the present exigency I said to the president of the board, without the slightest purpose of becoming a candidate for the position, that I was very much chagrined to see that the reference library which my uncle had given to the city and endowed, was hardly used at all. It seemed to me that we ought to pick out a librarian who, with sufficient business ability combined a large knowledge of books and a spirit of enthusiasm for disseminating information, and then invite all persons in the community who had questions to ask to come to the library and put them with confidence that every effort would be made to find answers.

"In a population of 60,000 persons," I said, "there must be innumerable questions which people would like to have answered that the books in our library or others that we may buy would answer. The trouble must be that they do not know what books to ask for. They ought to find at the library a person who will receive them cordially and feel it a privilege to search for the books to give them required information and put them into their hands, and borrow or buy books when necessary to give the assistance needed."

The president listened sympathetically, and finally, much to my surprise, said: "Why do not you take the position? You seem to have found out the conditions of the problem to be solved and made a wise decision as to how to solve it." I replied that I had no thought of becoming librarian myself, but was only speaking as a member of the board, and further as moved by a family interest.

After considering the proposition I concluded to accept it for a year, feeling quite sure that in that time I could demonstrate the practicability and usefulness of my plan. I became interested in the work and remained in the position of librarian of the same library for thirty-eight years. A description of the simple methods adopted in getting a library used for purposes of reference in every-day affairs, and of some of the results during the first five years or so, was given in a supplement to the sixteenth annual report of the Free Public Library. That supplement was, at the request of the Board of Directors, printed as a separate pamphlet and distributed at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The same subject was treated more fully in a paper read at the conference of librarians held in the same place and year at which the American Library Association was formed, entitled "The desirableness of establishing personal intercourse and relations between librarians and readers in popular libraries" (LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 1, pp. 74-81).

The commendation of the methods (and their results) in Worcester in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and in the leading New York papers and the following year in a leading literary journal in London, and comparisons with the accommodations afforded in the last two named cities, are mentioned in the closing portions of my library reminiscences recently published by the Boston Book Company.

Mr. Foster of Providence necessarily delegated all personal intercourse to assistants (LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 4, p. 80), if the librarian is to be occupied, as he was, in preparing manuscript or printed bibliographies. He afterwards opened a bureau of information in his library. This is an excellent feature, but it has always seemed to me that with or without a bureau, if this kind of work is to be delegated to assistants, several well educated persons should be instructed to do it, and that if the head of a library of moderate size is the best person in the library to render personal assistance he should take some share in it and let assistants do some work that he would otherwise perform. Of course, in a very large institution some especial person of large accomplishments, with such assistants as he needs, should do the work, or better still the library should where possible

have experts in different branches of knowledge to whom to refer inquirers.

The contributions which I made to the accelerated library movement which began in this country in 1876 have been described briefly in the closing portions of "The public library movement in the United States, 1853-1893," Boston Book Co., 1913. My work as a librarian has been described by me in "Libraries in Worcester" in the "History of Worcester County," compiled by D. H. Hurd, Philadelphia, 1889; "Public libraries of Worcester" in "Worcester of 1898," edited by Franklin P. Rice and published in Worcester; and in an address delivered on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Free Public Library, in 1909, and printed in a pamphlet issued by the library. It was also described in a pamphlet entitled "Samuel Swett Green. Worcester Free Public Library. Director 1867-1871. Librarian 1871-1909," by Professor Zelotes W. Coombs; and in "Samuel Swett Green—An appreciation," by Austin S. Garver, *Worcester Magazine*, v. 12, pp. 36 and 37. The same, somewhat enlarged, appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 34, pp. 269-271.

It may be well to close this account by saying a few words about the way in which I helped to get the city of Worcester to put up a new library building. The city had been induced to buy a lot of land adjoining the older building and the following year it was desirable to start the new structure which was put up as an addition, but was much larger than the original building.

Just as we began to enlighten members of the city government in regard to our needs a movement was started for making expensive expenditures in the schoolhouses of the city for heating and ventilating apparatus. It looked as though it might be difficult to get the committee to recommend these improvements and yet vote money for a new library building the same year.

I suggested that the board of directors of the library call a special meeting and invite the building committee to meet with us. The committee accepted the invitation. I received it with great politeness and escorted it to the room where the directors had assembled and seated the members around the table, putting each member between two members of the board. The president made some remarks explaining why we had come together and then called on me to describe our needs at length. I knew that much depended on the result of the conference and threw myself into the work of making the imperativeness of requirements obvious and being full of the subject spoke not only at length, but with great enthusiasm.

The building committee made a favorable report to the city government and the matter was referred to the finance committee to see if money could be provided. The members of that committee were invited to the library and seated among the directors as in the case of the other committee and the same facts and arguments were enthusiastically presented to them. That committee went back to its room and voted to recommend for the library more than we had asked for, to use in beginning the building. The city government ratified its action.

It was the duty of the building committee of the city government to have plans made and superintend the expenditure of the money, but it wisely asked for a conference with members of the board of directors of the library. At that conference after a little pleasant conversation a prominent member of the board, a very influential citizen, remarked that I knew better than anybody else what was wanted and moved that an architect be designated to work with me in embodying my ideas, and that the superintendent of public buildings of the city be requested to render any assistance that he could. The motion was unanimously carried.

It was easy the year following, the building had been carried along so rapidly, to get money enough to finish it and the following year enough to furnish it. It was in January, 1891, that we occupied the new building in conjunction with the older. Now another large addition or a new building will soon be needed. I trust that the same energy, judicious action and tact will be shown by someone now in authority and the library will secure it.

A VISUAL PRESENTATION OF LIBRARY WORK

By Olive Mayes, *Pratt Institute School of Library Science*

An annual exhibition of the year's work has long been a practice of Pratt Institute. The Library School has hitherto had no part in this, as it was not thought that library work could be graphically shown. This year, however, the vice-director gave to the class the problem of visually presenting the work of the library school so as to make it interesting to the public.

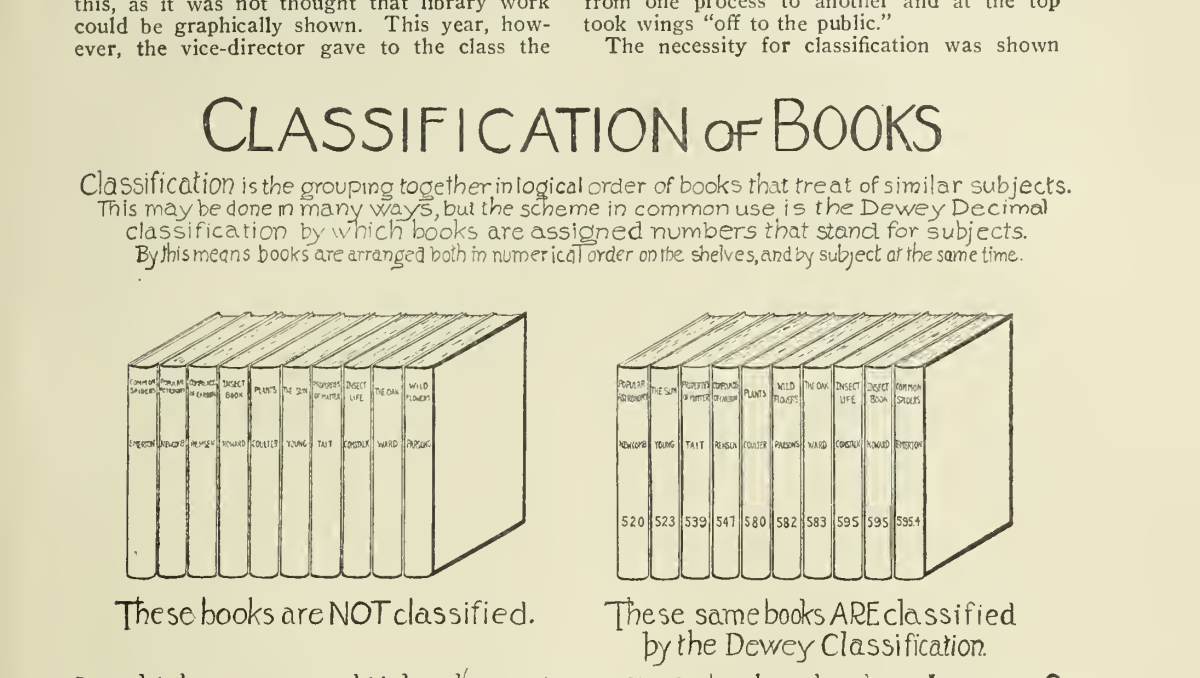
The exhibition was also intended to show that libraries could make use of the same methods of presentation that have been so successfully used by child welfare work, tuberculosis campaigns, etc. The popularity and success of such methods in these fields show how an interest may be created, a conviction of the value of a work deepened, and increased support gained for it. For this reason it was thought librarians might be interested in an account of the way the class worked out this problem.

The reputation of the exhibition of the other institute departments put the Library School on its mettle to maintain the Pratt standard, and with one mind we worked to that end, asking ourselves at every step, "Will the public enjoy this? Will it be intelligible and interesting to the layman?"

After one conference with the vice-director, the preparation and installation of the exhibit were left to the class, three days being given to it before the opening, June 12.

The first exhibit illustrated the various processes of getting a book into the library. A book was actually put through these steps, which were made graphic by a drawing, "The library ladder," whose rungs were the various processes. Books were represented as climbing from one process to another and at the top took wings "off to the public."

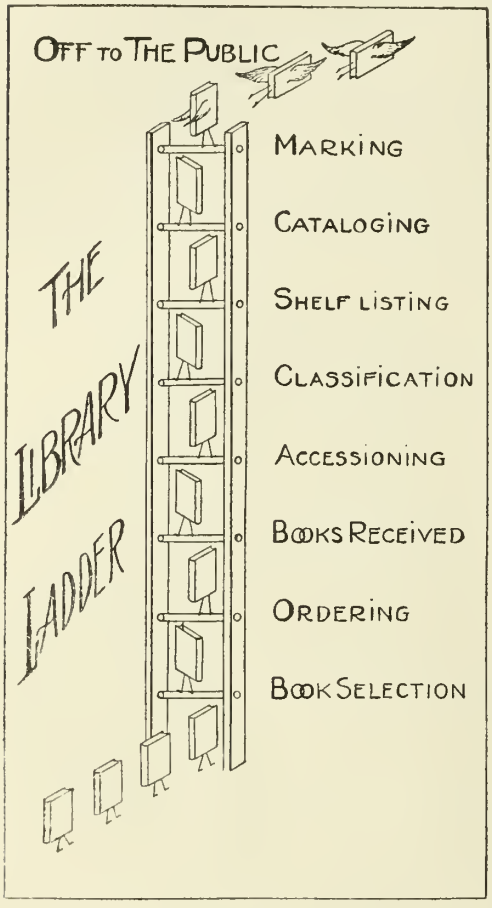
The necessity for classification was shown by a drawing of two groups of books, one a collection of scientific works arranged with no idea of sequence; the other, the same books classified and marked according to Dewey. Underneath was the question, "In which group would it be the easier to find the books on insects?"



What excited as much interest as anything was an exhibit showing the difference poor or good cataloging makes in the use of a book. First there was a new copy of White's "Practical designing," a collection of papers on the minor arts by different authorities. For this there was a single author card attached to the one question it answered by a tape leading to the book. Numerous questions were also attached to which there were no answers. The book thus formed the center of a circle of unanswered questions. Above the table was a placard bearing these terse sentences: "This book looks new. Why? Because nobody knows what is in it. It is poorly cataloged."

The antithesis to this was a soiled and much worn copy of the same book, for which all

the possible author and subject analyticals had been made. Numerous questions, each attached to the cards that answered them, radiated from the book, while above it hung a placard with the following: "This book is worn. Why? It can be reached through 24 sources. It is well cataloged." A high school boy to whom the "poorly



cataloged" exhibit was explained on seeing the worn copy remarked to his companion: "See, it's dirty; it's been used; it's well cataloged."

Next came the Reference department. The greater part of the space allotted to this was used in showing the importance of reference work. A drawing represented the reference library as the keystone of an arch, the other stones being various phases of intellectual activity. The solution of a typical reference problem was illustrated by a circle in which lines representing the aspects of the subject radiated from the question at the center to the circumference where were indicated departments of the library in which the information was found. The books, pamphlets, etc., containing the information were grouped around the chart. A cleverly drawn cartoon showed the reference librarian deep in a book while a swarm of question marks, How? When? Where? What?, etc., buzzed around her.

The reading lists and picture bulletins made by the class for the library were shown. A large map of New England was illustrated by post card pictures of the libraries visited by the class on the spring trip. A collection of materials used in the lectures in printing and binding, including books at different stages of the process of binding were included in the exhibition.

The display was seen by nearly five hundred visitors, ranging from high school students to librarians and teachers. Comments were interesting and freely given; some said that they would use the library more intelligently hereafter; others expressed surprise at the labor involved in making the library so easily accessible. One kindergartner pronounced the exhibition "a remarkable expression of self activity."

As a class, we feel that this undertaking begun with so much trepidation was the best possible review of the year's work, unifying it and giving us a working knowledge of it, and we are also very sure that it is possible to promote an intelligent interest in the work of a library by similar exhibitions.

A LOCAL HISTORY EXHIBITION

BY A SUBURBAN LIBRARIAN

NEITHER Thucydides nor Herodotus could have had more fun out of their histories than did the librarian of, what we must name, the beautiful city of Ease, in working up a history exhibition for the town.

Ease is a mountain city of about 8000 inhabitants and graduated some ten years ago from its township days; like a little girl brought out of the *infra dig.* habit of short skirts and long braids into dignified citydom—girlhood's coiled hair and lengthened gowns.

To say that the city is beautiful is a stereotyped and inadequate expression of its individual charm, perched as it is on land some 500 feet above sea level, sheltered from all neighboring towns by walls of trees, so that it has also been called The City in the Woods.

The rich old Revolutionary days have touched it with the pathos and reverence of that marvellous struggle—days whose misty beauty lives on in the loyal hearts and cheerful faces of the splendid, quiet, law abiding folk who still people the valley round about where Ease studs the swiftly rising hilltop.

So, this was the city and this the valley, wherein the local librarian was bold enough, after three months' incumbency, to undertake an exhibition of historical material that would

1. Give impulse to local historical research.
2. Promote civic spirit.
3. Preserve the fast disappearing records of the township's beginning and early days.
4. Instruct the school children and the newcomers in the history of their immediate locality.

The welcome which the exhibit received; the local enthusiasm and patriotism; the almost touching eagerness with which the old-time resident came to browse over the records and photographs of old scenes that brought back to him the days of his boyhood; these in themselves, apart from any technical value, seemed to justify all the work of preparing such an exhibit, and to make it seem as though it might not be an impertinence to suggest to a suburban brother "Do thou likewise."

It was begun in this wise: First, the old residents were pumped in order to get their attitude toward such an exhibit. This was perhaps more discouraging than anything else.

For the oldest inhabitant said: "Well, I guess there's nothing left but me—I'm the only relic here." His sarcasm turned to amusement, however, when he received the answer:

"Well, we'll take you, then—if you don't mind going into a glass case."

Little by little, enthusiasm was aroused. The people began to talk about it, skeptically, at first, to be sure—but still it was talk. There wasn't any "real history," they said, but still if old cradles, or broken door knockers, or pewter candlesticks of the last century made history, *why, then*—"

It was, after all, the valley people who did the most—the *real* people—those simple, hardy folk as yet unspoiled by motor cars and auction bridge. They knew little and cared less for framed genealogies. They spoke little of their Revolutionary or Mayflower forbears, nor had they joined the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution. But they would quietly lead one to their cupboards and say—"This old bullet here, you see? My son found that fifteen years ago buried in our old chimney. The Hessians fired it in 1780 from the battlefield yonder. Why, it was our old neighbor's grandfather whose brother was killed that day."

Or, "See, all these arrow-heads were found in our cornfield—my father turned them up in ploughing. The Indians used to come in that cornfield when he was a little boy." And so the little wicked, glittering flints would be poured into your outstretched hands.

These valley people—how generously they offered up their treasures—brass candlesticks and old mahogany cradles at which our scientific disciples of Modern Hygiene would shake sad heads of omen—though the youngsters who crowed and kicked in them grew into twice the health of modern childhood and in time rocked lusty children of their own in the same unscientific cradles.

We go stumbling from one record to another sure we have our trail. Suddenly, we find a new and entirely unexpected link and are led to where the thing actually did happen.

Yes, there is the house itself with the quaint old windows and the colonial pillars, the house on which the Hessians put a regular "pass over" chalk mark, to show that all else might be pillaged but this house must stand inviolate; not because of protection for the male first-born, but because of the appeal of distress from a gentle woman to the Hessian commander who, in spite of his fierce black mustachios and his glittering uniform (and though a Hessian) was a man of heart.

Along such delightful byways and bramble patches of history does the preparation of a local history exhibit lead you.

Was there an old spring-house down there by the cross-roads? Search among old county maps and perhaps you will find a marginal picture of it. Was the first seminary moved and turned into a club house? Photograph it, point out where it used to stand and get some old resident who remembers it to describe it as it used to be.

Do not consider any information that comes to you too trivial to be set down. And get everything into black and white. Once Ease itself—not many decades past—was only a railroad platform, a well of water, and four houses. Is it worth while to know all there is to be known of such simple beginnings?

There is certainly a side of history broader and more human than the view the school child gets from his textbook. Then why not the History Exhibit as a means to impart it? When the pupil sees the real autograph letter of General Washington, handles the cannon-ball picked up from the battlefield, the mortar that the Indian himself has used to grind his corn, the flintlock musket carried to the battlefield by some brave fellow who died there and left it behind him, will history be quite the same uninteresting assemblage of cold dates and dull names again to this pupil? I'll warrant the battle will be a real battle—the general a man, the cause a cause worth knowing about as it was worth fighting and dying for.

The scope of such an exhibit is potential—it may be developed into a budget as well as history exhibit. This would be desirable for it would mean a complete presentation of the town as it has been and as it is today, in logical and convincing form.

But perhaps the most desirable feature is a happy grouping of objects—to reconstruct graphically each stage of development and to let the material collected speak for itself.

After all what reconstructs for us so convincingly the life of our great-grandparents as the simple presentation of the implements they used in their daily routine of life? There

is the old warming pan and foot-warmer, the pewter that used to stand in proud array upon the old dresser; the old spinning wheels, and the quaintly mottoed crockery and the mournfully stitched old samplers, such as that laboriously worked by a little girl of twelve which begins with the doleful lines:

"Now the tide of youth is o'er
I find me on Life's mirthless shore."

From such things do we not find that the Past is a kindly teacher who, in pointing out to us the work of hands and minds long since stilled in death, proves to us again the goodness of our heritage and commands us to go forward with a mind to the legacies that we ourselves shall leave to those who follow after. M. R. H.

TEST CASE OF LAW LIBRARY LAW IN OHIO COURT

Suit has been filed in the Supreme Court of Ohio by trustees of the Columbus Law Library Association to compel the county auditor and the clerk of the police court to turn over to them certain fees allotted to the library by statute.

This provides that 10 per cent. of the police court fines in state criminal cases, probate court fines in state cases and fees of the county clerk be used for the support of the County Law Library. These funds were withheld, by order of Prosecuting Attorney Turner, after discovery a year ago of defalcation in the fund.

Should the law not be upheld by the court the Library Association in some counties would be in a predicament. The state bureau of accounting is said to have found instances in which the library revenues have been mortgaged several years ahead for the purchase of books. In one case it is rumored an association used the first $500 obtained to buy books, whereupon the association disbanded and the lawyer members divided the books among themselves.

BOSTON COÖPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAU

Much interest has been shown in the work of the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau, and many questions have been asked concerning its practical operation. To answer these questions and show just what kind of work is being accomplished by the bureau, Mr. G. W. Lee, its secretary and treasurer, has prepared the following brief summary:

"This bureau is 'a voluntary association of persons and organizations for mutual assistance in the ascertainment of sources and supplies (generally local) of information, whether these exist in printed or written form, or simply as mental equipment, and whether rendered available by purchase or by loan or gift.'

"Up to March of this year there was only a clearing house service of registered participants, plus the general knowledge of the one in charge (Mr. John Ritchie, jr., at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), for which the members either paid nothing, simply giving a list of topics in which they were proficient or books they had to loan, and were of the A class; or else paid $2, entitling them to the *Bulletin* and the clearing house service—B class; or else paid $2 and agreed to give information on registered topics—C class, effectually a combination of A and B. Since last March we have had what we call D members, *i.e.*, members who subscribe $25 or more for the period ending with December of this year, entitling them to call Miss Granger, who has headquarters at the Boston Public Library, using the public telephone (Back Bay 21609). She has a record of nearly 200 questions submitted to her to date, some of which were answered by courtesy (*i.e.*, not for D members), and of which the following are the most recent, submitted since the last of October:

1. History of the cotton industry in France.
2. Description of the coal handling plant in a prominent cotton mill.
3. Is there a camp fire club in Boston?
4. Hebrew and Yiddish folklore scenes and stories.
5. Description of the iron crown of Lombardy.
6. Book showing mahogany and gilt mirrors.
7. Japanese exclusion law.
8. Copy of a certain German patent.
9. Text-book in inorganic chemistry, using Gothic symbols.
10. Figures on electric lighting in America in the last three years.
11. New California banking law.
12. Information on alignum.
13. Who are the chairman and secretary of the New England Railroad Conference?

"The Harvard College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculties, as well as the Public Library, figure in answering these questions, and, of course, there were appeals to many private concerns. For example, on one or more occasions the following have been appealed to as sources of information: The Walter M. Lowney Company, Thomas G. Plant Company, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Board of Health, Civic League, Henry Siegel Company, Dennison Manufacturing Company, College of Pharmacy, Chamber of Commerce, Social Law Library, Social Service Library, and many others, besides writing to other cities.

"Since Nov. 1 a second inter-library worker, Mr. A. C. Smith, has been employed. He makes his headquarters at the office of Stone & Webster for the present, getting a list of reference books and personal sources of information available in the vicinity."

CALIFORNIA'S NEW STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

An educational school to prepare librarians for California cities and counties, to begin in the State Library in the capitol Jan. 1, is announced by State Librarian Gillis.

The course of instruction will be conducted along the lines of a regular school. Examinations for competency will be given at intervals by the state civil service commission. No tuition will be charged at the school.

Generally speaking, the course will last one year, and will embrace such subjects as library economy, including the technical subjects of cataloging, classifying and the general problems of library administration. The number of students will be limited.

The faculty of the new school will be as follows: James L. Gillis, librarian; Milton J. Ferguson, assistant librarian; Sarah S. Oddie, head of the catalog department, and in charge of the library school; Margaret Dold, assistant in library school; Mary E. G. Morton, head of the English department of the Sacramento high school, lecturer in modern literature; Julia K. Blanchard, of the faculty of the commercial department, Sacramento high school, lecturer in business practice as applied to library administration; Lauren W. Ripley, librarian of the Sacramento Public Library, lecturer in public library methods, the relation between the public library and the schools.

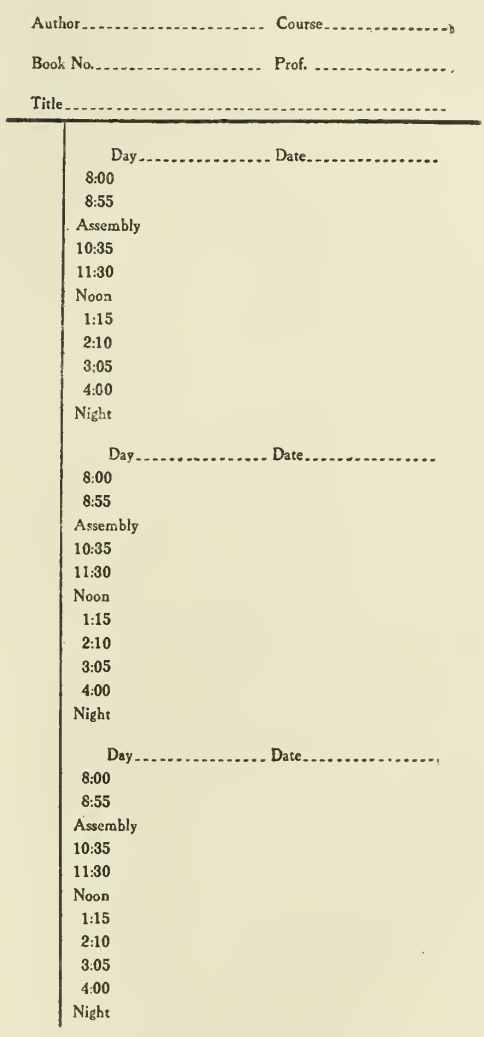
The faculty will be assisted by the heads of departments of the California State Library, as follows:

Laura Steffens, second assistant librarian and editor of *News Notes of California Libraries;* Melvin G. Dodge, legislative reference librarian; Margaret Eastman, head of order department; Susan T. Smith, reference librarian; Eudora Garoutte, head of California department; Alice J. Haines, head of documents department; Mabel R. Gillis, head of books for the blind department; Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer; Mrs. Annie L. Blanchard, shelf lister; Annie Lowry, in charge of periodicals and binding.

HANDLING BOOKS FOR COLLATERAL READING

One of the greatest problems in a school or college library is the management of collateral reading books. Assignments will be made in books which must be read before the next class. There may be fifty students in the class and only one or two copies of the book in the library. A student will have only one or two vacant periods for this reading, and unless he can obtain the book at one of those periods he will not be able to report on the required reading.

The use of collateral reading cards has solved the problem of reserving books ahead of time and for a given period. A card four inches wide and nine inches long of medium weight tag board, printed on both sides, is used. Reference to the cut of a collateral card used in the University of Southern California Library shows the days divided by class periods and a period for over night. A student may sign his name for any period in the day or for over night not more than one week in



advance, and the book will be reserved for him at that period. Books reserved for over night may be taken from the library any time after three o'clock if not reserved for a later period, and must be returned to the library before the end of the first period the following morning. A fine of five cents per period is charged on books not returned at the end of the period for which they are reserved.

The name of the student is checked on the

collateral card when the book is taken, and the last person whose name is checked is held responsible for the book until it is returned.

The regular book check is taken from the book and charged to "Coll." filed in a separate tray where all collateral checks are filed, and the collateral card written up and placed in the book. For convenience all collateral reading books are placed in a separate room. An attendant is in charge of the desk, and it is his duty to see that all books are returned on time. Very little trouble is experienced in this regard, as the students appreciate the privilege of being able to reserve a book for a certain period and know that they will have it for that period.

Some months seven hundred books have been assigned for collateral reading with a circulation of over ten thousand. In some of the large classes one book has often circulated over two hundred and fifty times during one month.

Charlotte M. Brown,
Librarian University of Southern California.

NEW QUARTERS OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

On the week of Aug. 18 the main library of the Cleveland Public Library system moved to new temporary quarters on the fifth and sixth floors of the Kinney & Levan building, 1375 Euclid avenue, the largest store building in Cleveland.

By moving one department and office at a time, the transfer of 250,000 books and all the library and business equipment was accomplished without closing the doors of the library to the public for a single day.

In its new quarters in the Kinney & Levan building the library has gathered in a part of the fifth floor, executive and business offices, storage and work rooms, which, for lack of room, had been scattered in two outside buildings and on three floors of the old main building, connected only by telephone. On the sixth floor are now shelved many thousands of books which have been stored in outside buildings and branches, and thus have been practically useless to the public.

That part of the library open to the public occupies the whole of the sixth floor. It fronts on Euclid avenue, extends back 447 feet, and occupies 36,600 square feet on a single floor and over 19,000 on another floor, and has a stack aisle of 225 feet.

The new steel stack, with those moved from the old library, has a capacity of nearly 300,000 volumes. The library has shelved 250,000 volumes, leaving room for a growth of 50,000 during the six or more years which will elapse before the new main library which is to be built at the Civic Center of Cleveland will be completed.

To the visitor entering through the east door, the long stretch of the library presents an attractive sight, and there is a fine view of Lake Erie from the north end. There is good natural light in the library, and the artificial lighting is the most approved indirect electric system. There are two passenger and two freight elevators, and more than adequate emergency exits.

In equipping the new building, the cases and furniture from the old building have been largely used, the most important addition being the steel stack noted above. One notable improvement has been made for the convenience of readers, however, in providing 125 new individual reading or study tables, each with an attached rack for the reader's working collection of books.

The main library has taken the opportunity of its removal to new quarters to make several changes in organization. The adult book collection is now arranged as a departmental library, that is, the circulating and reference collections are now combined, and all the books on the same general subjects are now shelved together. There are two special collections: the "Popular Library," including the fiction and a selection of popular classed books, and the general reference collection, including encyclopedias, bound periodicals and their indexes, and other material for "ready reference" service.

The rest of the adult collection is shelved by subject down the length of the great room in the following order: 1, Sociology, including the John G. White collection of folklore; 2, Religion and philosophy; 3, Science and technology; 4, Books in foreign languages; 5, Literature and language; 6, History, travel and biography; 7, Fine arts. This arrangement, bringing together, as it does, the resources of the library on each important subject, will, it is hoped, enable the staff to give more effective service and make the library much more useful than ever before.

The main children's department has been organized in the new quarters with a special view to giving assistance to parents and elementary teachers in the selection of books for children's reading in addition to serving the limited number of children who will come here. The hospitable room called the parents' and teachers' room contains two collections of standard children's books, entirely new and in the most attractive editions; the first for circulation, the second arranged by grades for reference. Opening off from this is a club room for teachers' committee meetings and mothers' meetings.

Some additional conveniences that the library is now able to offer are two more club rooms for the use of debating teams, women's clubs, and other organizations. There are also well lighted drafting tables and a photographic dark room for the convenience of persons photographing plates in reference books for reproduction.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUTE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

M. Paul Otlet, who is now visiting the principal libraries and other educational institutions of this country as the representative of the Union of International Associations, was the principal speaker at the dinner given by the Union to Andrew Carnegie when the latter visited the buildings of the Union at Brussels in September.

After paying a tribute to the combination of intelligence, of labor, and of capital which Mr. Carnegie embodied in his business career, M. Otlet devoted the greater part of his discourse to a consideration of what he called Mr. Carnegie's second career, in which the steel king has displayed no less initiative and greatness of conception, namely, the spending of his fortune after its acquisition. Addressing himself directly to Mr. Carnegie, he said:

"It was Books which first of all claimed your attention. The impulse of the printed page seemed to you a benign force that must be grasped, distributed and made widely useful. You have become a founder of libraries, not merely of one, of two, or even of a hundred, but of more than two thousand libraries.

"But it is not enough merely to diffuse knowledge, to teach knowledge already acquired: science must be carried further. And so you established at Washington the Carnegie Institution with its mission of exploring new fields of research and of providing men of science throughout the entire world with the means of carrying on their work.

"But your foundations do not end here. After the Book, after Science, a third order of ideas comes to engage your mind: the problem of Peace and of international relations. First you established the International Bureau at Washington, which has given permanence to the Pan-American Union established among the twenty-two republics of the new world. Next your attention was attracted to the meeting of representatives of forty-six sovereign states at The Hague to organize the administration of universal justice by arbitration, and to realize this aim you have given to the court of arbitration the Palace of Justice.

"And next you have come to see that the labors of the very best diplomacy would remain sterile unless they were based upon popular consent and goodwill, and so you decide to create the 'Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,' with a fund of $10,000,000 at its disposal. It is this endowment which has entered into relations with the Union of International Associations, as also with the Institute of International Law and with the Peace Societies.

"Furthermore, you have created the Hero Fund to recompense bravery and heroism in civil life, and this also you are making international in its scope.

"Before this presentment of what a single man can achieve of great and good one can but feel profoundly moved. And from this Union of International Associations, we ask you to receive today a double tribute—our admiration and our gratitude."

THE RUSSIAN "OBSHCHESTVO BIBLIOTEKOVIEDIENIYA" ("LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.")

By Helen Schoenberg Klein.

The Russian "Obshchestvo Bibliotekoviedieniya," or "Société de Bibliothéconomie," was organized in March, 1909, with the aim of improving and developing library work in Russia by studying the conditions of the Russian libraries, the library experiences and practices of western Europe, and by finding the best methods applicable to the libraries of Russia.

In the year 1910 the first library magazine ever published in Russia was issued.

The first is a hard and trying year in the life of every periodical. Especially was this true of the *Bibliotekar* (*Librarian*). It had no predecessors, thus opening a new era in the Russian literature of library economy. It had no funds but the support of a few enthusiasts; no sympathy from the government or municipal institutions. It had many other difficulties, as the finding of contributors, the collecting of suitable material, for there were no trained librarians in Russia, and library economy was a thing unknown.

The *Bibliotekar* is a quarterly publication, which compares favorably with the American library periodicals. Besides questions of the theory and practice of library work, it has a foreign department, reviews of new books in print, indexes to library and bibliographical literature, and an information bureau, which solves the difficulties confronting the practical worker. It gives much space to the question of library architecture, considering a successful library building to be one of the most essential conditions for the successful development of a library; its book lists are a great help, especially to the provincial librarian, whom the *Bibliotekar* tries to keep in touch with every new current in literature and life. The *Bibliotekar* is the official organ of the Obshchestvo.

One of the first moves of the young society was to form a commission for the studying of "normal plans of inner organization" of libraries. This commission did very valuable work in collecting rich statistical and other material.

Of the many other commissions, the most important are those of library training, library staff, academic libraries, rural libraries, etc.

The most important fact in the life of the Obshchestvo was the first national convention of Russian librarians in December, 1911. Despite the horrible legal conditions and inner

disorganization, despite the fact that the Minister of the Interior refused the petition of the Obshchestvo to allow the Jewish librarians to come to the convention, which was held in St. Petersburg, nevertheless 350 persons participated in it. This convention worked out the plan of activity for the Obshchestvo.

The society also has a rich library of library and bibliographical literature.

Library work has a great future in Russia. This future may be quite far distant though, for it depends entirely upon the general condition of the country. As long as the present abnormal political conditions exist, the activity of the Obshchestvo, as that of all other educational institutions, will be crippled.

A LIBRARY MUSEUM FOR MOSCOW

The Shaniavsky University in Moscow had an attendance of 360 students at the library courses which it conducted last spring. A full description of these courses was printed in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL. The university plans to make the courses a regular part of its curriculum, and is now anxious to start a good library museum. To that end the university makes an appeal to American libraries for (1) sets of publications (reports, bulletins, historical sketches, etc.); (2) books, pamphlets, clippings, etc., relating to library work and bibliography; (3) blanks and forms; and (4) pictures and plans of library buildings. Communications should be addressed to the Shaniavsky Museum, Maous-Place, Moscow.

THE LEIPZIG EXPOSITION OF GRAPHIC ARTS.

In view of the definite action taken by the A. L. A. toward procuring a suitable representation of American books and libraries at the international book exposition to be held in Leipzig in the summer of 1914, it may be of interest to give a brief resume of that part of the exhibition dealing directly with books, their production and distribution.

The exhibits will be grouped by classes, and in most groups the historical development of the subject will be shown, as well as examples of present-day methods and products. The first group will be devoted to graphic art; the second to applied graphics and the art of bookmaking; the third to instruction by the establishment of educational institutes and schools for the book industry. Groups IV to VI deal with the manufacture of paper, stationery and writing materials, and colors. Then comes photography; the technique of reproduction; letter-cutting and letter-founding, and the allied trades of stereotypy and electrotypy; printing processes, raised, flat and engraved plate printing; bookbinding; publishing, including the sale of books at retail and on commission; newspapers, showing the handling of the news department, with methods of advertising and canvassing; machinery used in the printing industry; and measures taken for the protection and welfare of the workers. The group devoted to libraries, bibliography, bibliophily and collections will show equipment of libraries, library plans, views, furniture, catalogs, etc.; public libraries and reading rooms; the bibliography organization of intellectual work; amateur printing, and collections of posters, book plates, stamps, etc. The section for bibliophily will be divided into three sub-divisions. The first will contain memorials of famous bibliophiles, views and catalogs of private libraries and famous auctions of books, books of reference, bibliophile periodicals, etc. The second subdivision is intended for the exhibition of original editions and masterpieces of universal literature, especially remarkable for their text. This section will also include books in fine bindings and those in singular form, autographs, manuscripts *de luxe* of the Renaissance, Oriental editions, and Chinese and Japanese wood engravings. The third subdivision will be entirely occupied by "the library and study of a modern bibliophile."

A complete statement of the extent of the exposition, and the rules prescribed for all exhibitors was printed in the *Publishers' Weekly* for Jan. 18, and has been referred to in earlier numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A. L. A. APPEAL FOR FUNDS

A circular has been sent out by the committee appointed by the A. L. A., asking for funds to finance the A. L. A. exhibit. This will be followed shortly by a request for definite material for exhibition purposes from different libraries. This material will be collected and prepared for transportation at the central building of the New York Public Library, which has given space for that purpose.

The committee wishes to correspond with any library having hinged frames for exhibition use which it wishes to dispose of.

State dimensions of the frames and wood of which they are made, and whether they are for placing upon the wall or upon the floor. Address all communications to Mary E. Robbins, Secretary, Room 75, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth avenue, New York.

The circular which has been sent out is as follows:

"The A. L. A. having voted to participate in the International Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts, to be held in Leipzig from May to October, 1914, the committee having charge of the matter has outlined the following possible arrangement of the exhibit, to present library progress in all phases during the past three decades:

A.—Circulating libraries.

1. Work with public in general.
2. Work with children.
3. Work with students and teachers.
4. Work with special classes.

5. Extension work.
6. Forms—binding, administration, etc.

B.—College and reference libraries:
1. General work.
2. Instruction of students.
3. Extension work.
4. Forms—binding, administration, etc.

C.—Special libraries.

D.—Library commissions, associations, clubs, etc.

E.—Library training.

F.—Apparatus. Printed material; charts showing comparative growth of libraries and population, etc.

"The responses received by the German committee in charge indicate that France, Italy, Switzerland, and Scandinavia are to be represented. Thus an excellent opportunity will be given to compare the library work done in this country with that done elsewhere, and to call attention to the recent advance in library methods and use in the United States.

"A creditable exhibit cannot be made without ample funds. In order to carry out the above plan, or any that may be finally agreed upon, the committee estimates that about $3500 will be needed. Exhibits must be assembled, prepared, packed, and transported. Someone must be in attendance at the exhibit to represent the association (the desirability of having such a representative is practically the unanimous opinion of all consulted). The association has voted an appropriation of $500, but it is the desire of the committee not to trench upon the resources of the A. L. A.

"With this end in view an appeal is made to libraries, trustees, librarians and friends to make as liberal a money contribution as possible. Many tentative subscriptions have been made. We now ask for definite amounts.

"In some instances where trustees have felt that contributions could not be made directly from the library appropriations, librarians have volunteered to raise the funds among friends.

"May we ask you to aid the cause in a substantial manner, with the understanding that any unused balance will be returned pro rata?

"No assessment can be made, but the committee must know as soon as possible what funds it may count upon. It will, therefore, greatly appreciate it if you will let it know at once the probable amount of your contribution.

"It has been suggested that some estimate of the sums that might be appropriate to different classes of libraries or organizations would be welcomed. The following table has been prepared accordingly. This is not to be considered as an assessment, but merely as a maximum suggestion. Any lesser sums will be gladly accepted:

Class 1. Libraries over 500,000 vols., $200.
Class 2. Libraries between 100,000 and 500,000 vols., $100.
Class 3. Libraries 50,000-100,000 vols., $50.
Class 4. Libraries under 50,000 vols., $25.
Class 5. Library commissions with income over $10,000, $50.
Class 6. Library commissions with income less than $10,000, $25.
Class 7. Library organizations with membership over 500, $50.
Class 8. Library organizations with membership 200-500, $25.
Class 9. Library organizations with membership 100-200, $10.
Class 10. Library organizations with membership less than 100, $5.

"Another circular asking for material to be exhibited will be sent out in a short time.

"All replies should be sent to Miss Mary E. Robbins, Room 75, New York Public Library, 476 Fifth avenue, New York City.

FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman.*
MARY W. PLUMMER.
MARY E. AHERN.
ANNA R. PHELPS.
MARY E. ROBBINS, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE second meeting of the American Library Institute will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel in New York City on Monday, Dec. 1. Ten fellows and one member of the Institute Board will be elected at this meeting, and an amendment to the constitution so as to have only one meeting a year will be considered.

At the afternoon and evening sessions, which open at 2:30 and 8:15 respectively, the following addresses will be given. The first on "Physical efficiency" will be by Dr. George J. Fisher, secretary of the Physical Department of the International Y. M. C. A. in New York City. This will be followed by an address by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, on "Recruiting college men and women for the ranks of librarians." Melvil Dewey will speak on "The general tendency of the library profession," C. H. Gould, of McGill University, on "Appraising the value of a book collection," and H. L. Koopman, of Brown University, on "Book storage." There will also be a general discussion on the advisability of smaller and fewer library meetings.

LIBRARY ACTIVITY OF STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS

THE growing attention paid to libraries by state bureaus of education must be a source of gratification to all who are interested in "efficiency" library administration. It is due undoubtedly first of all to the growing importance of the library in educational work as well as in practical affairs, but hardly less to the intelligence of those now at the head of the leading educational bureaus. The reports of the United States Commissioner of the Bureau of Education for 1912, of the New York Commissioner

of Education, and of the Ontario Minister of Education for the same year are excellent illustrations of the new conditions.

To all who are interested in the educational work of the library—and in a broad sense all its work must be considered educational—the entire report of the United States Commissioner of Education will be of interest. It is possible in this place, however, to call attention to one chapter only, that on "Recent aspects of library development," by John D. Wolcott, acting librarian of the bureau. The features of this survey of greatest general interest, perhaps, are a resume of the returns received in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the A. L. A. in October on the subject of instruction in use of books and libraries in colleges and universities; a resume of recent progress in rural library extension, and in library service to foreigners. It is a pity that the chapter is so short, in other words that it could not be made more detailed and include references to the important library literature of the year. Such an annual is more needed each year.

The report of the New York Commissioner of Education is of even greater interest than usual. It contains, in addition to the reports of the state librarian, the Division of school libraries, the Library School, and other divisions, the report of the state historian, who on Dec. 11, 1911, became head of the new Division of history in the department.

Of these several reports that of the state librarian is of the greatest interest. It is, in short, an account of the problems which were presented by the destruction of the library and by the completion of the new building for its accommodation. Mr. Wyer's statement of the policy to be pursued in gathering the new library collection will, I am sure, gratify all, also his plans for centralizing the distribution of New York state documents, for continuing the "Annual index to legislation," and for compiling a bibliography of New York state publications. It is devoutly to be hoped that the legislature will authorize the centralization of document distribution as proposed, and that it will make the appropriation necessary to employ an indexer to prepare the "Index to legislation" for 1909 and 1910.

Among new undertakings, the one of most immediate value, perhaps, is the special reference service to schools and colleges in connection with debating which the library proposes to establish. Of this Mr. Wyer says: "The state library now proposes to maintain a special collection embracing the principal references on all questions that are prominent for current use in debate work. By means of these special collections, its traveling libraries, its use of all schools and other libraries as branches, it proposes to render all possible assistance to schools doing debate work."

The report of the School libraries division also will be read with great interest, and especially the recommendation of the chief of the division, Mr. Williams, that every large high school should employ a professional librarian, and that the librarian should be given the status of a teacher rather than that of a clerk.

The report of the Ontario Inspector of Public Libraries, Mr. Munsey, contained in the report of the Minister of Education, shows the remarkable progress which is being made in that province. One of the most instructive features of this is the coöperation between the state office and the library association. The Minister of Education, the report says, has doubled for the second time the legislative grant annually paid to the library association, in addition to printing the annual report of its proceedings, and the quarterly "Selected list of books," prepared under the direction of a committee of the association.

W. Dawson Johnston.

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary and superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, died on Wednesday, Oct. 22. Death came from Bright's disease in an acute form. The preceding Saturday Dr. Thwaites, apparently in the best of health, lunched with friends and discussed a number of library school and library commission matters with all his accustomed interest and vigor—his last words on subjects in which he had so long been interested.

Dr. Thwaites was born of English parents in Dorchester, Massachusetts. May 15, 1853. In 1866 the family removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where in the intervals won from farm labor, school-teaching, and newspaper work, he systematically pursued the collegiate courses prescribed by Harvard and Yale. In 1874 he was admitted to Yale as a graduate student, and for a year and a half devoted himself mainly to the study of history. Returning to Wisconsin, he acted for ten years as managing editor of the *State Journal* at Madison. During the latter portion of this period he was consciously preparing himself for his life work, for which he was designated by the discriminating appreciation of Dr. Lyman Draper and his own tastes. In 1886 he was chosen to succeed Dr. Draper as executive head of the State Historical Society, in which position he continued until his death.

He found a collection unique in the size and character of its manuscript material and especially strong in its books on genealogy and western history. Dr. Thwaites set out with the threefold purpose of maintaining its special strength, of filling in the gaps, and of rendering it generally useful to the community and to the world of scholarship.

To accomplish these purposes it was necessary to retain the confidence of his associates

and to win the interest and support of the public. The most difficult and the most important step was the establishment of relations with the state university. It required rare courage and foresight to propose for the society a single building which should house its treasures and the university library. The new building, to every detail of which Mr. Thwaites devoted his closest attention, commanded the approval of scholars the country over, and gave the society a position within the state which assured its support and development. His mastery of the technical details of library management received recognition in his election in 1900 to the presidency of the American Library Association.

As an editor of historical material Dr. Thwaites is known the country over. He edited ten volumes of "Collections" of the society, and an index of these and the preceding ten was under way at the time of his death. A more personal undertaking was his edition of the "Jesuit Relations," in seventy-three volumes, which at once took rank with the leading source publications of American history. Following this came an edition of "Early western travels," in thirty-three volumes, and the "Lewis and Clark journals," in five volumes.

In addition to these editorial labors Dr. Thwaites wrote all sorts of articles, from sketches, short addresses, accounts of travels, to that most difficult but little appreciated product, the text-book for elementary schools. The most important of his books were his "Wisconsin," in the American Commonwealth Series, "France in America," in the American Nation Series, and his lives of "Father Marquette" and "Daniel Boone."

Mr. Thwaites was a member and an active worker in a number of organizations affecting scholarship and library work of every kind. The amount and quality of his work alike compelled admiration. He possessed a rare facility for mastering the technique of a subject. With this technical efficiency went a serenity of mind, firmly based on a broad and simple philosophy of life, which enabled him to pass from task to task unflurried and without waste of energy. This same serenity, accompanied by an unusual charm of manner, enabled him to work with others, and to bind to himself by the strongest ties those with whom he was associated. In this fact lay the secret of his success as an administrator, a collector, a colleague, a teacher and a leader.

He was the able administrator of a splendid library; the collector of a wealth of historical treasures; the scholarly historian; the well known author of authoritative books of history. But those who knew him personally think of him first of all as a modest, courteous gentleman. Conscious only that he was a friend, helpful, considerate, faithful and just, they never found him wanting. His life was beautiful from every point of view—ideal in its home relations as in all relations with the outside world.

MID-WINTER MEETINGS

The usual mid-winter library meetings will again be held this year in Chicago, the dates being Wednesday, Dec. 31, to Friday, Jan. 2.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, La Salle and Madison streets, five blocks west of the Chicago Public Library and one block south. The following special reduced rates for rooms have been granted by the management:

Room without bath, $1.50 per day and up.

Room with private bath, $2 per day and up.

Rate per person will be the same, whether one or two persons occupy the room.

Two connecting rooms with private bath can be had for two persons for $4.50 (that is, $2.25 each) to $8 ($4 each) per day; for four persons, $7 to $12 and upward.

Rooms without bath have running water, telephone, and automatic heat control, and occupants have the privilege of using the public bath in the same corridor without charge.

Meetings will be held in the Red Room, on the nineteenth floor of the Hotel La Salle, in other rooms of the hotel, and in the directors' room of the Chicago Public Library, the room adjoining A. L. A. headquarters.

Reservation, stating time of arrival, should be made with the manager of the Hotel La Salle.

Besides the well-equipped dining rooms of the Hotel La Salle there are many restaurants with a wide range of service and price in close proximity to the hotel. All the leading theaters are within a few blocks of the La Salle.

The Executive Board will meet on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, at the Hotel La Salle.

The Council will meet in the directors' room of the Chicago Public Library on Thursday morning, Jan. 1, and probably again on Friday morning, Jan. 2. Program and more definite information will be mailed later to the individual members.

The Publishing Board will meet in Chicago during the week, the exact time to be determined later.

The League of Library Commissions will meet at the Hotel La Salle on Wednesday, Dec. 31, both morning and afternoon, and on Thursday morning, Jan. 1.

The Round Table of Library Schools will meet at 9.30 the morning of Friday, Jan. 2, at the Hotel La Salle. Those members of library school faculties whose names have been sent in by the schools as likely to be present at the school luncheon after the meeting will have places assigned at the luncheon. Correspondence concerning the meeting and the luncheon should be sent to Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, chairman, University of Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.

NORWEGIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

After having met regularly for five consecutive years, Norwegian librarians at the sixth annual meeting in Stavanger, Oct. 25, established a national library association. The membership includes librarians, libraries and persons interested in the movement, the latter without right to vote. The officers for the ensuing year are Mr. H. Nyhuus and A. Arnesen, of the Public Library of Christiania, Arne Kildal, Bergen, Jens Jensen, Hamar, and Miss Maja Schaaning, Trondhjem.

State Library Associations

KANSAS-MISSOURI JOINT MEETING

The fourteenth annual meeting was held at St. Joseph, Oct. 22-24, 1913. By invitation of President Rush and the Executive Board of the Missouri Library Association this fourteenth annual meeting was held jointly with the Kansas Library Association.

Miss Mary E. Ahern, of the American Library Association, Miss Maud van Buren, of the American Civic Association, Mr. Jay William Hudson, of the University of Missouri, especially invited guests of the two associations, members of the Board of the St. Joseph Public Library, and members of the two state associations made this a memorable gathering.

The meeting was called to order Wednesday, Oct. 22 at 3.15 p.m. by Mr. Rush, president of the Missouri Library Association.

Mr. Rush, after a few words of greeting, introduced Rabbi Louis Bernstein, president of the Library Board of St. Joseph Public Library, who most cordially welcomed the visitors to St. Joseph, "The road to Paradise." Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, president of the Kansas Library Association, made a pleasing response saying that "In the hands of your friends" was synonymous with this gathering at St. Joseph.

Mr. James L. King, librarian of Kansas State Library in Topeka, gave the address of the afternoon, entitled "Without the love of books, the richest man is poor." He quoted with easy familiarity from authors new and old, and praised the writers who have enriched our lives with the grace and charm of song and story.

Miss Mary E. Ahern, of Chicago, editor of *Public Libraries* and the representative of the American Library Association at this joint meeting, gave the evening address, "The fifth kingdom and the keeper of its treasures." To her the kingdom of books belongs with the mineral, animal, vegetable and spiritual kingdoms, and the librarian is its keeper. "Librarians must not yield to the idea that mere association with books makes one learned. They must not lose the inclination and facility for a study of the soul of books. The library serves its purpose best when the right book gets to the right person at the right time, even if there are some defects in the system."

The field frolic followed Miss Ahern's talk. The guests were invited to the children's room. On the way down stairs queerly wrapped favors were presented to each guest, and inside these were whistles and fools' caps. Immediately the air, so recently enriched with the words of famous literary geniuses, was filled with laughter and shrill whistles. Wearing the dunce caps all crowded about the witch's kettle in the center of the room, where Miss Martina Martin, president of the St. Joseph Story-telling League, dressed as an old negro aunty, sat telling ghost stories, and made every one feel Eugene Field's delight in fairies and witches as she told us the story of "Tailbone." Later she appeared as a witch, and so transfixed her audience that even the wisest had to do her bidding, and so Mr. Bostwick played Yankee Doodle on a comb, a quartet sang "My bonnie lies over the ocean," and others did amusing stunts.

The stereopticon, which threw on the canvas the picture story of Hänsel and Gretel, delighted all. This is owned by the St. Joseph Public Library and used in the children's room. Hallowe'en refreshments were served and all had a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Thursday morning, after the business sessions, each librarian attended the round table which would interest him most. Miss Ahern conducted the Small libraries round table, and Mr. Bostwick conducted the Large libraries round table.

The first discussion was on "Sex problems in the selection of juvenile literature." Miss Osburn, of Baldwin, Kansas, led the discussion, and was followed by Miss McLachlan, of Hannibal, and Mr. Wright, of Kansas City.

The next discussion was about the typewriter, rotary neostyle, multigraph, writer press, cameragraph and kinetoscope as librarians' tools. Miss Francis, Topeka, Kansas, led the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Wright.

The discussion of the practical care of pamphlets, clippings and pictures was opened by Mr. Bundy, Leavenworth, Kansas, and followed by Miss Burger, Kansas City, and Mr. Cunningham, Rolla. A most interesting exhibit of scrap books, mounted pictures, and suggestions for holiday entertainments was sent by the St. Louis Public Library.

Branches in city school buildings had able champions in Mrs. Greenman, Kansas City, Kansas, Mr. Blackwelder, St. Louis, and Mr. Wright, Kansas City.

As is the purpose of round tables, no definite conclusions were decided upon, but the interesting discussions benefited and informed all present.

Mr. Kerr conducted the College and university libraries round table, where were discussed the care and use of clippings and pam-

phlets, steps advisable in the systematizing of unorganized institution libraries, how to reach the community outside the campus, and the possibilities of extension work.

The opening address Thursday afternoon was by another guest of the two associations, Miss Maud van Buren, librarian for several years and now lecturer for the American Civic Association. She spoke on "The observations of an itinerant librarian," and we all hoped we did not belong to three of the kinds she talked about, the phlegmatic, the indifferent, or the complacent librarian. Her address urged all to even greater and larger usefulness in librarianship.

Mr. Jay William Hudson, professor of philosophy of the University of Missouri, and a guest of the association, gave a most inspiring address on "American ideals in fiction." Besides the 100 or more librarians, this address was attended by the entire teaching staff of the St. Joseph public schools.

Mr Hudson praised the American novel, and said that it was the original source for opinions about the life and tastes of the American people. Democracy must be the keynote of the real American novel, and it is found in those of many American authors, and particularly in those of William Dean Howells. Mr. Hudson's original ideas and his fluent use of English make him a most interesting and entertaining lecturer, and the applause following his address voiced the appreciation of his audience.

The evening was spent at the Country Club, and the St. Joseph Library Board entertained and regaled their guests most bountifully. The club house, with its beautiful oak paneling and beaming, its colonial dining room, and shrubs and flowers sent by the City Park Board was a most festive scene. Rabbi Louis Bernstein was a witty and clever toastmaster, the responses were made by Miss Ahern, Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Hudson, and the serious and the comic were mixed in just the right proportion.

Friday morning following the business sessions came the "Assistants' hour," and Miss Dinsmoor, of Topeka, on "Trials and tribulations of an assistant;" Miss Wessenborn, of St. Louis, on "What an assistant expects of a librarian;" and Miss Brown, of St. Joseph, on "Just suppose," were highly appreciated. Various librarians were called upon to respond to the papers.

The joint meeting closed most appropriately with Mr. Wright's personal talk about "Eugene Field, who made St. Joseph famous."

Mr. Rush, president of the Missouri Library Association, announced the adjournment of the meeting.

All who attended this joint meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Library Associations agreed that it was one of the very best ever held. St. Joseph people showed their interest by attending many of the sessions. Rabbi Louis Bernstein, Mayor Charles Pfeiffer, Superintendent J. A. Whiteford and others attended every meeting.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 22, 23 and 24, 1913.

Thirty-nine members of the Kansas association were present. The committee in charge of the attempt to obtain an enlargement of the powers and support of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, so as to provide a state library organizer, reported the failure of its effort. The press committee (Messrs. Kerr, King and Smith) was continued, and individual members of the association were charged to do faithful personal work for the project. The secretary read encouraging letters from many Kansas libraries, telling of new buildings, enlarged appropriations, better salaries, and increasing public interest and use.

Affiliation with the American Library Association and acceptance of the privilege of membership in the A. L. A. Council was voted. The incoming president and vice-president were named as delegate and alternate. The report of the resolutions committee, heartily adopted, records the thanks of the Kansas Library Association to the officers and members of the Missouri Library Association for the many courtesies shown, the appreciation of St. Joseph hospitality, and the obligation to Mr. Rush and his staff for generous and ever-to-be-remembered entertainment.

The officers elected for 1914 are as follows: president, Mr. J. L. King, State Library, Topeka; first vice-president, Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, Kansas City Public Library; second vice-president, Miss Mary C. Lee, Manhattan Free Public Library; third vice-president, Miss Garnette Heaton, Junction City Public Library; secretary, Miss Clara Francis, State Historical Library, Topeka; treasurer, Mr. Irving R. Bundy, Public Library, Leavenworth; member at large, Mr. A. B. Smith, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.

The Kansas association as a body accompanied Mr. King, the president-elect, to the business session of the Missouri association for the reading of the resolutions and the presentation of the Kansas invitation to Missouri to meet with Kansas at Topeka in October, 1914, at the opening of the new State Historical building.

W. H. Kerr, *Secretary.*

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting was held at St. Joseph, Oct. 22-24, 1913. By invitation of President Rush and the Executive Board, this fourteenth annual meeting was held jointly with the Kansas Library Association. A full account of the joint sessions appears under the heading "Kansas and Missouri Joint Meeting."

The first session of the Missouri Library Association was called to order by President Charles E. Rush at 9.30 a.m. Thursday, Oct. 23. Minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

Report of the treasurer was read and referred to the Auditing committee.

Miss Wagner, chairman of the committee on Missouri bibliography, reported no progress because of lack of funds, and suggested that the committee be discharged. A motion was made by Mr. Blackwelder and carried that the committee on Missouri bibliography be discharged.

Mr. Severance, chairman of the committee to increase attendance at the annual meetings and to ask library boards to pay the expenses of delegates to the annual meeting, reported that each library and library board had been circularized three times, and that a few attending this meeting were there as a result of the circular letters. A motion was made by Mr. Blackwelder and carried that the incoming president appoint a new committee with the same duties to perform.

Mr. Paul Blackwelder, the chairman of the committee to gather data about the desire of the various libraries in the state to become institutional members of the Missouri Library Association at an annual fee of two dollars, reported the following libraries desirous of becoming members: Carthage, Hannibal, Joplin, Kansas City, Missouri Library Commission, Moberly, Mound City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, University of Missouri at Columbia.

The following by-law was voted a part of the constitution of the Missouri Library Association:

"There shall be an institutional membership, carrying an annual fee of two dollars, the proceeds to be deposited in a special fund and used only by vote of the full Executive Board for printing library aids or for other purposes helpful to libraries in the state. All libraries of any kind, including school libraries in the state of Missouri, are eligible for this membership."

Letters were presented from the American Library Association about affiliation of state associations with the American Library Association, and also one from Mr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of an American Library Association committee to ascertain the desirability of being represented at the Leipzig International Exhibition. These letters were ordered posted on the bulletin board to be considered later.

The second business session was called to order by the president at 9.30 a.m. Friday. A motion was made by Mr. Bostwick and carried that the secretary be requested to acknowledge the letter from the American Library Association committee about exhibiting in Leipzig and to notify the committee that the matter has been referred to libraries constituting this association. A motion was made by Mr. Severance and carried that the Missouri Library Association qualify for institutional membership.

The association is thus represented in the American Library Association Council by its president. If the president cannot attend, alternates elected by the association attend. Mr. Blackwelder and Mr. Severance were elected first and second alternates.

District meetings in Missouri were suggested as a field for good work by the president. The discussion by librarians from the smaller libraries showed much interest in the president's suggestion. Miss Wales said that the state could hold three district meetings, using St. Louis Public Library, St. Joseph and Kansas City Public Libraries, and Joplin Public Library as the three places of meeting. A motion was made by Mr. Wright and carried that the suggested plans be left to the new Executive Board with power to act.

Miss Wales then reported on decided growth in the work of the Missouri Library Commission, a publication of a monthly bulletin, a decided expansion in work with clubs, and all this progress in spite of the fact that the commission's headquarters at Jefferson City have been moved three times.

Mr. Severance spoke of the increased activities of the Extension department of the University of Missouri and how the library was coöperating.

Mr. Whiteford, the superintendent of schools at St. Joseph, suggested that the School Library Commission appointed by the state and without funds, be discontinued. He also wished to be able to state at the next meeting of the Missouri State Teachers' Association in St. Louis that it was deemed advisable by the Missouri Library Association that it be discontinued. The discussion disclosed that it performed no duties, and was only causing confusion to those actually in need of aid from the Missouri Library Commission. A motion was made by Mr. Wright and carried that Mr. Bostwick represent the Missouri Library Association at the Missouri State Teachers' Association in St. Louis, and voice the agreement of this association with all Mr. Whiteford's suggestions.

At this point the Kansas Library Association asked if they could be admitted to the session. Mr. King read their resolutions, which were most appreciative of the pleasure and hospitality received at the St. Joseph meeting, and he most cordially invited the Missouri Library Association to meet with the Kansas Library Association at Topeka, Kansas, in the fall of 1914.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read and approved.

Resolved, That the fourteenth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association, in joint conference with the thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association, Oct. 22, 23 and 24, 1913, at St. Joseph, Mis-

souri, has been of practical and mutual benefit. The inspiration for more progressive library work in both states has been fostered.

Our appreciation of the hearty coöperation of our sister association and of the excellent and entertaining addresses by the representatives of other libraries and institutions is sincerely felt and hereby recorded.

The hospitable welcome and reception of the delegates of this conference into the hearts and homes of the good people of St. Joseph has been manifest throughout our entire convention.

Especially to Mr. C. E. Rush, librarian, the board of directors and the staff of the St. Joseph Public Library, the Commerce Club and the administrative heads of the public schools do we wish to express heartiest appreciation of the considerate courtesies extended.

We hope the future holds in store an opportunity for renewal of the pleasant relations.

(Signed) J. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairman.*
MISS FRANCES FORDICE.
MRS. EMMA K. PARSONS.

With your permission we wish to present this suggested minute concerning Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites:

With deep sorrow we record the death of Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, librarian, historian and author. As secretary and superintendent of the Historical Society of Wisconsin Dr. Thwaites has exerted a great influence. He has labored unceasingly as member of the American Library Association, of which he was president in 1900.

He has lived a life of service: a member of the Executive Council of the American Library Association and of the American Library Institute, chairman of the American Historical Manuscript Committee, member of the American Historical Association, and lecturer on American history in the University of Wisconsin.

Testimonies to his varied achievements are impressive, and the Missouri Library Association wishes to add its own. To the memory of his nation-wide and inestimable value we would add our humble and appreciative tribute.

(Signed) J. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairman.*
MISS FRANCES FORDICE.
MRS. EMMA K. PARSONS.

After the reading of the last resolution, a motion was made by Mr. Bostwick and carried that the resolution expressing our regret at the loss of Dr. Thwaites be adopted and that the secretary send a copy to the family.

The report of the committee on nominations (Paul Blackwelder, Mary B. Swanwick and Nancy C. McLachlan) was: president, Miss Florence Whittier; first vice-president, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer; second vice-president, Miss Eleanor Hawkins; secretary, Mr. Jesse Cunningham; treasurer, Miss Alice Gladden.

It was moved and carried that the president cast the ballot in favor of the above nominees, and the meeting then adjourned.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association, Miss Elisa Willard, president, was held at Erie, Pa., Oct. 9 and 10. Headquarters were at the Hotel Lawrence, and 85 attended.

The meeting was divided into four sessions, each presenting papers and discussions full of help and interest. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. J. F. Downing, vice-president of the board of Erie Library trustees, and inspired all with the spirit of cordiality and enjoyment.

The papers at the first session, the afternoon of Oct. 9, were presented by Mr. Charles Lose, on "Outdoor books"; Mr. Charles Wright, on "Books of travel"; Miss McIlvaine, on "Irish literature"; and Mr. McClelland, on "Technical books," and could not have been excelled in quality and were thoroughly enjoyed. In the evening we had the pleasure of hearing a fine dramatic reading by Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker, who rendered "The piper."

Friday morning session opened with the "roll call" on "What is the most interesting thing your library has done this year?" This was responded to by one-minute talks by forty different librarians, and proved of great aid in conveying in a concise way the best work of the year of each library. The session closed by a "round table" conducted by Miss Anna McDonald, of Harrisburg. The "Story hour and how to manage it" was well handled by Miss Helen Betterly, of Wilkes-Barre. "Clubs for boys and girls," by Miss Engle, of Philadelphia, brought to one most forcefully the need of such clubs and the determination to install them. "Lectures and night classes" was well given by Miss Agnes Green. "What some of us are doing along side lines," by Miss Florence Ridpath, was most helpful, as it dealt with the problem of the small boy who runs the streets. It suggested how to circumvent this habit, get the boys interested in Indian stories, and finally persuade them to come in the library and listen to well told stories. "Different ways for advertising," by Miss Berkie, of Johnstown, was filled with good thoughts. The newspaper was conceded to be the best medium. Mr. Bliss, of the Library Commission, gave a most interesting resume of the work of the traveling libraries. He stated that fully two hundred and seventy-five places are supplied that otherwise would be cut off from the use of books.

Friday afternoon session was opened by Mr. T. L. Montgomery, state librarian of Harrisburg, giving a most complete survey of the "Libraries of Pennsylvania," closing with the statement that there is no need for discouragement at the outlook in Pennsylvania. "The record of one hundred and thirty-nine free libraries established within twenty-five years will stand, no matter what may be the success of the future." Mrs. Samuel Semple, president of the Federation

of Women's Clubs, gave a delightful talk on "What women's clubs have done for libraries," showing the great value of coöperation, and urging that it be even greater in the future.

The educational session, conducted by Mr. Frank Lewis, followed. Mr. Green, of the Meadville Theological School, opened with a most interesting talk on how public and theological libraries could work together. Miss True, of the Clarion State Normal School, told of the effort being made to raise the standard of the library and to bring it before the schools. Miss Wilson, of the State Normal School of Edinboro, which is the second oldest in the state, told of the work carried on with the students, showing that the library is an important part of the school. After each paper spirited discussions followed.

The president reported on the different committees as follows: Library legislation, Mr. Earhart, Mr. Marx and Mr. Woodberry; Committee on Reader's guide, Mr. Thomson, Miss Poland and Mr. Carr.

The nominating committee reported as follows: President, Mr. Frank Grant Lewis; vice-president, Miss Mary C. Weis; secretary, Miss Mary Champlin; treasurer, Mr. O. R. Thompson.

The place of next meeting was not decided upon before adjournment.

Mrs. Jean A. Hard, *Secretary.*

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

The sixty-first annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association was held at Ann Arbor this year, Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1.

The Library section meeting was held on Friday afternoon, Oct. 31, in the Baptist Church, with about 300 in attendance. The meeting was presided over by the chairman of the section, Mr. W. B. Arbaugh, superintendent of schools at Ypsilanti. The following program was given:

"Some phases of popular education." By Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library.

"Norse fairy tales." By Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Chicago. This was a discussion of the place of these tales in literature, and in the life of the child, together with the telling of several of the stories by way of illustration. This phase of the program was particularly enjoyed.

"What the teacher expects of the librarian" was discussed by Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy, of Adrian, and "What the librarian expects of the teacher" by Miss Nellie S. Loving, librarian of the Public Library at Ann Arbor.

Miss Ellen Hoffman, of Ypsilanti, presented the results of a questionnaire which was sent out by Chairman Arbaugh, with reference to the work of libraries with schools in the state of Michigan, particularly with reference to high school libraries. In connection with this investigation Miss Hoffman prepared a map showing graphically the various forms of school library activity in the state. It was based on the answers to the questions sent out, although as usual in such cases a considerable number of towns and cities did not send in the information desired.

From the information sent in it appeared that 13 cities in Michigan have school librarians who devote all of their time to the school library; that 82 cities have school libraries in which someone devotes only a part of the time to the library. This is sometimes the superintendent of schools, sometimes the principal, sometimes a clerk, sometimes a teacher or a pupil. There are 19 school libraries which are conducted in connection with the public library, and 97 cities have school libraries but no public library. In one city there is a public library but no school library, and in one city there is no school library and no public library. In 40 of the cities reporting, systematic instruction in the use of books and the library is given. In 102 cities there is incidental instruction in the use of the library. This is usually given by the teacher, and in 72 cities and towns there is no systematic instruction. It is interesting to note that in accordance with the map the upper peninsula of Michigan shows a larger percentage of systematic instruction than the lower peninsula.

This whole subject was presented in the nature of a preliminary survey of the school library activities of the state, and it is to be hoped that this matter may be continued so as to get full reports of all of the towns and cities of the state having high schools.

As a part of the discussion of this subject Mr. S. H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, called attention to an analysis he had made of a recent publication of the State Board of Library Commissioners with reference to the statistics of township and district libraries in Michigan. All of these libraries are entitled to penal fine moneys under the state constitution. However, for the period covered by this report it appears that only 2406 school districts in the state receive penal fine money, whereas 4107 districts receive no such money, with 38 districts in addition where the report was indefinite. The significance of these figures, it was stated, is the fact that nearly two-thirds of the school districts of the state, all of which are entitled to certain moneys under the state constitution, had not received this during the period under investigation.

For the ensuing year Mr. Charles W. Mickens, superintendent of schools of Adrian, was elected chairman of the Library section, and Mr. David E. Heinemann, of Detroit, a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners, was re-elected secretary.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the buffet luncheon given Friday noon by the

Ann Arbor Library Club, in the University Library. Between 65 and 70 persons were in attendance to enjoy the generous hospitality of the librarians of Ann Arbor.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held in Minot, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. It was a most profitable and inspiring meeting, and Minot proved herself to be a very efficient hostess.

The program for the first day included the following addresses, some of them followed by discussions: "Legal status of the library," by R. A. Nestos, of Minot, president of the association; "What local organizations have a right to expect from the library," I. A. Acker, Bismarck; "The mission of the traveling library," Mrs. M. C. Budlong, Bismarck; "How to reach the high school," President A. G. Crane, Minot, discussion led by Miss Lillian Cook, Valley City; "Scientific management," Miss S. Blanche Hedrick, University, discussion led by Miss Adah Durand, Grand Forks; "How to reach the foreign born," Miss Bessie R. Baldwin, Williston; address by Governor L. B. Hanna; "Browning and 'The ring and the book,'" Prof. Vernon Squires, University.

The second day opened with a business meeting, followed by an address on "The State University Library and state educational coöperation," by Prof. Clarence W. Sumner, University. There were two round table discussions. The first, on "Public libraries," was conducted by Miss Alice M. Paddock, of Jamestown, and the second, on "College libraries," by Miss Lillian Mirick, of Wapheton. The afternoon addresses were: "What and how to read," Mr. John H. Lewis, Minot, and "The social center movement in the schools and libraries in town and country," Dr. Max Batt, Fargo.

The Minot Public Library entertained the delegates with a dinner the first day of the convention, while on the second day they were given an automobile ride by the Minot Commercial Club, followed by a luncheon given by the Women's Clubs of the town.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, R. A. Nestos, Minot; vice-president, Lillian Mirick, Wapheton; secretary and treasurer, Josephine R. Hargrave, Dickinson; member of executive board, S. Blanche Hedrick, University.

The association voted Wapheton as the next place of meeting.

ALICE M. PADDOCK, *Librarian,*
Jamestown, N. D.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club held its eighty-second meeting at Brockton, Thursday, Oct. 23. There was a good attendance, about 300 being present.

The club was the first organization to meet in the lecture hall of the new Brockton Library. Mr. Horace Richmond, president of the Board of Trustees, happily referred to this fact in his welcoming address, and said it was a pleasure to entertain a body of experts whose kindly criticism could be had without money and without price. Mr. Hall, president of the club, responded.

Resolutions on the death of Charles C. Soule, of Boston, one of the founders of the club and one of the trustees of the Brookline Public Library, also on the death of William H. Tillinghast, assistant librarian of the Harvard College Library, were read and adopted.

Attention was called to the change in tone of several leading periodicals, and after some discussion it was voted that the chair appoint a committee to report at the next meeting a suitable resolution on the subject. The following committee was appointed: Mr. George H. Tripp, New Bedford Public Library; Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Free Public Library Commission; Miss Gertrude H. Lockwood, social worker, children's librarian, Brookline; Mr. Herbert W. Fison, Malden Public Library; Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, Somerville Public Library.

Announcement was made that the next session of the club would be held at Somerville, Jan. 22.

The program of the morning began at 11.30, and the club divided into two sections. Those interested in library budgets adjourned to a study room of the library, where Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa., outlined a general plan for securing annual library appropriation after an orderly and systematic fashion. Miss Alice M. Jordan, of the Boston Public Library, conducted the division on Children's work. The increasing complexity of work with children was discussed, and a general discussion followed on the desirability of having juveniles in both foreign languages and English.

Luncheon was served at 12.45 at the Central M. E. Church. The afternoon session was also held there because of the large attendance.

Miss Hall's talk in the afternoon on "Vocational guidance through the library" was stimulating. She discussed the need for vocational guidance, its aim, the methods of its work, the part the librarian may take in it, and the value of personal contact of the librarian with boys and girls.

At the close of the meeting the club voted hearty thanks to the Brockton Library and to Mr. Whitmore for the very pleasant, profitable day.

EUGENIA M. HENRY, *Recorder.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Ohio Library Association held its 19th annual meeting at Oberlin, Oct. 7-10, with over two hundred library workers in attendance.

President Henry Churchill King opened the convention with a cordial address of welcome,

to which Miss Mary E. Downey, president of the association, responded. Miss Louisa K. Fast, chairman of the Women's Clubs committee, then read her report, telling what the clubs are doing to further library interests in the state and what the libraries do to help the clubs. She referred also to the investigation by the Library Extension Committee of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, of reading facilities in state and county institutions, including jails, county infirmaries and children's homes. Mrs. Howard Huckins, president of Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, gave an address upon the work of the federation, in which libraries may co-operate, placing special emphasis upon the scope and character of club programs. The session adjourned to Talcott Hall, where a reception was given by the Federated Women's Clubs of Oberlin and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Wednesday morning session opened with the report of the library organizer, Miss Ella Louise Smith. She spoke of the promise to Paulding, which will be Mr. Carnegie's first gift for a county library in the state; of the failure of the commissioners in Tuscaroras county to meet Mr. Carnegie's offer with the required levy; of possibilities for township library extension; of things to be learned from Adams county; and of the views of the president of Muskingum College as to what may be done there.

A Round Table on administrative problems was led by Miss Doren. Professor Root, who has been successful in securing a very complete collection of serials for Oberlin at a comparatively slight cost, told of the practical workings of a clearing house for books and periodicals, on an exchange basis. He now has two buildings filled to overflowing with duplicates. In the matter of exchange of duplicates, exact values are not insisted upon, nor is the exchanging library required to return the favor until a convenient season when it has a surplus of duplicates at its command. The records of the collection are simple; the various items being stored in the order of accession and listed alphabetically. The accession number added to the record locates each item. Miss Brown of Conneaut, and Mrs. Carey of Salem, also reported success in collecting sets of periodicals for their libraries.

"The value of the printed annual report" was next discussed. Some librarians, on account of expense do not print, but most of those present favored printing even at some cost (although this item might be reduced by judiciously utilizing the newspaper report as a reprint). The printed report is a permanent official document of value for reference and exchange and for the information of the public.

Miss Theresa Walter, supervisor of book repair of the Dayton Library, gave a practical and interesting paper upon "Book repair problems of the flood." A very comprehensive account of "Ohio libraries in the flood," prepared by Miss Linda M. Clatworthy who as librarian carried the work of the Dayton library through this trying period, was read by Miss Matilda M. Light (Dayton). At the close, Miss Bessie Sargent Smith moved the passage of resolutions extending sympathy and commendation for the heroic work of Miss Clatworthy and her staff and other librarians, whose libraries had suffered in the flood.

The use of exhibits and lecture rooms was discussed by Miss Louise A. Hawley, who showed how her library had in a short time become the most social center of Milan Township through this means. Mr. John J. Pugh continued this subject, telling of the use made of the exhibit and lecture rooms of the Columbus Public Library.

The Wednesday afternoon session opened with an address by Mr. S. Gale Lowrie, director of the Ohio State Legislative Reference Bureau, on "The function of the Legislative Reference Bureau." He sketched the history and development of the work in other states and defined and described three activities of the bureau as follows: (1) Securing available reference material upon topics of current discussion; (2) To provide the investigator with the service of an expert; (3) Bill drafting. He also outlined a program for state help to municipal reference work. Mr. Horace L. Brittain, director of the Ohio School Survey Commission, spoke on "Library co-operation with schools." The reports of the secretary and treasurer were then read and accepted, also those of the committees on necrology and changes and on inter-relation of libraries.

On Wednesday evening the faculty of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music delighted the members of the association with an excellent program arranged in their honor.

On Thursday morning, by special request, the meeting of the trustees section was made a general session. Mr. Washington T. Porter, chairman of the section, presented the following topics, which were open to general discussion: Trustees' duty as to legislation; Should there be a library pension law in the state? Should there be a library civil service law? These topics provoked a spirited discussion. Miss Julia Wright Merrill then gave the report of the Library Extension committee and led a round-table on county extension. By invitation the association then attended the noon chapel service of Oberlin college.

The first meeting of the College Section of the O. L. A. was held Thursday morning, with the chairman, Mr. C. W. Reeder, presiding.

Miss Minnie M. Orr, presented a paper on "Ohio college libraries and the flood," in which she showed that the Ohio college libra-

ries did not suffer any damage during the 1913 flood. The only inconvenience suffered by the colleges was from the lack of lighting, heating and water facilities for a short time. In many cases classes were disarranged and schedules demoralized. Deeds of heroism, and relief work of all kinds were reported from many institutions. In the discussion it was brought out that several libraries were collecting pamphlets, reports and clippings on the flood, and flood prevention plans, Western Reserve Historical Society having the best and most complete data to date.

Miss Katherine Shock read a paper on "Document news." The discussion following centered around the chaotic condition of Ohio documents and the inability of libraries to secure them. A round-table discussion followed: "How can the college section be of use to the small college libraries?" As a tangible result two propositions were adopted: First, that the small college libraries should be visited by a representative of the larger libraries, to see what needs are present and what advice and help can be rendered; second, that Oberlin College Library should send to every college library in the state a list of periodicals needed to complete its Poole sets, with a view to benefiting the smaller college libraries by exchange relations. In the first case, each large library will be assigned two, three or four smaller college libraries for visits. Reports on these visits are to be rendered at next year's meeting. In the second case, if it is seen that direct benefits accrue by the exchange of Poole periodicals, next year another field will be attempted for a general exchange.

The second session of the College Section was held on Friday morning, Oct. 10. Miss Rena B. Findley read a paper on "Akron's proposed municipal university." The next topic on the program was the "Extension of parcels post to books and inter-library loans." Mr. Root, librarian of Oberlin College. opened the discussion. He showed the effect parcels post would have on a library in the shipment of a four pound book to each of the different zones. Up to a certain distance parcels post would be cheaper than third class mail; beyond certain distances it would be more costly. Mr. Root advocated a "library post law," by which books could be sent at one cent (1c) per pound, or a law by which a library could elect to send books by parcels post or third class mail, selecting the cheaper method. In the discussion which followed it was voted to go on record as favoring the extension of parcels post to books. An election of officers followed. Mr. S. J. Brandenburg was elected chairman, and Miss Minnie M. Orr, Marietta College, secretary.

Thursday afternoon, through the courtesy of the citizens of Oberlin, the association enjoyed an automobile ride about the beautiful town, stopping to visit several of the dormitories and other college buildings, en route.

The evening session was opened with an address by the secretary of the American Library Association, Mr. George B. Utley, who gave an address on "The American Library Association and its work." Prof. Edward Dickinson, one of the leading authorities in the country on the history of music, followed with a lecture on "The literature of music."

The Friday morning session opened with a business meeting. Miss Frances Cleveland and Miss Willa D. Cotton were appointed auditing committee. A communication from the secretary of the American Library Association was read regarding the amendment to the constitution of the A. L. A. which provides for state association representation in the A. L. A. council, upon the payment of $5 dues for a membership of 50 or less and an additional rate of ten cents per member for memberships exceeding 50. It was voted that O. L. A. should avail itself of this opportunity. It was further voted that the president represent the association in the A. L. A. council.

The following report of the Resolutions Committee was accepted: "The Ohio Library Association appreciates the privilege of meeting in Oberlin as the opportunity to observe intimately the workings of the unique library system which has been developed here has been a rare one, and one which will be a source of inspiration to those of us in other parts of the state during the months to come. Librarian Root's personal efforts and sacrifices have made the meeting an unusual success both from the professional and social point of view.

"To those who have co-operated so hospitably with Mr. Root in entertaining the association we would convey our gratitude. In particular we desire to thank the members of the Women's clubs and Daughters of the American Revolution, the faculty and Conservatory of Music, the citizens who loaned the services of their automobiles and made possible the delightful tour of the city. President King, Mrs. Huckins, Mr. Utley and Prof. Dickinson by their contributions to the program have placed the association under deep obligation to them.

"The Association would express its sincere sympathy with those librarians who suffered so heavily in the recent devastating floods. Their heroic efforts and heavy personal sacrifices have gained the admiration not only of their fellow workers but of the citizens of their various communities. It is cause for congratulation that these libraries have been speedily replaced upon an efficient working basis."

A resolution was adopted directing the incoming executive board to take under consideration the advisability of making an accurate and scientific survey of library condi-

tions in Ohio, the survey to include, if necessary, the employment of expert assistance. Miss Sophie M. Collman read a paper on "Books for the young people's section," and the session concluded with a general discussion of township extension work.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mary E. Downey; first vice president, Willis F. Sewall; second vice president, Electra C. Doren; third vice president, Herbert S. Hirshberg; secretary, Minnie Farren; treasurer, Blanche C. Roberts.

MATILDA M. LIGHT, *Acting Secretary.*

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held in Covington, Oct. 30-31, 1913. The first session was called to order by Miss Florence Dillard, president. The address of welcome was given by Mayor George E. Philipps, of Covington. The first paper of the afternoon was given by Miss Lillie Southgate, Covington, on "What the teacher expects from the public library." This was followed by Mrs. Henry Englander, of Cincinnati, on "What the library expects from the teacher." Miss Bernice Bell, Louisville, spoke on the children's room, its needs and its administration. Closing the session, an exhibition of lantern slides of Kentucky views belonging to the Covington Library was given. The library circulates many slides during the year.

The second session was called to order in the lecture room of the library, Mr. H. B. Mackoy presiding. The paper of the evening was read by Mr. James Albert Green, of Cincinnati, on the "Relation of the public library to the community." This was followed by Mr. John Wilson Townsend, Lexington, on "My acquaintance with some Kentucky authors."

The third session was held Friday morning. Mrs. Settle read a paper on "Why and how we advertise our library," followed by a discussion on library advertising. The afternoon was spent in a visit to the Rookwood Pottery and the Cincinnati Art Museum.

The officers elected for 1913-1914 are: president, Mrs. Anne M. Spears, Covington; first vice-president, Miss Corwin, Berea; second vice-president, Miss Lucas, Paris; secretary, Mrs. N. B. Dohrmann, Covington; treasurer, Mrs. George T. Settle, Louisville; member at large, Mrs. Joseph Rupert, Frankfort.

CARRIE HUNT, *Secretary.*

MAINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

The regular meeting of the Maine Teachers' Association was held at Bangor, Oct. 30 and 31. Miss Mary C. Richardson, of the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, presided over the Library section. Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine and chairman of the committee on proposed library legislation, recommended that the Library section endorse a request to be made by the committee to the State Library Commission that the commission in coöperation with the State Department of Education consider the relations between public libraries and public schools with a view to coöperation between them in the purchase and use of books, and also consider the preparation and distribution of printed lists of books recommended for school libraries and instruction suitable for school library interests.

After Mr. Jones' report the following program was given: "Books for vocational training," Miss M. Grace Fickett, Western State Normal School, Gorham; "How to use a school library," Josiah W. Taylor, state inspector of high schools; "Some books all children enjoy," Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work, New York Public Library; "Suggestions for a teachers' professional library," Professor James L. McConaughy, Bowdoin College; stereopticon talk, "Children's work in the New York Public Library and its branches," Miss Moore.

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Nov. 13 in the Training Class room of the Chicago Public Library.

The president announced that the directors of the Art Institute, as in years heretofore, would issue special tickets to librarians for free admission to all the exhibitions held at the Art Institute, these tickets to be had on application to Miss Van Horne, librarian of the Ryerson Library, Art Institute.

The president further announced that the National Council of Teachers of English would hold a library session at the Auditorium on Friday afternoon, Nov. 28, the subject being "Essentials in the correlation of library, teacher and student." In an appropriate introduction of Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, the speaker of the evening, the president incidentally included in his remarks the information that there are 27 counties in Illinois which have no libraries within their boundaries.

Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on "The problem of public library service for our rural population, more than half the people of the United States." Mr. Ranck stated introductorily that being born and raised in the country, educated in country schools, he was now going back to the country on a farm, just 30 miles outside of Grand Rapids.

He claimed from statistical data that 46,000,000 people live in rural districts, and that this population is worse off religiously, educationally, economically, and socially than a century ago; that the average health of the baby of the city is better than in rural districts,

likewise the child has a better chance educationally, socially, and economically in the city. Unsatisfactory educational facilities drive people to the city, and there are a million and a half people without library service in Michigan.

Mr. Ranck then proceeded, by the aid of lantern slides, to give a fair idea of the rural conditions in the United States, how in Connecticut the delivery automobile meets the library problem by delivering books from house to house, and how Washington county, Maryland, too, had its book wagon. The Cincinnati Public Library is the library of the people of Hamilton county, with notion stores, plumber shops, drug stores, etc., as distributing points. Indiana has her township libraries and Monona county, Iowa, with her county library as a unit is very successful. Multnomah county, Oregon, has a successful system, where the circulation was four volumes per capita of the rural population.

Then coming back to Grand Rapids, Mr. Ranck sketched briefly and clearly the work of the Grand Rapids Public Library, its school work, its special libraries for crippled children, etc., endeavoring to bring to the people the books that are theirs, the very books they want and need. The last picture was unique, as inasmuch as it was a picture of a grandstand filled 112,000 strong, it merely represented the 112,0000 people of Grand Rapids and vicinity that are the yearly patrons of the library.

AGNES J. PETERSEN, *Secretary.*

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The Milwaukee Library Club has arranged for four meetings to be held during the season of 1913-1914. The first of these was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, in the children's room of the Milwaukee Public Library, and was well attended. The meeting was preceded by a light luncheon, after which short talks were given on the following topics: "Sidelights on the A. L. A. conference," by Sylvester J. Carter, reference librarian in the Milwaukee Public Library; "As we see the public," by Helen Apple, librarian in one of the city branches; "As the public sees us," by L. T. Gould, of the State Normal School faculty; and "What the library means to me," by Mrs. E. E. Dewey, a prominent club woman of the city

The next meeting will be held Dec. 16, and will be a Christmas party. At the third meeting Feb. 17, the topics for discussion will be "Municipal and legislative libraries" and "Branch library work," and the fourth and last meeting will be a book symposium, on April 21.

The present officers of the club are: president, Leo Tiefenthaler; vice-president, Mary E. Dousman; secretary-treasurer, Josephine Kulzick; additional members of the board, Alice B. Radcliffe and Delia G. Ovitz.

JOSEPHINE KULZICK, *Secretary.*

JOINT MEETING—NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND CLUBS

A joint meeting of the New York Library Club, the Long Island Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock. The program will be of unsual interest, as Mr. Alfred Noyes has been secured to deliver a lecture. The meeting will be open to members of these associations only. The place of the meeting will be announced in the next number of the *New York Library Club Bulletin.*

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The reorganization of the State Library in the new building and the resumption of regular service to readers has enabled the school for the first time since the fall of 1910 to plan class problems and practice work at the beginning of the school year with some assurance of permanence in the general situation throughout the year. The increased opportunities for reading-room service and the greater ease with which the various sections of the library can be used are reacting very favorably on the general school work.

The large lecture room (No. 323) on the third floor of the State Education Building which, for the greater part of the last school year was occupied by the catalog section of the State Library, is now being used as a class room. Alterations in the ceiling have very much improved the acoustics.

Class organizations for the year are:

Class of 1914: President, Florence L. Ingalls; vice president, P. F. Vilhelm Slomann; secretary-treasurer, Amy Cowley.

Class of 1915: President, Donald B. Gilchrist; vice president, Gladys B. Allison; secretary-treasurer, Edna E. Bayer.

Elizabeth Lowry of the class of 1914 has been obliged to leave the school on account of ill health.

Dr. Otto V. Huffman, secretary of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners, talked to the school on "Medical books for a public library," Nov. 14. On Nov. 17, Mr. Layton S. Hawkins, specialist in agricultural education of the University of the State of New York, talked on "Books on agriculture and rural life." Each talk was supplemented by a small collection of good books on the subject in the New York State Library.

Amendments to the "Regents rules" have changed the corporate name of the New York State Education Department to the University of the State of New York, the original title under which the educational interests of the state were organized in 1784. The university remains an administrative, not a teaching de-

partment, and future references to the university instead of the State Education Department will imply a change in terminology rather than any changed status of the school and its work. Though ranked as a separate "educational division" of the university, it still maintains its individual name and organization.

ALUMNI NOTES

Burnham, Miss Adele, N. Y. State Library School, '12-'13, went to the Superior (Wis.) Public Library in October as general assistant.

Dick, Miss Margaret S., N. Y. State Library School, '12-'13, has been appointed general branch assistant, Detroit Public Library.

Phelps, Miss Anna R., N. Y. State Library School, '01, spent October in reorganizing the Mount Kisco (N. Y.) Public Library and is now engaged on special temporary work at the Utica Public Library.

Thomas, Mr. Arthur N., N. Y. State Library School, '12-13, has been appointed assistant in the reading room of the Library of Congress.

Vogleson, Miss Helen E., N. Y. State Library School, '03-04, has resigned the librarianship of the Mount Washington Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become supervisor, county extension department of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Public Library.

Wheeler, Mr. Harold L., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '13, has been appointed assistant in the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

Wilcox, Miss Ruth S., N. Y. State Library School, '12-13, has gone to the New York Public Library as temporary branch assistant.

Masterson, Miss Adele, N. Y. State Library Summer School, '13, has resigned the librarianship of the Library and Historical Society of Goshen, N. Y., to become Children's librarian in the Schermerhorn Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Long, Miss Harriet C., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '10, has left the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Public Library, where she has been in charge of county extension work, and has accepted the librarianship of Kern County, Cal.

Milam, Mr. Carl H., N. Y. State Library School, '07-'08, has resigned the secretaryship of the Indiana Public Library Commission, which he has held for four years, to become librarian of the Public Library of Birmingham, Ala. Pending the appointment of a permanent successor, Miss Carrie E. Scott, N. Y. State Library School, '05-06, will serve as acting secretary of the commission.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Graduates' Association reception for the class of 1914 was held on Nov. 5 in the north class room with an attendance of 84. It had been felt for some years that any sort of formal entertainment was an interruption to rather than a promotion of sociability, so this year the experiment was tried of doing without any program whatever. To judge by sound and appearance the innovation was a great success.

The class of 1914 has had its organization meeting, electing Miss Florence L. Crosier of Cleveland, president, and Miss Natalie Smith of Duluth, secretary and treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Library Chapter of the Neighborship Association was addressed by Miss Bertha Gibbs, director of the Music School at the Greenpoint Settlement, who told of the use that had been made of the collection of music which the chapter had bought last year, and made a plea for an addition to the collection of sheet music, also for books dealing with the history of music that could be read by the children. Miss Floretta Kimball, class of 1914, was elected president of the Chapter.

The first visiting lecturer of the season was Dr. Frank P. Hill, who spoke on the organization and work of the Brooklyn Public Library on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Elizabeth J. Sherwood, '07, has received the appointment of head cataloger at the Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

Miss Agnes F. Greer, '08, formerly librarian of the West End Branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library, assumed the librarianship of the Ballard Branch of the Seattle Public Library in November.

Miss Mildred E. Davis, '10, formerly children's librarian at the Public Library of Salem, Ore., has received an appointment in the children's department of the New York Public Library.

Miss Laura Stutz, '10, was married to Mr. George F. Rogalsky of Ithaca, N. Y., on Sept. 17.

Miss Leila G. Forbes, '11, formerly assistant librarian at Wells College, has been made librarian of the Randolph-Macon College Library at Lynchburg, Va.

Miss Mary E. Morton, '12, has gone to the Seattle Public Library as cataloger.

Miss Mabel E. Balston, '13, is to substitute in the Children's Museum for three months during the leave of absence of Miss Marion P. Bolles, class of 1911.

Mrs. Grace Hanford Birdsall, Pratt 1895, has been made head of the loan department of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Agnes M. Elliott, Pratt 1806, has gone to the Public Library of Newark, N. J., as general reference assistant.

Miss Susan R. Clendenin, Pratt '01 and '04, has received the appointment of librarian-in-charge of the "Falls of the Schuylkill" Branch of the Philadelphia Public Library.

Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, Pratt '04, has gone to the Public Library at Utica, N. Y., for the purpose of planning and organizing work with the schools.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The year which began Sept. 22 is the twenty-first year of the school's history. The faculty this year is the same as that of last year, and the number of students is 40, an increase of 5. There are 27 juniors and 13 seniors; seven of these carry only a part of the required courses. In addition to the 40, three students from other colleges of the university are taking courses in the Library School. Eighteen of the juniors have had library experience; of these three have had sufficient experience to warrant them in taking examinations in some of the junior courses. These three were admitted to advanced standing, and may carry some senior work. Two of the juniors are men. Two of the seniors completed the junior work two or three years ago, have been holding library positions, and return now to complete the course.

Fourteen states are represented by students as follows: Illinois, 20; Iowa, 5; Michigan, 3; Alabama, 2; Indiana, 2; Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, and Texas, one each. The twenty-seven universities and colleges represented are: University of Illinois, 10; State University of Iowa, 2; Knox College, 2; Penn College, 2; University of Michigan, 2; and one each from Illinois Woman's College, Cornell University, Fairmount College, University of Alabama, Brown University, Grinnell College, Purdue University, Missouri Wesleyan College, Albion College, Coe College, Ohio State University, Rockford College, University of Minnesota, Ottawa University, Oberlin College, Leland Stanford University, Lincoln College, University of North Dakota, Monmouth College, Northwestern University, University of Texas, and Wooster University.

SENIORS

Minnie Joanna Bollman, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Nelle Uree Branch, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1907.

Elizabeth Hamilton Davis, Carbondale, Ill. Illinois Woman's College, A.B., 1909.

Fanny Dunlap, Champaign, Ill. State University of Iowa, Ph.B., 1905.

Stella Belle Galpin, Galesburg, Ill. Knox College, A.B., 1911.

Antoinette Helen Goetz, Iowa City, Ia. State University of Iowa, A.B., 1906.

Margaret May Herdman, Winnetka, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Marian Leatherman, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cornell University, A.B., 1907.

Katharine Lewis, Chicago, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.

Louise Fenimore Schwartz, Knoxville, Ill. Knox College, A.B., 1907.

Rose Roberts Sears, Chicago, Ill. Fairmount College, A.B., 1909.

Sabra Elizabeth Stevens, Mahomet, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1906.

Mary Zeliaette Troy, Tuscaloosa, Ala. University of Alabama, B.A., 1912.

JUNIORS

Rachel Agg, Oskaloosa, Ia. Penn College, Ph.B., 1911.

Thomas Parker Ayer, New York City. Brown University, A.B., 1909.

Elsie Louise Baechtold, Talladega, Ala. Grinnell College, A.B., 1911.

Mary Grace Barnes, La Fayette, Ind. Purdue University, B.S., 1894.

Susan True Benson, Urbana, Ill. Missouri Wesleyan College, A.B., 1909.

Ethyl May Blum, Ann Arbor, Mich. University of Michigan, A.B., 1907.

Mabel Louise Conat, Detroit, Mich. University of Michigan, A.B., 1909.

Grace Adelaide England, Detroit, Mich. Albion College, A.B., 1910.

Irene Arabelle Good, Kenwood Park, Ia. Coe College, B.S., 1913.

Edith Hyde, Lancaster, O. Ohio State University, B.A., 1908.

Frances Marjorie Kilburn, Chicago, Ill. Rockford College, A.B., 1911.

Ethel Gyola Kratz, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Elsie Everett Martin, Minneapolis, Minn. University of Minnesota, B.A., 1905.

Rose Margaret Mather, Plainfield, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1905.

Norma Lee Peck, Ottawa, Kan. Ottawa University, A.B., 1913.

Alma Meriba Penrose, Grinnell, Ia. Oberlin College, A.B., 1901.

George Humphrey Roach, Kendrick, Idaho. Leland Stanford Jr. University, A.B., 1897.

Nellie Read Roberts, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.

Blanche Robertson, Oskaloosa, Ia. Penn College, Ph.B., 1908.

Nelle Marie Signor, Urbana, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.

Grace Binford Smith, Kokomo, Ind. Lincoln College, Ph.B., 1912.

Cena Lavina Sprague, Grafton, N. D. University of North Dakota, B.A., 1913.

Alta Caroline Swigart, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Mary Lucile Warnock, Little York, Ill. Monmouth College, A.B., 1913.

Leila Belle Wilcox, Princeville, Ill. Northwestern University, A.B., 1913.

Margaret Stuart Williams, Hamilton, Tex. University of Texas, B.A., 1912.

Margaret Irene Winning, Rossville, Ill. Wooster University, Ph.B., 1912.

SCHOOL NOTES

A recommended list of college studies preparatory to work in the Library School was distributed widely in September, in the belief that prospective students need guidance in selecting their undergraduate courses.

Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University, addressed the school Nov. 7.

The seniors gave a welcoming party to the juniors on Sept. 30 in the parlors of the Woman's Building.

The Library Club, whose membership comprises the Library School faculty and students, and the members of the University of Illinois Library staff, held its opening meeting for the year 1913-14 on Saturday evening, Nov. 8, in the parlors of the Woman's Building. This first meeting of the year was a reception to those members of the university faculty who had lectured before the Library School during the previous year, or who have some special official connection with the library. The guests included also the librarians of the two local public libraries, Champaign and Urbana, and all former members of the school not now in library work who are living in either of the two towns.

The university has issued an *Alumni Record*, (921 pages, 8vo., 1913) which contains biographical sketches of all alumni of the university. Sketches of graduates of the Library School are, of course, included in the publication.

ALUMNI NOTES

Clara M. Brooks, B.L.S., 1912, is librarian of the Hoopeston (Ill.) public library.

Helen Wilkinson, 1912-13, is in charge of the Hyde Park branch of the Cincinnati public library.

Cora Parker, 1912-13, is an assistant in the State Normal College, Emporia, Kan.

Vera J. Snook, 1912-13, is librarian and teacher of English in the Grandview Normal School, Grandview, Tenn.

Edith H. Ford, B.L.S., 1913, is an assistant in the Rockford (Ill.), public library.

Elizabeth H. Cass, B.L.S., 1913; Myrtle A. Renz, B.L.S., 1912; Marguerite Mitchell, 1911-13; Mary Zeliaette Troy, 1912-13; Hazel Y. Shaw, 1912-13, and Mary E. Love, 1911-12, have been appointed assistants in the University of Illinois Library.

Edith Hague, 1912-13, is an assistant in the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Flora M. Brown, 1912-13, is an assistant in the Minneapolis public library.

Thaxter C. Thayer, 1912-13, and Bertram Smith, 1912-13, are assistants in the University of California Library.

Edith M. Morgan, 1912-13, is acting librarian of the Chicago Theological Seminary for the year.

Marian Leatherman, 1912-13, is departmental library assistant in the History and Political Science Seminar, University of Illinois.

Mary A. Torrance, B.L.S., 1913, is departmental library assistant in the classics, University of Illinois.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class of 1914 has organized with the following officers: president, Helen L. Johnston; secretary, Agnes E. Ryan; treasurer, Agnes W. Schultze.

Instruction will be given this year in parliamentary law by Mr. Altmaier, head of the Department of commerce and finance.

Miss Mary P. Farr lectured Nov. 3 on Library organizing in Maryland, and showed some interesting pictures of small libraries.

In the Selection of books course each student is required to read and discuss in class five or six books during the year.

In addition to the books discussed, each student is required to read during the year:

Galsworthy, "Strife," or Peabody, "The piper"; Harrison, "V. V.'s eyes," Sidgwick, "Herself," or Sidgwick, "Promise"; Addams, "A new conscience and an ancient evil," or Addams, "Spirit of youth and the city streets"; Barnes, "Woman in modern society," Coolidge, "Why women are so," or Schreiner, "Woman and labor."

Students who have never read any novel by Dumas, Tolstoi or Turgenev, are required to read one novel by each.

One additional book must be chosen by each student to be read by May 25, 1914. A critical review of this is to be handed in as part of the examination in Book selection. Fiction, with the exception of Tolstoi's "War and peace," may not be chosen.

The course in Book numbers and Shelf listing was finished and an examination given on Nov. 26.

A visit was paid on Nov. 12 to the Free Library of Philadelphia. The class enjoyed an interesting talk from Mr. John Thomson on the history of the library before visiting its various departments.

Thanksgiving vacation began at noon Nov. 26, and ended at 9 a.m. Dec. 1.

The Young Women's Athletic Association of Drexel Institute gave an afternoon of field sports and served tea at Runnymede, the old Drexel estate, Saturday, Nov. 1. The faculty and women students were invited. Miss Glauce Wilson, of the library class, served on the Committee of entertainment.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mary P. Farr, 1895, has finished her work with the Maryland Free Library Commission for this year and accepted a position to recatalog the Manchester (Mass.) Public Library. Miss Farr will return to Maryland in 1914.

Mary B. Snyder, '02, took the senior year in the Library School of the New York Public Library, 1912-13, and has been appointed librarian in charge of the Steinway branch of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Edith G. Chamberlin, '03, has been assisting temporarily in the Hall-Fowler Memorial Library, Ionia, Mich.

Sara L. Young, '06, has resigned her position as cataloger in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, to accept the position of assistant in the Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y.

Katherine E. Hunt, '07, has accepted a temporary position as cataloger in Howe Library, Hanover, N. H.

Amy S. Baldwin, '08, has resigned her position as librarian of the Conshohocken (Pa.) Public Library, to accept the position of librarian in charge of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Susie E. Black, '11, has resigned her position as librarian of the West End Association, Chester, Pa., to take a position as children's librarian of the Lehigh Avenue branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia.

Mildred Subers, '11, has finished her course at the Training School for Children's Librarians, Pittsburgh, and accepted a position as children's librarian at the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia.

Martha L. Coplin, '13, has accepted a temporary position as cataloger in the Library of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

Mary Helen Jones, '13, has been appointed librarian of the West End Association Library, Chester, Pa.

Marian Pierce, who did most of her work with the class of 1913, and is finishing this year work that temporary trouble with her eyes forced her to drop last year, and who conducted a very successful story hour at the College Settlement of Philadelphia last winter, had charge of the domestic work of the children at the Settlement Fresh Air House at Frankford, Pa., last summer, conducted two story hours per day and assisted on the playground.

CORINNE BACON, *Director.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE—DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The chief technical work of the first term this year is comprised in the courses in Cutter classification, carried by Miss Sargent; Reference, bibliography and book selection, by Miss Donnelly, and the composite course, called "Library economy," by Miss Hill.

In the last mentioned the class has taken up so far binding, alphabeting, shelf, loan and order work. Visits were made to the Riverside Press, Farquhar's bindery, and to bookbinding exhibits at the Boston Public Library and the Boston Art Museum.

Practice in alphabeting and filing has been obtained in the State Library, through the courtesy of Mr. Belden, on its Library of Congress depository catalog.

On Nov. 6, on the invitation of Miss Forrest, the class visited the Milton Public Library. Besides the usual attractions of the library, a fine collection of old samplers which the library had on exhibition interested the students very much.

A variety of opportunities for practice work presents itself which the school is glad to avail itself of, so far as the schedule of college hours of recitation allows. Students are conducting story hours in the public libraries of Newton and Belmont, are cataloging the Sunday school library of Newtonville, and the high school library in Roxbury, and are working in the Harvard University Library of landscape architecture. Two are assisting in the Roxbury Neighborhood House Library, and many have charge of home libraries in connection with their course in "Philanthropic problems." Most of the seniors and many of the juniors gained practical experience in New England and New York libraries during the last summer vacation.

Notwithstanding their full programs, a number of the students, especially those in Book selection, are finding time to enjoy the course of lectures given in the Lowell Institute lectures by Dr. Alfred Noyes on "The sea in English poetry," as well as other lectures given by that famous institution.

A course in continental literature, given by members of the faculty of Simmons College, gives a broader outlook to the library student.

NOTES OF POSITIONS

Margaret Campbell, Simmons 1912-13, has been appointed assistant to the cataloger in the Los Angeles County Free Library.

Elisabeth D. English, Simmons 1912-13, has accepted the assistant librarianship in Winthrop College Library, Rock Hill, S. C.

Elizabeth Haseltine, Simmons 1912-13, is taking a course in the senior year of the New York Public Library School, and is working in that library.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackall, a special student 1912-13, has entered the class in Legislative reference work offered this year by the University of Wisconsin.

Elinor Whitney, Simmons 1912, has accepted a position in the Boston Art Museum Library.

Helen Follansbee, a student in the Simmons summer class, 1913, has been appointed in the Thomas Crane Library, Quincy, Mass.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Chairman of the Library Faculty.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Courses scheduled for the autumn term are:

Junior class

General library work, Mr. Harrison W. Craver.
Aids to library economy, Miss Mann.

Book selection, Miss Bogle, Miss Willard, Miss Smith, Miss Whiteman, Miss Waterman.
Classification, Miss Mann.
Reference work, Miss Willard, Miss Stewart, Mr. McClelland.
Seminar for periodical review, Miss McCurdy.
Story telling, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen.
Illustrated book lists and picture work, Miss Schwartz.
Library handwriting, Miss Beale.

Senior class

Book selection, Miss Willard, Miss Smith.
Social conditions, Miss Meloy.

The junior class matriculated on Oct. 22 at the University of Pittsburgh for the course in Games and plays given by Miss Alice Corbin, of the Pittsburgh Playground Association.

The senior course in Social conditions is given this year by Miss Luella Meloy, instructor in sociology and economics in the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.

During the last month the following special lectures have been given:

Oct. 13. "Library work in Philadelphia," by Miss Emma Robinson Engle, chief of Children's department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.
Oct. 13. "Work with the blind," by Dr. Robert C. Moon, secretary of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, Philadelphia.
Oct. 14 and 15. Three lectures, "What makes library work a success," "Experiences of an organizer" and "Points of contact," by Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.
Nov. 1. "Pennsylvania's free public library," by Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Free Library Commission of Pennsylvania.

The class of 1915 has organized and elected the following officers: president, Jessie Gay Van Cleve; vice-president, Mary Hughes; secretary and treasurer, Mary Fuller.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Mary B. Crunden, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian in the St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Mary B. Hunter, 1912, has been appointed children's librarian in the University branch of the Seattle Public Library.

Louise P. Latimer, 1912, is now in England, en route for South Africa, where she will spend a year.

Mary Alice Forbes, 1908, married R. G. MacDonald.

Elizabeth Nixon, 1913, has been appointed children's librarian of the Pottsville Public Library, Pottsville, Pa.

Gladys Blake Spear, 1912, married Rufus William Case.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ATLANTA, GA.

The ninth session of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened Sept. 25. The class is as follows: Miss Grace Angier, Atlanta; Miss Janet Carter Berkeley, Staunton, Va.; Miss Katherine Carnes, Macon, Ga.; Miss Eleanor Neale Jamison, Salem, Va.; Miss Margaret Jemison, Talladega, Ala.; Miss Annie Jungermann, Columbus, Ga.; Miss Rhea King, Atlanta; Miss May Singleton Smith, Athens, Ga.; Miss Vera Southwick, Atlanta; Miss Mattie Lou Worsham, Forsyth, Ga.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

The course in Library administration is a composite one, given weekly by Mr. Brett, dean of the school, Miss Eastman, or the director. The class is appreciating the privilege of hearing Mr. Brett during these first weeks of the school. In place of the director's seminar Oct. 15 the class attended the lecture by Edward Howard Griggs on "Self culture and social service through the vocation," which was full of helpful and inspiring suggestions regarding one's profession.

The assignments for regular gymnasium work twice each week have been provided for in the students' time schedule. Arrangements have been made with certain university professors for their coöperation in connection with the new course to be given by the director on "The public library and community welfare"; public speaking, parliamentary procedure, conduct of meetings and clubs will be included in this course.

Professor Root, of Oberlin College, has begun his interesting and informing series of lectures to the school on the "History of the printed book."

During the month the school has welcomed Miss Mary Pringle, a former student, now with the Minnesota Library Commission, who talked on "Traveling library work," and Katherine Ellis Barrett, librarian of the Social Center Library of Cornish, N. H., who spoke in a most entertaining manner of her work in Cornish. Mrs. Barrett is known as the author of the "Wideawake Series" of books for girls.

The class and faculty were entertained Oct. 18 by Mrs. H. N. Rickey with "afternoon tea" at her home on Shaker Boulevard. Mrs. Rickey retains her interest in library affairs ever since as Miss Virginia Oder she was head of the Reference department of the Cleveland Public Library. Hallowe'en was celebrated by the students with a most unique and enjoyable party on Nov. 1.

ALUMNI NOTES

Eliza E. Townsend, '05, has resigned her position as superintendent of branch work and work with schools in the Spokane Public Library, to become supervising librarian of state institutions of Iowa.

Igerna A. Mears, '11, assistant in the Circulating department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been promoted to the librarianship of the Pilgrim branch.

Mrs. Wilda Strong Peck, '08, has been appointed assistant in library science at Simmons College.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The enrollment for the year can now be recorded definitely as 74, consisting of 25 seniors, 43 juniors, and 6 part time students. It covers the following states: Alabama, 2; California, 3; Connecticut, 4; Florida, 1; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 4; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 8; New York, 21; Ohio, 3; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 5; Rhode Island, 2; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1. Other countries: Canada, 1; Finland, 1. The colleges and universities represented are as follows: Adelphi, Barnard, Dartmouth, New Rochelle, Oberlin, Simmons, Smith, Wellesley, and Boston, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Southern California, Washington, Western Reserve, Wisconsin and Helsingfors. The libraries represented by actual or former members of the staff are recorded as follows: by the seniors, the public libraries of Cleveland, Detroit, Queens Borough and New York, the Jarvie Memorial Library of Bloomfield, N. J., the White Plains High School, Columbia University, Oberlin College, and the Nebraska Commission; by the juniors: the public libraries of Braddock (Pa.), Detroit, Erie (Pa.), Hartford, New Rochelle (N. Y.), Newark, New York, Pottsville (Pa.), St. Louis, St. Paul.

Since the last report the following lectures have been given:

To the senior classes:

Dr. A. S. Root (Oberlin College Library), on The library in the educational scheme, and Bibliographical training in colleges.

Mr. Andrew Keogh (Yale University Library), six lectures on College library administration.

Mr. Freeman F. Burr (Columbia University Library), on the Literature of biology, and Literature of chemistry.

Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins (New York School of Philanthropy), nine lectures on civic questions.

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson (director, New York Public Library), six lectures on Library administration.

Mr. I. F. Lockwood (bursar, New York Public Library), on Library finances.

Mr. J. H. Fedeler (building superintendent, New York Public Library), on Building repairs, lighting, heating and ventilation.

To the juniors:

Mr. H. M. Lydenberg (reference librarian, New York Public Library), on the Reference department and Special collections of the N. Y. P. L.

Mr. Herman Rosenthal (chief of Slavonic division, N. Y. P. L.), on the Golden age of Russian literature.

Miss Louise Connolly (Newark Public Library), on Psychology applied to librarianship.

Mr. Claude G. Leland (New York Board of Education), on The public school system of New York.

Dr. C. C. Williamson (chief of Division of economics, N. Y. P. L.), on the Literature of economics and the Literature of sociology.

Mr. C. H. A. Bjerregaard (in charge of main reading room, N. Y. P. L.), on the Literature of philosophy.

Mr. Benjamin Adams (chief of Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.), on the Circulation department of the N. Y. P. L.

Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins (librarian New York School of Philanthropy), on the Library as a civic factor.

Mr. H. H. B. Meyer (chief of Division of bibliography, Library of Congress), on Recent undertakings of the Division of bibliography.

M. Paul Otlet (Brussels Institute of Bibliography), on The Brussels classification.

The seniors in the Advanced reference course are now engaged on problems in the Division of economics. These and the students in the School and college library course have selected the following subjects for bibliographies:

Miss Christopher, Autobiographics illustrating periods of English history.
Miss Claflin, History of political parties in the U. S.
Miss Clizbee, Check list of American newspapers up to 1800.
Miss Davis, Domestic service problem.
Miss Grimm, Translations of Italian, Spanish, French and German novelists.
Miss Haseltine, Pan-Americanism.
Miss Hardy, Male suffrage, 1789-1850.
Miss Hitt, Oil as a fuel.
Miss Hoyt, Public baths.
Miss Jameson, Decorative art, classified by periods.
Miss Pritchard, Library instruction in high schools and normal schools.
Miss Weidinger, Heraldry, general and local.

The seniors entertained the faculty and the juniors at a Hallowe'en party the evening of Oct. 31, the first student function of the year. The invitation and its acceptance were metrical in form and quite reassuring as to the possession of the "divine gift" to a certain degree by some of the student body. The director and Mrs. Anderson were among the guests. The affair wound up with a Virginia reel to the strains of a Victrola.

Positions taken since the last record:

Herbert C. Collar (junior, 1913), cataloger, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
Katharine F. Isham (junior, 1913), assistant, American Society of Civil Engineers.
Tula Latzke (junior, 1913), assistant Newspaper room, N. Y. P. L.
Clara L. Murray (junior, 1913), cataloger, State Library of California.
Dorothy Goodrich (junior, 1913), assistant, Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn.
Gertrude Olmsted (1913), cataloger, N. Y. P. L., Circulation department.
Mrs. E. H. Bowen (junior, 1912), branch librarian, North branch, Passaic Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

Reviews

GREEN, Samuel Swett. The public library movement in the United States, 1853-1893. From 1876, reminiscences of the writer. Boston: The Boston Book Co., 1913. c. 8+336 p. por. 8°.

In this substantial volume one of the best known and most honored of American librarians gives a summary of forty years of library progress, covering in Chapter I the first convention of librarians in 1853, and in the succeeding chapters what he calls characteristically "the accelerated library movement," which began in 1876. The first chapter in its ten pages brings together from the records of the period a comprehensive and valuable statement of the membership, proceedings and purposes of the early convention, hitherto not easily accessible, for which service in itself Mr. Green deserves the thanks of the profession. Professor Jewett, then head of the Smithsonian Institution, was the leading spirit and the presiding officer of that convention, Reuben A. Guild its secretary, and among the eighty-two present were Daniel C. Gilman, Henry Barnard, Edward Everett Hale, Lloyd P. Smith, and W. F. Poole—but not a woman. The resolutions, it will be noted, prophesied many of the later achievements in library progress, especially the more adequate development of a national library, and it was fully intended to make the convention an annual occasion. Mr. Green gives the reasons why this endeavor was not fulfilled, and passes then to the circumstances of the start of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and formation of the American Library Association, through the conference of 1876. He has sought to give an impartial account of those early events, in most of which he himself participated, and although he treats the developments of the association in personal perspective, he has been most generous in his appreciation of all his associates throughout the period with which he deals. Two chapters are given to special sketches and appreciations of Winsor, Poole, Smith and Cutter, as the elder leaders in the "accelerated library movement," though full recognition is given to Mr. Dewey's energy and vigor as the leading spirit. Each of the conferences succeeding 1876 is described in detail, including the international conference at London in 1877 and the transatlantic journey, largely with the zest of personal reminiscence. This part of the record is not continued further than the Chicago conference of 1893, although Mr. Green has taken an active part in most succeeding conferences. The last chapter the author gives specifically to the part taken by himself in the library movement, presenting with evident candor and somewhat apologetically his early doubts as to open shelves, but setting forth not unfairly his large personal share in work with schools and in close relations with the public, the two features of library progress in which Mr. Green has been a pioneer and notable factor. The volume reflects throughout the personality of the author, and is written in a discursive though never careless manner. It should be read by all the younger folk coming into the library calling a full generation later than those who pioneered the present movement, among whom Mr. Green will always be happily remembered. The volume has an excellent portrait of the author and an index prepared by and pleasantly credited to Miss Grace H. Moore.

R. R. B.

Periodical and other Literature

AMERICAN

Public Libraries, October, contains "The man in the yards," by Charles E. Rush, and a general report of the A. L. A. conference at Kaaterskill.

Special Libraries, September-October, prints "The library a necessity of modern business," by N. C. Kingsbury, vice president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, and "The clipping bureau and the library," by Robert Luce, president of the Luce Clipping Bureau.

STEINER, Dr. Bernard C., librarian, gives a very interesting and detailed paper on the Enoch Pratt Libraries of Baltimore, their origin, aims and achievements, in the issue for Sept. 26 of *The Municipal Journal,* of Baltimore.

THE Sept. 26th issue of *The Columbia Spectator,* the daily paper issued by the student body, was made a library number. In it the special libraries of the different departments and schools are described at length. The scope of each is defined, and their exact locations in the different buildings of the university are described. In addition the general

catalog and the reading and periodical rooms of the main library are described, and the rules governing their use are briefly set forth.

Among legitimate means that may be employed to attract the people to the public library the *Library Occurrent* lists the following:

1. An attractive building.
2. Plenty of light, particularly a bright light outside in the evening.
3. A sign on the door giving library hours.
4. Lecture courses in the assembly room.
5. Club meetings in the library.
6. Circulation of pictures and music rolls.
7. Special rooms for men, for teachers, etc.
8. Urging use of telephone.
9. Picture bulletins.
10. Story hour.
11. Liberal rules, special vacation privileges, etc.
12. Window displays.
13. Coöperation with moving picture shows.
14. A new book shelf.
15. Library sermons.

ENGLISH

The Library World, September, has articles on "Wild flower exhibitions in libraries," by William Law; "Some great printers and their work: the Elzevirs," and a report of the conference at Bournemouth.

The Library Association Record, September, contains "Some literary associations of Bournemouth and neighborhood," by Charles H. Mate; "The out-of-date book," by Lockwood Huntly. In the October issue is "The debt of men of letters to libraries," by Charles F. Newcombe.

The Librarian, September, has the first part of a paper on "Duplicating processes," adapted from an article by H. S. McCormack in the *Scientific American.* Also brief articles on "The art of cataloging" and "Library bindings." The November number contains "Cataloging codes," by Maurice H. B. Mash.

FOREIGN

Het Boek, October, has a long illustrated article on "Old Dutch nautical publications: the charts of Cornelius Anthonisz.," by Dr. C. P. Burger, Jr.; also a report of the International Exposition of the Graphic Arts, held in Amsterdam from July to September, by J. W. Enschedé.

Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwezen, September, has a description of the new public reading rooms in the library at Naarden-Bussum.

La Coltura Popolare, September, publishes an article on "The public library and other means of general culture in Russia," by Nadina Brullow-Schaskolsky.

For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger, vol. 7, no. 2, includes "What shall the laborer read?" by A. Paulson, a draft of laws for a Norwegian library association, "On what to read and how," by Edv. Lehmann, and Norwegian library statistics for 1912. The July-September issue (no. 3) contains "Sketch of a pioneer of popular education" (S. K. Aarflot), by J. Ansteensen; "The Public Library of Larpsborg," by K. F.; "Books dealing with emigration," by K. Birch-Reichenwald, and the usual news from the library field.

Notes and News

The State Normal College of Mississippi has received promise of a library from the Carnegie fund, provided the state will furnish a part of the money required for the building.

An ordinance adapting the state law pensioning library employes after twenty years of continuous service was introduced at a recent meeting of the Omaha (Neb.) City Commission.

The New York Public Library has issued a pamphlet containing the addresses delivered at the Memorial meeting in honor of the late Dr. John Shaw Billings.

Special libraries for the blind are maintained in Vienna and Leipzig. The library of the former city contains 7000 volumes, that of Leipzig somewhat less than half this number.

A bibliography of books, articles, etc., relating to book binding in America is in preparation by Wharton Miller, supervisor of the binding department in Columbia University Library. The bibliography aims to be especially useful to library binderies.

The collection of books and manuscripts from the library of J. P. Morgan that were exhibited in the Avery Library at Columbia University during October and November was visited by over 22,000 people.

The libraries of the several departments of the University of Maryland are all to be brought together in Davidge Hall and be placed under the direction of Samuel Want, an instructor in the Law department of the university. The consolidated library will contain over 25,000 volumes.

The Alabama Sunday School Association, which has its headquarters in Montgomery, in May of this year established a "State Library" of the best books on modern Sunday-school work. Sixty volumes (not counting duplicates) were selected, and a report made in October states that most of the books are in constant circulation." Others will be added from time to time. Any book in this library is at the service of any Sunday-school worker of any denomination in any county of Alabama. There is no charge for the use of these books.

The value of the trade catalogs of the large business houses is rapidly being recognized by public libraries, and many libraries now have them cataloged and on file in their technology divisions. The Globe-Wernicke Co., of Cincinnati, makers of sectional bookcases and filing cabinets, who issue handsome trade catalogs and also a monthly house organ, *Doings*, state that they will be glad to put on their mailing list as many libraries as care to receive these publications.

Free lectures in public library assembly halls during the coming winter are being arranged by the Indiana Public Library Commission. The commission is sending letters to librarians all over the state recommending lectures of this kind, and the letter contains a list of lecturers that may be obtained by the libraries for this purpose. All the lecturers are persons of importance in the state, and the variety of subjects which they cover is large. The only expense to any library for any of these lectures is the hotel and traveling expense of the speakers.

The first bulletin issued by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae contains a classified list of institutions training educated women for occupations other than teaching. Under the heading, "Library training" are given in tabulated form for ready reference and comparison the names of the leading library schools of the country, a summary of courses given, admission requirements, length of course, degrees (if any) conferred, tuition, summer and evening courses, the proper person to address for information, and the occupation for which the training prepares.

Figures supplied by the Workmen's Educational Institute of Leipzig furnish a fair estimate of the immense growth of the reading public of Germany. In 1893 only 572 persons took out cards entitling them to the privileges of the library. In 1912 the card register included 16,015 persons using the library with more or less frequency. The books loaned in 1893 numbered only 1922, while in 1912 the circulation was 197,862. This figure will be far surpassed in 1913, for in the first six months of the year 119,209 books were taken out. Adding the figures from the beginning of 1897 to June, 1913, a total of 1,080,969 books loaned is obtained.

The British Patent Office issues from time to time a "Guide to the Search Department of the Patent Office Library," of which the fourth edition has just been received. The handbook indicates in what publications, and for what periods application for, and grants of patents, and registrations of trade marks and designs are recorded, the methods of the classification of such material, together with other administrative matters. The information collected has been arranged under the names of countries, and the whole forms a very useful compendium of information to the patents worker—not merely in English, but to a certain extent in any library having collections of patent office reports.

The library as an asset in commercial advertising is something of an innovation. A Grand Rapids (Mich.) department store has been running a quarter-page "ad" in the principal papers there which makes novel use of library practice, and ought to give any librarian a little feeling of pride. The advertisement is headed by a cut of the main library building in Grand Rapids. The advertisement proper begins: "Witness the new idea of service, usefulness, of anticipation of the public's wishes that is typified in the Grand Rapids Library with its 38 branches. Formerly a place to borrow a single book, now it places several in your hands, it arranges art exhibits, interesting lectures, plans vacations, helps choose colleges, tells stories to children, writes the city's history and finds out nearly anything one wants to know." Then the advertiser descants upon the way he has adapted the library policy and ideal of increasing usefulness to his own business, and the results effected.

An exhibition of American and foreign city planning was opened at the main building of the New York Public Library on Nov. 24 and will continue until Dec. 6. The exhibition is under the direction of the advisory commission appointed jointly by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York and the Merchants' Association of New York. Collection of the material is in charge of the American City Bureau of New York. The object is to show to representative people of the cities of the United States the importance of a proper control of their own destiny in so far as it may be affected by a comprehensive city plan. Photographs, drawings, charts and other material are exhibited by which work done in American and foreign cities in promoting the convenience, prosperity and health of their citizens can be compared. Work done in the matter of planning street, boulevards, transportation systems, river and harbor improvements, parks and playgrounds, housing reform, markets and food supply, sewage and garbage disposal, factories and industrial buildings, etc., is shown. After exhibition in New York the material will form a traveling exhibition to be sent on a tour of cities under the direction of the American City Bureau.

Ansonia, Ct. It seems probable that action will soon be taken to establish a branch of the public library on the west side of the city. According to the report of the librarian, Miss Ruth Steele, there has been an unusual falling off in the patronage at the library during the past year. While no direct reference is made in the report to the location of the library as the cause of the falling off in circulation, it

is the opinion of many that its location on "the hill," to which approach from the west is particularly difficult, is the chief cause for the institution not being more popular. Because of the long climb many who are most anxious to share in the advantages the library offers find it almost impossible to go there.

Belleville, Mo. The city council has passed an ordinance providing an annual appropriation of $4500 for the maintenance of the Public Library. The ordinance is passed in compliance with a demand of the Carnegie Corporation of Pittsburgh, with a view to securing a $45,000 public library building for Belleville. The corporation has offered to erect a magnificent library building if the site is furnished and an annual appropriation of $4500 made for maintenance of the institution. Belleville is anxious to take advantage of the liberal offer, and sites are now being secured and will be tendered the committee.

Belmar, N. J. It is announced that two lots on Tenth avenue have been bought as a site for a public library. The library will cost $10,000. Andrew Carnegie is one of the donors.

Boston, Mass. Arrangements have been made by which the technical library and reading room at the Franklin Union will hereafter be open to the public as well as to students of the school. The room has the finest appointments of stacks and lighting, and is located on the first floor of the building on Berkeley street. It is being supplied with the latest technical books and periodicals. James C. McDonald, a graduate of Boston University, is to act as librarian. The room will be open week day afternoons and evenings except Saturday.

Bridgeport, Conn. The directors of the Public Library have received permission from the legislature to dispose of the present library property at the corner of Main and John streets, and the right to make this change has been upheld by a friendly test case in the courts. This is a hopeful sign for an improvement in library conditions. The present site of the library is not roomy enough; the library proper is severely handicapped by the fact that it is not on the ground floor, has no room available for lecture or exhibition purposes, and is far more valuable as a business property than as a library site.

Brooklyn, Ct. The Brooklyn Library has bought the bank building from the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Canton, S. D. The new public library was opened to the public by a "book shower," held at the new building. Over 600 volumes were thus added to the shelves of the library. There was also quite a sum of money donated. Mrs. O. S. Gifford will be in charge of the library.

Cleveland, O. Announcement that a dental library, open to the use of the general public, has been established in this city was made at the monthly banquet of the Cleveland Dental Society on Nov. 3. The library includes 400 volumes. Those in charge expect to increase this number to 2000 in a few months. The entire literature of dentistry includes only about 7000 volumes. The dental library has been made a part of the scientific department of the public library, Kinney & Levan building, Euclid avenue, near East 14th street.

Dayton, O. The Public Library, on its opening Nov. 1, presented as favorable an appearance as before any damage was done. Though 46,010 volumes were destroyed in the flood, the library now contains 56,557 volumes. Before March 24 the library contained over 94,000 volumes, and it is hoped by the beginning of the year 1914 that over a hundred thousand volumes will be on hand. Rehabilitation work has been proceeding rapidly since April and now Miss Doren, librarian, and her corps of assistants feel that they have the work well in hand. While of course, many books were lost that have not been replaced the library is now in condition to serve the people of Dayton to good advantage. One of the most flattering indications of the good of the library and a fact that emphasizes its need in upkeep, is that already before the work of rehabilitation has been completed, there are more applications for cards than the Dayton library has ever before known. It is expected that the east branch will be ready for use about Nov. 30. Lights are being installed at the west branch and it is thought that may be ready for use some time in December, probably by the middle of the month if all goes well. The east library will replace the branch that has been in existence at Henry street, while the west library under way will be the first library service for that section of the city. There will be no museums at the branches, and those holdings cards at the main library will not be given cards at branch libraries.

Detroit, Mich. To the ground holdings for the new central site the library commission has just added the Frost and Farr properties, which give 130 feet more frontage on Cass avenue and 80 feet on Putnam. With the contemplated purchase of the William H. Murphy property at Putnam and Woodward avenues, the solid square of holdings on Woodward, between Kirby and Putnam avenues and extending back to Cass, will be completed.

Downingtown, Pa. Work has begun on the Thomas property, recently purchased by the Downingtown Public Library Company. Necessary repairs will go on until the building is in first class condition.

Dubuque, Ia. A branch station of the Public Library has been opened at the Lincoln

school, with Miss Dennis, of the staff of the Public Library, in charge.

East Utica, N. Y. The new building of the East Utica Library, the gift of Frederick T. Proctor to the city, was thrown open to the public Nov. 11. The exterior is of stucco, and the interior woodwork is stained a dark shade. The artificial lighting is by the inverted system. A furnace supplies warm air. F. H. Gouge was the architect and R. Richards Sons' Company were the general contractors. The library starts with about 4000 volumes, including a collection of works in Italian. The collection of books will be increased and changed as the needs of the patrons may warrant. It has been decided to admit children from 3 to 6 p. m., but to exclude them from 6 to 9, so that adults may have the library to themselves evenings. Miss Mary E. Ehle will be the librarian in charge.

Gaffney, S. C. A site has been purchased on Limestone street for the new library. The building will be a gift from Andrew Carnegie, and it is expected that work will be started on it at once.

Hopedale, Mass. Mrs. Howard W. Bracken has given to the Bancroft Memorial Library $1000, to be known as the Sarah M. Whipple Fund. The interest is to be expended yearly for children's books.

Houston, Tex. Ground has been broken for the new Carnegie Library, and the work of construction will begin at once.

Huntington Beach, Cal. Work has begun on the $10,000 Carnegie Library.

Jackson, Miss. Ground is being broken and grading done for the Jackson Public Library building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and actual construction will shortly be under way.

Los Angeles, Cal. The new department of foreign trade, established by the Chamber of Commerce, will maintain a reference library in which every conceivable form of data concerning import and export trade will be on hand. Trade journals and consular reports will be checked up continuously in pursuit of authentic information concerning trade conditions and movements all over the world, and the information thus gained will be filed systematically for the use of those desiring to avail themselves of the facts and figures gathered.

The Los Angeles Library recently held a unique exhibit to increase interest in child welfare and in the juvenile department of the library. Over a thousand photographs of babies and young children, of all conditions, were arranged on the walls of the children's department, and a collection of the best children's books, chosen for their beautiful illustrations as well as for their subject matter, were displayed at the same time.

Milton, Pa. The Free Library was opened early in November with over 800 volumes.

Montclair, N. J., is to have a new library costing $25,000, the money being provided by Andrew Carnegie.

Navesink, N. J. At a general meeting held in the town hall Oct. 3 it was proposed to organize a Navesink Library Association on a paying membership basis. The current magazines and periodicals will be kept on hand, and a room suitable for lectures will be provided.

New Brunswick, N. J. The publication of a quarterly bulletin has just been inaugurated by the Public Library. The bulletin is for free distribution, and besides lists of recent accessions will include a reading list on some special topic.

New York City. For the next few months the print gallery in the main building of the Public Library will be occupied by an exhibition illustrating the making of an etching. The visitor is taken through the entire process, beginning with copper plates bare, grounded and smoked, through the matter of production by means of etching-needle, burin, roulette, aquatint and other aids, the acid bath, the work of the printer, to the finished product, the print itself. Even some pictures of print lovers and print shops are shown, and a selection of etchings by the masters of the art are exhibited. Wherever possible the actual objects are shown: plates, tools, proofs, counter proof, early and late impressions from the same plate, prints illustrating changes made on the plate, prints on various kinds of paper and on satin. Processes are illustrated pictorially. To name a few instances: Buhot is shown smoking a plate, Rembrandt appears etching, Neureuther shows the imps of the acid attacking the artist's handiwork, and Whistler is seen at the press.

Newark, N. J. An exhibit room solely for children, which is to cost $1200 for equipment alone, will soon be established in the Free Public Library. The room will contain an aquarium and exhibits showing birds in their native haunts, besides phases of Indian habitation and growing plants.

Newtown, Pa. At the 153d annual meeting of the Newtown Library Company, T. S. Kenderdine was elected president, Miss W. H. Barnsley, secretary, and Mrs. F. J. Linton, treasurer. The debt of the library was reduced to $500 during the year. The Newtown Library was founded in 1760, and incorporated in 1789. Two years ago a handsome new home was built for the institution, the gift of Joseph Barnsley, deceased, and to this was added a commodious free reading room.

Owosso, Mich. The cornerstone of the new $25,000 Carnegie library in this city was laid Oct. 28 by the Michigan Grand Lodge of Masons with appropriate ceremonies. The trowel used was the same with which the cornerstone of the state capitol was laid in 1873.

Riverside, Cal. The Riverside Public Library conducted a summer school for six weeks ending Aug. 23, for which five specialists were hired to teach their subjects and several other special lectures were given. The course covered the following twelve items: business methods and administration, book selection and supervision, reference service, classification, cataloging, documents, young people and schools, library documents, story-telling, periodicals and serials, book binding, and library law and county system. The library is now considering a repetition of this work for those who have had some library experience, and the employment of teachers from library schools in the east and from libraries in California. A registration fee of $25 will cover all the books and similar equipment needed in the work.

Rochester, N. Y. On Oct. 1 the new Genesee branch of the public library was opened, and the first month's report shows that 1231 members were enrolled. City Librarian William F. Yust now recommends that steps be taken toward the establishment of another branch library, the necessary work to be completed within the next three months, that the branch may be opened early next year.

Rye, N. Y. The new public library was opened to the public Saturday, Nov. 1.

South Coventry, Conn. Formal dedication of the Booth-Dimock Memorial Library took place Oct. 24. The building is of tapestry brick with granite trimmings, has an assembly room seating 200, and room for 12,000 volumes in its stacks.

South Manchester, Ct. The public library was destroyed by fire on Oct. 23. Miss Carrie Eldridge, who owns a large house on Main street, has offered to lease her home for library purposes and the matter is being considered.

Waitsfield, Vt. The Joslyn Memorial Library, gift of George A. Joslyn, of Omaha, Neb., was dedicated Oct. 29. It is a $25,000 structure of pressed brick, with stone finish, and besides the library will contain the post office and a public hall seating 300 people.

Warren, N. H. The Joseph Patch Public Library was dedicated Nov. 12. The first money for the library was left as a bequest by Mrs. Sophia Patch Eastman, provided it should be called the Joseph Patch Library, in honor of the first settler. Henry M. Bixby, a former resident, now of Brooklyn, gave the lot on which the building stands.

Washington, D. C. The Public Library of the District of Columbia has recently begun the issue of a special *Social Service Bulletin*, which will be published especially for the use of the social workers of Washington. The library states that it tries to be an efficient social service institution, and being equipped with literature on sociological topics, including books, pamphlets and periodicals, issues this *Bulletin* in the hope of "bringing to the attention of persons needing it the recorded experience of other communities in dealing with common social problems."

Watts, Cal. P. F. Adelsbach, secretary of the Watts Board of Library Trustees, has received word from the Carnegie Corporation in New York that the plans for the proposed library building in Watts had been approved, and that within a few days authorization to draw against the $10,000 Carnegie donation would be forwarded.

Wyoming, Ill. The city council has established by ordinance a Free Public Library, and has appointed a board of directors.

Librarians

Baldwin, Amy, for three years librarian at Conshohocken, Pa., has resigned to become librarian of the West branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Doyle, Sadie C., assistant in the Circulation department of the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library for eight years, has resigned to accept a position in the book department of the Stewart Dry Goods Company.

Ehle, Mary E., who has been in charge of the Potter branch of the Utica Public Library since its opening three years ago, has left to take charge of the new branch in East Utica. She will be succeeded by Miss Laura Griffith, who has been assistant at the Potter branch since January, 1912. Her assistant is Miss M. Elizabeth Smith.

Fairchild, Mrs. Mary Cutler, has recovered her health sufficiently to enable her to resume interest in library matters, though not to take up full work, and she will be glad to hear from library friends—though perhaps a reply is not to be asked for—at her new address at "Idle High," Frederick Road, Catonsville, Md., a suburb of Baltimore, where Rev. Milton Fairchild has his headquarters in the work of the National Institution for Moral Instruction, the substantial support of which is now included as an element in the Social Service Corporation, which performs about $30,000 of philanthropic work a year.

Figarola-Caneda, Domingo, director of the Biblioteca Nacional of Havana and member of numerous library and historical associations in Cuba and in Europe, has recently published a monograph entitled *"Escudos primitivos de Cuba"* ("Early seals of Cuba"). The various seals are reproduced, and descriptive notes accompany each illustration.

French, Wales, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library in Stoughton, Mass., not in Brockton, as erroneously stated in this column last month.

GARDNER, Anna, of Troy, has been appointed head librarian of the South End Library at Albany. She succeeds Miss Jane Brower, who has resigned to accept a position in Brooklyn.

HOPPER, Franklin F., librarian of the Public Library of Tacoma, Wash., has resigned his position, to take effect Dec. 31, 1913, and has accepted the position of chief of the order division of the New York Public Library, beginning early in January, 1914. He will have general supervision of the order work in both the reference and circulation departments of the New York Public Library. Mr. Hopper graduated from Princeton University, class of 1900, and from Pratt Institute Library School a year later. He was for about a year and a half in the Library of Congress, and resigned his position there to take a position in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, where he was soon called upon to organize and administer the order department of that library. Professional opinion of his work in Pittsburgh was indicated by the fact that he was asked to write the chapter on order and accession department work for the "A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy." Mr. Hopper has been at the head of the Tacoma Public Library for the last five years. The Tacoma *Tribune* of Nov. 22 pays a high tribute to his work for that library, and prints a letter of Bishop F. W. Keator, president of the Library Board, expressing on behalf of the Board his regret at Mr. Hopper's resignation, and his appreciation of what he had done for the Tacoma Public Library.

LIPPINCOTT, Emma, has been elected librarian of the Crosswicks (N. J.) Library.

PADDOCK, Alice M., of Jamestown (N. D.) Public Library, read a paper on "The women's clubs in North Dakota and library extension" at the recent state federation meeting in Fargo, N. D.

RANSOM, Mrs., head of the periodical department of the Buffalo Public Library, completed her thirtieth year of service there Nov. 1.

REDSTONE, Edward H., formerly assistant librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston, has been elected librarian to succeed Edward B. Adams, resigned.

ROBERTS, Alma R., and Edith L. Kennedy have been appointed assistant librarians at the Bayonne (N. J.) Free Public Library.

SERRILL, KATE, for twelve years librarian of the Darby (Pa.) Free Public Library, resigned Nov. 1 and has gone to Hicksville, Ohio. She is succeeded by Miss Helen Serrill, of Germantown.

STROH, E. F., librarian of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa., has resigned, and after Jan. 1 will reside in Ontario, Cal., engaging in a ranching business there.

Gifts and Bequests

Boston, Mass. The M. I. T. has received a second gift of $2500 from Mrs. T. Jewett Moore, the wife of Prof. Moore, of the institute's organic chemistry department. Both gifts are in memory of her uncle, the late John Hume Tod. The income is to be devoted to non-technical books.

Boston, Mass. Eighty-five thousand dollars goes to the Boston Medical Library by the action of Judge Harmon of the Essex County Probate Court in allowing the contested will of the late Miss Ellen B. Wyman, of Newburyport. The money is given the library in memory of Miss Wyman's father, and is to be known as the Dr. Samuel Wheeler Wyman Fund. One half of the income is to be devoted to the purchase of foreign works on surgical subjects, the other half for the binding of periodicals.

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY, the retiring president of the College of the City of New York, announced on Nov. 6 that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had voted $100,000 to assist in the erection of a new library for the institution, to be placed adjacent to the college grounds. This gift is conditional on the raising of a fund of $150,000 to be donated from private sources and the alumni body. Mr. Steers, class of '53, has started this fund with $5000.

Madison, Wis. A bequest of $10,000 was made to the State Historical Society by the late Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, who was secretary of the society at the time of his death.

Urbana, Ill. William B. McKinley, of Champaign, former congressman and traction magnate, who is now abroad, has given $5000 to the fund to secure a Carnegie library for Urbana. F. E. Eubeling, of Urbana, had left $10,000, and the additional donation makes the library possible.

Wellsville, N. Y. The David A. Howe Free Public Library has received as a memorial to the late William Carleton Farnum the sum of $1,000, to be added to the endowment fund and its income to be used for insurance and repairs to the library building. The library has also received Mr. Farnum's private library and $300 to be expended in the purchase of additional volumes.

Library Calendar

Dec. 1. Southern California L. A.; annual meeting at Pomona, Cal.

Dec. 11. N. Y. L. Club, L. I. L. Club, and the N. J. L. A.; will hold a joint meeting.

Dec. 31-Jan. 2. Midwinter library meetings, at Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

Jan. —. Illinois L. A.; annual meeting, Chicago, Ill.

March 6-7. New Jersey L. A., annual meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

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